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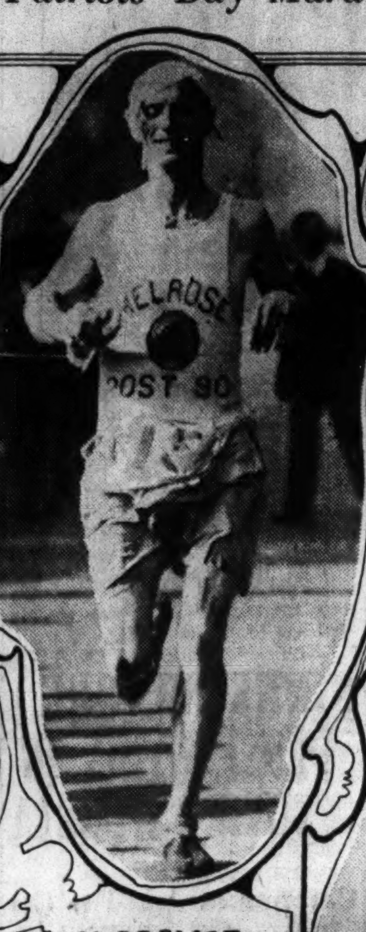
HENIGAN WINS MARATHON

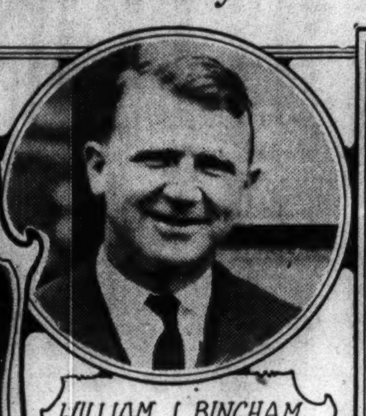
Makers of Patriots' Day Marathon History

KARL Y. KOSKI

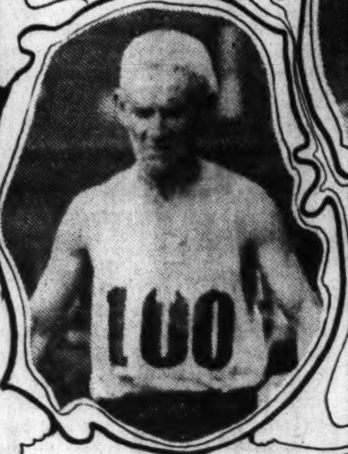
GEORGE V BROWN
Starter



CLARENCE H. DE MAR
Winner in
1911
1922
1923
1924
1927
1928
1930



WILLIAM J. BINGHAM
Referee



WILLIAM J. KENNEDY
Winner in 1917

MARATHON
TEAM TROPHY

JOHN C. MILES
Winner in
1926 and 1929

WILD BEAVER COME AT CALL OF PROTECTOR

Grey Owl, Apache, Once a Trapper, Now Befriends Denizens of Woods

FUR BEARERS FIND FRIEND, NOT A FOE

Shiest of Wild Things Come at His Call, Feed Out of Hand, Even Live in His Cabin

The following account of Grey Owl and his life with his beaver friends in southeastern Quebec, showing the urgent need for protection of these busy four-legged builders of the Canadian streams, is contributed by Mr. Roberts, who had been sent out some hundreds of miles into the wilderness by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to obtain the story.*

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Whack! The Indian slaps his canoe paddle sharply on the water.

And presently, while the ripples still dance in the golden sunset light, the surface of the lake is furrowed by a number of little arrow-shaped noses, hastening in his direction. Sharp claws clutch at the gunwhales and pudgy brown objects are clambering aboard, dragging their thick trowel-like tails after them.

They are the "Little People," the beaver, come at the call of their friend, Grey Owl.

For though they have been hunted relentlessly by man for centuries, this man's love destroys their fear, and brings them to romp like puppies about his cabin floor and to sleep snuggled in his arms.

My own unforgettable visit with Grey Owl was in the middle of the white Canada winter. The lake was frozen solid and covered with snow, so that our trip across it to the beaver colony was by snow shoe instead of canoe.

"How kola!" called Grey Owl.

We instinctively held our breath to listen, peering down a hole in the big white mound. But not so much as a squeak betrayed the presence of the "Little People" asleep in the bedroom of their orderly house which, if it had not been for the passage melted by their breath, might have been thought as empty of life as the silent snow-sheeted wilderness around it. Grey Owl recovered the aperture with

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Russia Boycotts Canadian Products As Embargo Reply

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 20—The Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade has just published an order establishing a thorough-going boycott against Canada, forbidding Soviet commercial agencies to purchase goods of Canadian origin or utilize Canadian ships.

This is avowedly a reprisal against the sweeping embargo which Canada laid on Soviet products, and is characteristic of the present Soviet policy of using imports to protect exports.

Another illustration of this policy was withdrawal of the recent order prohibiting importation of Soviet fowl and eggs, which apparently followed a strong hint that this prohibition might cause cessation or reduction of Soviet industrial orders in Austria. Further and less direct, but perhaps a more important manifestation of this policy, was placing of supplementary orders valued at 300,000,000 marks, in Germany, simultaneously with a 44-per cent reduction of Soviet orders with America during the first quarter of the year, unsatisfactory credit conditions, and the American embargo on Soviet timber products, being factors effecting diminution of American purchases.

The Soviet newspaper, For Industrialization, today discusses at some length the advantages and possibilities of a Soviet-German economic collaboration, characterizing recent orders with Germany as a mere beginning, "which must be prolonged through mutual efforts."

The newspaper refers to the immense import possibilities connected with the development of the huge Ural Kuznetzk iron, steel and coal projects planned during the next seven years, and argues that with industrialization, the Soviet Union will not diminish but will increase its significance as a market, and contends that Germany's competitive interests dictate cultivation of this market.

THE MONITOR INDEX

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Bankrupt Farm Plan Voted By Geneva Board

$50,000,000 World Credit Bank Planned to Aid Eastern Europe's Farmers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 20—A plan for rescuing bankrupt European farmers was officially voted by a sub-committee of the European Federation Commission today.

Organization of an international agricultural mortgage credit company under the auspices of the League of Nations is the basis of the new relief. The plan was recently drafted by financial experts and its indorsement today by representatives of the chief European countries brings the project near to practical realization.

Final approval by the Council of the League of Nations will be sought in May, but pending its ratification an organizing committee will complete all practical arrangements so that the new company will be able to begin work as soon as the convention is in force. It is expected the first issue of shares will take place next autumn.

The purpose of the new international bank is to alleviate the burdens which weigh on agricultural production in southeastern and eastern European countries, and to improve methods of cultivation and cut the expenses, which at present ruin European farming. The new bank will be a limited liability company placed on a strictly rational business basis.

The preliminary guarantee for security of the capital invested will be supplemented by other guarantees provided by the governments concerned which will entitle them to supervise the new company's activities as an organ of public utility.

The activities of the new bank will consist in granting long or medium term loans to national credit mortgage companies which will lend these funds upon first mortgages on agricultural exploitations in the contracting countries; in issuing and negotiating bonds the redemption value

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

'Sound Pictures' Find Noise Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—A new kind of "sound picture" is being "shot" in this vicinity by Dr. William Braid White, acoustical expert.

Dr. White, with the apparatus he has developed for photographing sound, has started out to discover the cause and cure of the noise produced by street cars and trains in motion.

Equipped with his microphone and sound-recording apparatus, Dr. White recently took a trip on one of the cars of the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad to make some pictures, not of what he saw, but of what he heard. His experiments are being made on behalf of the Chicago Noise Abatement Commission, of which he is consultant on acoustical matters, in coöperation with the American Steel & Wire Company, of which he is research director.

One of the findings Dr. White reported was that seats upholstered with mohair velvet absorb more of this misdirected energy called noise than seats covered with rattan, for he rode in two cars, with different upholstery and took pictures of the noises in each one. The velvet-upholstered seats, he found, have the quality of absorbing more of the higher frequencies, which are more disturbing to the ear and thus make for quieter and more enjoyable riding.

ANTI-NARCOTIC BILLS SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Two bills, designed to strengthen the laws prohibiting the use of narcotic drugs were signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 18. Both are modeled after Canadian statutes.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY RICH IN TRADITION

Founded 200 Years Ago Its Name Is Famed in Irish History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The older the Royal Dublin Society grows, the more virile and enterprising it becomes. This year, in addition to the great annual spring show, which promises to eclipse in interest and scope any of its brilliant predecessors, a program of festivities to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the society's foundation on June 25, 1731, has been planned on a scale reminiscent of the spacious Georgian days, when Dublin ranked as one of the great capitals of Europe.

The occasion is worthy of high honor, for apart from the fact that the R. D. S. has the distinction of being the forerunner of most of the world's learned societies, its long record of service provides the first instance of a bicentenary celebration recorded in the annals of Irish history.

It is, somehow, difficult to realize that it came into existence long before the United States of America appeared on the map, when steam as a source of power was unknown, when merchandise was transported by pack horses and passengers by stage coach or sedan chair.

First Railway Built

The R. D. S. was a century old when its president, in company with a chosen few, witnessed the turning of the first sod in the building of the first Irish railway—the Dublin to Kingstown line—constructed by William Dargan, the son of a Carlow farmer.

Mr. Dargan later was responsible for the whole Irish railroad system and became one of the Royal Dublin Society's most honored and active members. Out of his own pocket he expended £80,000 on the erection of a building to house the exhibits and extend the scope of the society's great industrial exhibition of 1853.

It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the R. D. S. should have included in their exhibits at the forthcoming spring show a fine display of locomotives and rolling stock to demonstrate railway development. Oddly enough, this is also the centenary year of the Irish railroads.

The Royal Dublin Society's association with railway work was, however,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Council Approves French Navy Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 20—The council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of President Doumergue, this morning approved instructions to naval experts meeting with Italian and British delegates in London. This is taken to mean that France will soon resume an active part in the negotiations.

Instructions, the nature of which has not been divulged, were drawn up by Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Charles Dumont, Minister of Marine. The latter returned Saturday from a tour of Tunis with President Doumergue.

René Massigli, French expert whose presence is eagerly awaited in London, will start soon for the British capital, but at this time his departure from Paris has not been fixed.

FORMER MARATHON WINNERS

	H.	M.	S.
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42	
1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54	38
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	44 2-5
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	29	23 3-5
1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29 4-5
1904—Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38	4 2-5
1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25 2-5
1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2	24	24
1908—T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	25	43 1-5
1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36 4-5
1910—F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52 2-5
1911—C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. A.	2	21	39 3-5
1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	21	18 1-5
1913—Fritz Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14 4-5
1914—James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	25	1 1-5
1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41 1-5
1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16 2-5
1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37 1-5
1919—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13 2-5
1920—Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57 3-5
1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	*2	18	10
1923—C. H De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47 2-5
1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	29	40 1-5
1925—C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C.	2	33	3-5
1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40 2-5
1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	40	22 1-5
1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	37	7 4-5
1929—J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	‡2	33	8 4-5
1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	34	48 1-5

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1924, 1925 and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 26 miles 385 yards.

Historic Ride of Paul Revere Reënacted, Crowds Line Roads to Lexington

A hurry of hoofs in the village street stirred citizens of Lexington long before cockcrow this morning.

The midnight ride of Paul Revere, famous in song and story, was reenacted today as Lexington celebrated the 156th anniversary of the battle held on its village green one April morning in "'75."

Robert Milam of Lexington, impersonating the doughty Boston coppersmith, saw no "gilded weathercock swim in the moonlight as he passed." A silver crescent moon had disappeared behind the western woods long before he was in the saddle, but spring was in the cool night air as "Revere" reined up at the door of the Hancock-Clarke House to arouse its sleeping occupants before the sound of galloping hoofs faded along the macadam road that leads to Concord town.

Soon after the rider passed, the long roll was sounded on a drum. Red flares sprang up around the green. "Minute Men" began to pour in from all directions. It was the first occasion in modern times that a midnight gathering had taken place on the battle green. Searchlights played across the common. The fire whistle blew the year 1775. For an interval of seven minutes, church bells rang.

Capt. Ezra F. Breed, commanding the present Lexington Minute Men's organization, had his command fall in on the line from where the first Minute Men looked across to Maj. Pitcairn's red coats. Here the men waited until someone ran onto the green from the direction of Boston with the word that the enemy was not coming. Away marched the men to Buckman Tavern to await the second call, which came at daylight, all according to the old legend.

At 10 o'clock a parade was held, from Massachusetts Avenue to Lincoln Street to the Lexington Playground. A halt was made before the monument on the Lexington Battle Green. Veterans of the Civil, Spanish and World Wars were in the line with school cadets and Girl and Boy Scout organizations. At the head of the Lexington Minute Men went a reproduction of the famous Bedford Flag, the only one which was carried by the first Minute Men when they marched to the support of their countrymen at Concord Bridge.

A one-horse chaise, occupied by Mrs. Charles M. Collins and Arthur F. Tucker, who were dressed in Colonial costume, drove up to the green during the halt in the parade. Shortly after noon "Paul Revere," sent out

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Washington Elm 'Grandson' Planted

A "grandson" of the original Washington elm was planted this morning on the Cambridge Common, near Mason Street, by M. Lyle Spencer, president of the University of Washington and donor of the tree. It is hoped that, through this action, the historic elm will once more cast its shadow upon the green of the Common.

Mr. Spencer attended Patriots' Day exercises as a guest of the city of Cambridge. He has been presented a set of book ends made from the wood of the original tree and also a portrait of this historic elm, under which Gen. George Washington assumed leadership of the Colonial Army on July 3, 1775.

Two slips of this old elm were planted on the campus of the University of Washington by Arthur J. Collins, a university alumnus. They developed well and became fused, now being regarded as one tree. The tree which was planted on the Cambridge Common is the result of the efforts of Ludwig Metyger, a university gardener who succeeded in getting a good, hardy slip which has developed into this worthy grandson of the original. The tree is at present about 12 to 15 feet high.

United States Orders Ships To Honduras

No Intervention Proposed, Says Stimson, Who Reports Nicaragua as Quieting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—With the apparent subsiding of bandit operations on the east coast in Nicaragua the outbreak of a revolutionary movement in neighboring Honduras has caused the State Department to order naval vessels and troops to this newly disturbed section.

In dispatching these armed forces the Government here made it clear that this was done solely as a precautionary measure and that there was no intention of intervening between the warring factions. The situation in Honduras, it was stressed, is different from that in Nicaragua.

In Honduras the Government is being attacked by revolutionaries who are not disturbing neutrals. The State Department has been advised for some time, it was indicated, that a revolution was brewing in Honduras. A severely depressed economic situation there caused much disaffection against the Government.

The ships being rushed to Honduras were dispatched at the specific request of American consuls at the four endangered east coast ports, Ceiba, Port Castilla, Tela, and Port Cortez. American women and children in the Truxillo district have been concentrated at Port Castilla as a precaution.

The State Department reports that there are 1252 Americans in the affected region, 300 at Ceiba, 247 at Castilla, 333 at Tela, and 372 at Cortez. The cruiser Memphis is on the way from Puerto Cabezas, Nic., to Ceiba.

With the dispatch of the three naval craft to Honduras the United States

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

VICTOR

JAMES HENIGAN

WARD AND KOSKI CLOSE BEHIND; DE MAR IS FIFTH

Medford Star Sets Pace Crossing Lake Street, 21 Miles From Start, With Fagerlund Running Two Minutes Behind

KOMONEN LEADS, DE MAR THIRD, IN TROT THROUGH FRAMINGHAM

Cerny Ahead of 186 Other Starters at First Control Point, Ashland, With Pawson, MacLeod and Komonen at His Heels

James Henigan, Medford A. A., first. Time—2h. 46m. 45 4-5s.
Fred J. Ward Jr. of the Millrose A. A., New York, was second. His time was 2:49:03 2-5.
Karl Y. Koski, New York, third. 2:53:27 3-5.
Fagerlund, fourth, and De Mar, fifth.

By the Associated Press

One hundred and eighty-seven runners were sent away sharply at noon today from Hopkinton in the start of the 34th annual Marathon of the Boston Athletic Association. The weather was clear and warm.

Among the runners in the pack that jumped off from the starting line was the veteran Clarence H. De Mar, seven times winner and favorite in today's race; John C. Miles of Hamilton, Ont., winner in 1926 and 1929, and holder of the time record of 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s. for the course; Carl W. A. Linder of the Boston A. A., winner in 1919; William J. Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., winner in 1917, and several who finished among the first 10 last year.

These others, considered as leading contenders, include Willie Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, who finished second to De Mar last year, and his team mate, Karl Y. Koski, who finished third. John Cuthbert of Guelph, Ontario, who won the 1931 Toronto Marathon, and Frank Cerny, winner of this year's Pittsburgh Marathon, were other entries.

Cerny took the lead soon after the start, and at the first checking point, Ashland, approximately three miles from the start, was heading the pack only a couple of yards in front of Lewlie Pawson of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Y. M. C. A., John MacLeod of the Dorchester Club, winner of this year's Cathedral run, and David Komonen of Toronto. In another group a few yards farther back were Melvin R. Burt of Dorchester, John E. Peck of the Washington (D. C.) K. of C., and Jimmy Henigan of the Medford A. A. Clarence De Mar and Koski were in another bunch about 15 yards behind the leaders and Kennedy was in about thirtieth place.

Komonen Goes Into Lead

Komonen went ahead of Cerny in the run into Framingham, six miles from the start, and was timed there in 33m. 3 4-5s.

De Mar had worked his way up toward the front and was running in third place as the leaders went through Framingham. David Fagerlund of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, had moved up into fourth place, not far behind De Mar. Pawson, Henigan, MacLeod and Johnny Miles followed in order after Fagerlund.

Among those trailing after Miles were John Semple of the Lynn, Mass., Y. M. C. A.; Arthur Gastrin of the Millrose A. A., Albert "Whitey" Michelsen of Millrose A. A., Joseph Quirk of the Dorchester Club, and Koski and Willie Kryonen of the Finnish-American A. C.

Komonen kept his place at the head of the procession through the five-mile stretch from Framingham into Natick, approximately 11 miles from the start, where he was clocked at 12:55:29.

He was about 20 yards ahead of Henigan and Fagerlund. Fifty yards farther behind was a group which included De Mar, Semple, John Jakela of the Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., Koski, Gavrin and Quirk.

Pass Wellesley Square

At Wellesley Square, practically the halfway mark in the race, Komonen and Henigan were running together in the lead. They were timed at 1:13:40.

David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., was in third place and was timed at 1:15 and immediately in back of him was De Mar.

The temperature was officially reported as 77 and the sun beat down on the runners from a clear sky. It was generally expected to favor the veterans, particularly De Mar, who showed no effects from the heat as he plodded smoothly along, apparently making his own pace.

John Jakela, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, and Koski were running together only a few steps behind De Mar and they were followed in turn by Con Olson, of the Buccaneers A. A. of Sydney Mines, N. S., Semple and Quirk.

Michelsen, Johnny Miles and Willie Kyronen were in a group of a half dozen that passed the halfway point about 7 minutes behind the leaders.

The time to Wellesley Square did not indicate a record in today's race, as the leaders were nearly three minutes behind the mark of 1:10:45 to this point. From this point on changes in the lineup were in prospect. Leaving Wellesley the runners faced the long, hard grind over Wellesley hills and through Newton.

De Mar Ahead of 1930 Time

De Mar's own time to Wellesley Square, however, was better than his mark last year, when he passed that point in an hour and 20 minutes. His time for the entire course last year was 2h. 34m. 48 1-5s.

Komonen failed to hold his place in the four mile stretch from Wellesley to the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale, and the veteran Henigan was leading at that point. His time was 1:40:08, approximately four minutes behind the record. The distance is about 17 miles from the start.

Fagerlund was in second place, about 100 yards behind Henigan, and Komonen, in third place, was nearly 300 yards in back of the leader.

De Mar was fourth, approximately eight minutes in back of Henigan. De Mar was running on the sidewalk.

The effects of the first hard hill, which the runners encountered before reaching Auburndale, were apparent as they arrived at this point. Several of them stopped to splash water over themselves, among them Johnny Miles, who was timed at 1:54. The blistering sun also made its effects evident in the lobster red faces and arms of the runners.

Ahead of Miles and in a group some distance behind De Mar were about 10 runners, including Jakela, Koski, Fred J. Ward of the Millrose A. A., Olson, Gavrin, Quirk, Karl Linder of the Boston A. A., winner in 1919, and Percy Wyer of Toronto.

Leaving Auburndale the runners faced another hill-climbing stretch.

At Lake Street, approximately 21 miles from the start, Henigan was still in the lead. He was timed at 2:07:25.

Fagerlund was in second place. His time was 2:09:10.

All Running Smoothly

Clarence De Mar passed the Lake Street point at 2:14:10, running neck and neck with John Jakela. They were in third place. Nearly 100 yards behind them was Komonen, followed by Koski.

All of the leaders appeared in fairly good condition and running smoothly as they headed into the city for the last five miles.

Percy Wyer of Toronto passed Lake Street at 2:20:15 and close behind him was Paul DeBruyn of New York.

Henigan held his lead at Coolidge Corner, about three miles from the finish. His time there was 2:25:20.

Fagerlund continued to hold second place at Coolidge Corner and was timed there in 2 hrs. 29 min.

Giants Beat Braves, 4-3, On Triple And Wild Pitch in 8th

A triple by Bill Terry and a wild pitch by Bruce Cunningham, who had relieved Fred Frankhouse in the first of the eighth inning, enabled the New York Giants to defeat the Boston Braves at Braves Field this morning, 4 to 3.

Terry opened the eighth with a long drive to right center field, good enough for three bases. Cunningham came into the box and the first ball he threw went wild and the New York first baseman crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run.

John Berly, a young right-hander whom the Giants purchased from Rochester of the International League, pitched eight innings and to the first man in the ninth, to be relieved at that time by Joe Heving.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0—	4	9	3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	8	0

Batteries—Berly, Heving and O'Farrell; Frankhouse, Cunningham and Cronin. Winning pitcher—Berly. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Jorda. Time—1h. 49m.

UNION LOSES CHARTER FOR VIOLATING PACT

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America on Saturday revoked the charter of a Philadelphia local for failure to abide by the results of arbitration. The ousted organization is local No. 25, upholstery workers of Philadelphia. The decree is effective as of last Tuesday.

SPAIN MAINTAINS MADRID'S EDICT OF GOOD ORDER

Great Labor Parade Pays Tribute to Leader Who Spurned 'Red' Policies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 20 — Yesterday Madrid witnessed an act of reverent homage by all sections of labor to the memory of Pablo Iglesias, known as the "grandad" of Spanish Socialism, and nothing could have more fittingly rounded off the events of the last week.

After this remarkable token of the civic sense of Spain's organized proletariat, the legend that this country is at the mercy of the "army" will certainly have to be revised. No less than 86 workers' associations, with their various banners formed a procession more than a mile long which started from Independence Square, sacred to the memory of the popular revolt against Napoleon, and made its way quietly and in perfect order to Señor Iglesias's last resting place in a civil cemetery.

The light frocks of the women, contrasting with the men's dark suits and flaming red flags and banners, made a feast of color. More impressive, however, than the pageantry was the discipline.

Thousands in Procession

It is estimated that 120,000 persons took part in the procession, which included the present Socialist ministers, the civil governor, the Mayor of Madrid and all other leading figures of Spanish Socialism and visiting foreign journalists of the Socialist cause.

It was Señor Iglesias who in inaugurating organized labor in Spain, set his face firmly against any Communist tendencies. His work has been worthily carried out by his successors in the Casa del Pueblo, or the People's Palace, and the Finance Minister, Indalecio Prieto, struck just the right note in saying that no words in praise of Señor Iglesias could be such a monument to him as this spectacle of order and reverence.

Progress toward normality continues swift and sure. Today university life is being resumed throughout Spain and teachers and students have been severally urged to avoid all recriminations for the past.

An excellent impression has been made by the Ministry of the Interior's special instructions to the new civil governors. They may be summed up as "no politics; no dire penalty." And positively the governors are bidden to make a tour of their respective provinces within a fortnight to see for themselves what individual problems must be tackled, and then report on them.

Constituents Give Pledges

The Government's hand is strengthened by a statement on behalf of the constituent group that they are prepared to support the new Government, and even take service under it when it has been legalized by a constituent assembly.

In addition to the plan of Army reform, which has already been approved by the Cabinet, greatest satisfaction, has been expressed that within its first week the Republican Government has ventured to annul the so-called "law of jurisdiction," one of most widely unpopular measures of monarchiacal régime.

Dating from 1906, and passed ironically enough by a Liberal government, this law placed the army in a privileged position and in earlier years it was the cause of much ill feeling between the military and Spaniards conscious of their civic rights. Henceforth as regards criticism, military persons will come under the law of the land like any other civilians.

In deference to long standing popular grievances, the public prosecutor, Angell Galarza, who has only just emerged from prison, is at once setting legal machinery in motion to "assess the responsibilities for national disorder."

Action is to be taken on the following points: First, collapse of the high commission in Morocco in 1921, for which Don Alfonso des Bourbon, as he is now called, Gen. Damasa Berenguer, and one or two others are held answerable; second, administration and conduct of the dictatorship; third, revision of the emergency action which resulted in the shooting of Capt. Fermyn Galan and Gardia Hernandez, now martyrs of the republic, in connection with the military revolt last year. A decree has been published conferring life pensions on the families of these two captives.

The royal military household has now been disbanded. Orders have been given for all royal employees to be struck of the lists. Moneys hitherto employed for civic lists are being applied at once to the relief of unemployment in Adalusia.

SCOTS FARMERS QUIT CROPS FOR STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—A further decline in the arable land in Scotland has been shown in the recent agricultural returns for Scotland. The arable area amounts to 3,086,000 acres, and is the smallest recorded since 1866, when returns were first taken. The drop since 1929 is 19,000 acres. There has, however, been an increase of 11,000 acres in permanent grass, but the total area under crops and grass is less by 8000 acres. There has also been a decrease in oats and potatoes.

Cattle and sheep show a good increase. Scottish farmers are concentrating today on live stock. Farm labor has dropped from 118,034 in 1929 to 113,900.

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Crime Emphasis In Press Called 'Demoralizing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20 — The tendency of American newspapers to emphasize crime news was described by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, who spent the week-end here, as "very demoralizing."

"There is no doubt," he said, "that a great deal of the newspapers' description of crime brings about imitation." The activities of such men as Alphonse Capone and news of large funerals for gangsters, their charities and expensive personal habits were condemned specifically as bad influences.

Being in Kentucky, where legalizer race-track gambling has been an issue and may figure in the state political campaign this year Mr. Wickersham took occasion to denounce such class legislation as "legalized gambling at race tracks when it is illegal to gamble elsewhere."

Such discrimination is bad, he said, and such exemptions cannot be explained. Citing as examples those countries where legalized lotteries exist, he asserted that "gambling is more destructive to the morale of a people than anything else because the people learn to rely on chance rather than on industry and thrift."

Mr. Wickersham denounced as "nonsense," wet reports that President Hoover persuaded the commission to abandon a tentative resolution in favor of abandoning the Eighteenth Amendment. Conclusions in the commission's prohibition report, which have been attacked by some critics as inconsistent with statements of individual members of the commission, were termed by Mr. Wickersham as interpretations of persons who were looking for discrepancies.

Reiterating his personal attitude he continued, "I do not favor repealing the Eighteenth Amendment until a longer and more perfectly organized effort to enforce it has been made."

The most constructive part of the commission's work, in his opinion, he said, was the recommendation for establishment of federal juvenile courts. "The federal judicial system has no machinery for dealing with juvenile delinquents," Mr. Wickersham said, "and since criminals start young nowadays, some provision should be made to stop them before they develop, for we are grappling with the roots of crime when we deal with the young criminal."

Mr. Wickersham visited William Marshall Bullitt, who was Solicitor-General of the United States under the Taft Administration while Mr. Wickersham was Attorney-General.

MANITOBANS TO GET TEMPORARY RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A bill authorizing a temporary moratorium in Manitoba is before the provincial Legislature and is receiving support from all groups in the house because it is designed to provide relief from financial stress both for farmers and urban residents.

The bill has passed its second reading and Labor members particularly said they will endeavor to obtain an enlargement of the act before it receives its final reading. Under the terms of the bill, foreclosure proceedings against farms and urban homes will be prevented by the issuance of a certificate by the debt adjustment commissioner to whom it must be shown that such a respite will help the applicant reëstablish himself.

HUGE ILLICIT STILL SEIZED IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.— Excise officers, raiding a large building in an industrial district of Winnipeg, uncovered a huge illicit still of more than 1000 gallons capacity, in full working order. On the premises they also found 3800 gallons of mash bubbling in large barrels.

Not only was the still one of the largest ever seized in western Canada, but it was very cleverly concealed. When captured the still was warm indicating that the raid had interrupted its operation. The distillers had evidently made good their escape through secret passages or exits, none of which were visible to the officers.

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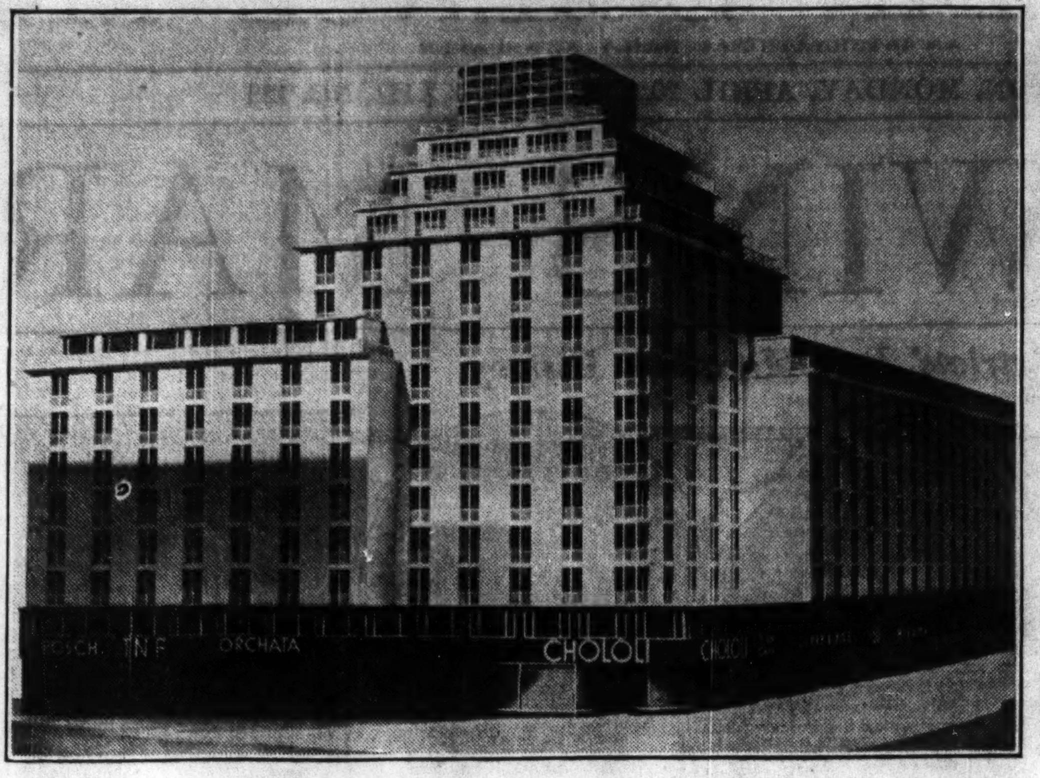

By permission Messrs. Theiss & H. Jaksch

SKYSCRAPER PLANNED IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In the Herrengasse, the center of some of the finest old buildings in the Austrian capital, a new "skyscraper" is soon to be erected. Stretching almost as far as Michaelertor, the lower entrance to the Hofburg, this building would appear at first sight to be quite out of keeping with such venerable surroundings; but the architects have been careful to make it conform as nearly as possible to the environs, and it is expected that the general effect will be harmonious. The new skyscraper will be about 160 feet high, and consist of 12 stories, above which will be two extra ones having glass walls. The whole building, which will be of steel and concrete, will be centrally heated by fuel oil, and all the terraces above 80 feet will have special fire escapes. Business premises, offices and private flats will be housed here.

IORGA CABINET ADDS TO POWER OF KING CAROL

Political Leaders Fail to Reach Agreement on Coalition Rule

By R. H. MARKHAM
Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20—At last the long awaited "government of personalities," or in starker terms a dictatorial cabinet, has come into being in Rumania.

The new ministerial council is not dependent upon Parliament nor on political parties but upon King Carol.

Going over the heads of politicians he is attempting to govern through his own agents. Ever since his return nine months ago many have been demanding that he take the power from the hands of bungling political chiefs and intrust it to disinterested and effective administrators.

Adverse to unparliamentary methods King Carol avoided this step and, though gradually assuming a more and more predominant rôle in managing affairs, he kept insisting that all parties unite in a concentration cabinet under a nonpartisan leader like Nicholas Titulescu to carry out a long program of drastic economic and administrative reforms.

During the crisis just closed he even gave politicians 15 days to work out a satisfactory combination, but in vain. Mr. Titulescu also gave up, not desiring to head a dictatorship, so the King had to resort to a group of bold individuals.

The chief figure in the new Cabinet is M. Argetoianu. He has had much political experience, is forceful, an excellent economist. It is he who is expected to keep the "extreme elements" in place.

For six months Mr. Argetoianu has been urging the King to establish a "cabinet of personalities" capable of inaugurating a new régime and it was expected be would be Premier.

The second well-known member of the new Cabinet is Mihail Manoilescu, a personal friend of the King. He is young and self-confident and is determined to organize the whole economic life of Rumania in state trusts.

Prof. Nicholas Iorga, the new Premier, though well known in American and English university circles and highly esteemed in nearly every European capital, has been singularly unsuccessful as a politician.

He has long advocated a dictatorship and ardently aspired to be head of the "cabinet of personalities."

Rumania's New Premier Advocates Strict Economy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20—Almost ready to take the oath of office, the Titulescu Cabinet collapsed, resulting in Nicholas Titulescu's returning the mandate. Prof. Nicholas Iorga, former tutor of King Carol, immediately formed a cabinet of savants, technicians, "personalities" and diplomats free from political ties.

Interviewed at the palace immediately following taking the oath, Professor Iorga sent good wishes to the United States which he recently visited and admired. He is known as one of Rumania's most outspoken men and among its most distinguished savants, being rector of the University of Bucharest. In him as Premier and Minister of Public Instruction the student antisemitic activity has its greatest foe. Realization of Professor Iorga's ideals for the country would mean a march forward under western methods.

Addressing the foreign press, Professor Iorga stated he is an adversary of the theory of big programs, that the country is only inert and needs self-confidence based on sincere work. He says he is against all forms of dictatorships; that the people must govern themselves, and that strict economy must prevail without further loans.

Governors Outline French Lick Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Four general subjects, non-controversal in nature, will occupy the attention of the national governors' conference at French Lick, Ind., June 1, 2 and 3, Norman C. Case, Governor of Rhode Island, chairman of the conference executive committee, announced here last night following a two-day meeting.

Governor Case and George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, left Albany for their homes today, John G. Pollard, Governor of Virginia and Cary A. Hardee, one-time governor of Florida, having left yesterday after a visit to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park.

The subjects to be discussed in formal papers at the conference are excessive cost of local government, land utilization and state planning, motor safety and executive duties and responsibilities. Prohibition, water power and other issues with political implications were definitely ruled out, Governor Case stating that it is a rule of the conference "to discuss state rather than national problems except where national problems affect state interests."

PLEA FOR TARIFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Appeal for increased duties on imported sewing machines to enable Australians to develop their own manufactures in this line was made at a Tariff Board hearing.

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FINNS CHARGE PERSECUTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Government Asked to Get Restoration of Rights Under Dorpat Treaty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 20—Prominent citizens of Finland have addressed a strongly worded protest to the Government against an alleged persecution of Finnish citizens in the neighboring provinces of Soviet Russia.

The Government is asked to take all possible measures to restore to the Finnish inhabitants of Soviet Carelia and Ingria the rights accorded to them in the Dorpat treaty of 1920.

If the Soviet Government persists in the present oppression, the letter insists, Finland should appeal to the League of Nations and to international public opinion.

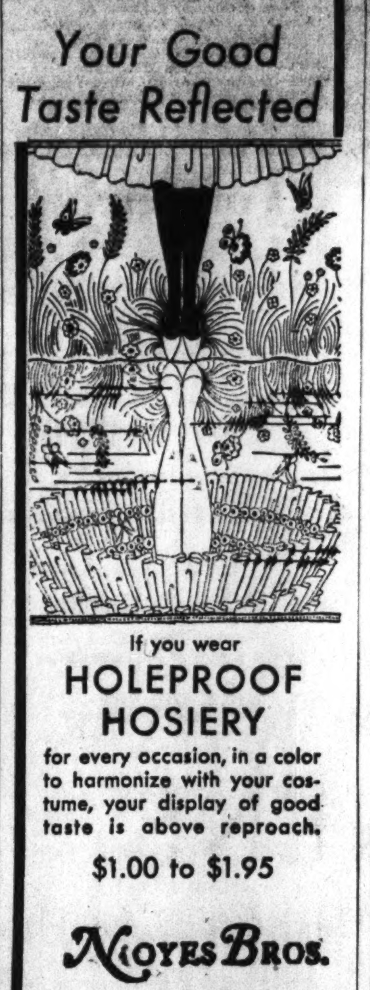
It is pointed out that the Dorpat treaty promised East Carelia self-determination and the Ingrian Finns cultural automomy. But the Soviet Government has incorporated several purely Russian districts with Carelia so as to make the Finns a minority and incapable of voting self-determination. Russians also have been established in Ingria to overwhelm the Finns.

Many Finns have been deported from Ingria and Carelia to other parts of Russia. If Russia refuses to discontinue its policy of deportation it is asked to permit the Finns to leave Russia, and if they emigrate that the American Red Cross be asked to assist liberated Ingrians.

Soviet Press Reacts Sharply

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 20—The Soviet press today reacts sharply to the agitation of Finland against the alleged deportation of Finnish peasants. Comment of Pravda in this connection is typical: "The Finnish press," it says, "has raised an hysterical outcry, attempting to depict the measures directed against Kulak elements in the Leningrad region as an annihilation of the Ingermanland race. This so-called annihilation really involves the exile of some dozens of Kulaks from the region. We warn Finnish agents against world imperialism. Their efforts to provoke complications to incite war against the Soviet Union will encounter a smashing repulse from the Soviet masses."



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More Efficient Government Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina's plan of government, "the haphazard result of a century of unconscious development," was described as in need of numerous changes, in an address before the North Carolina League of Women Voters, in annual convention here, by Miss Harriett Elliott, of Greensboro.

Miss Elliott's topic was the Brookings report, recently propounded by Gov. O. Max Gardner. It is important, Miss Elliott said, that the machinery of government be well organized and efficient so that public welfare and other more human phases of activity can be carried out effectively.

Miss Gertrude Weil, of Goldsboro, former president of the league, preceded Miss Elliott with her report on international coöperation to prevent war, and urged the necessity for women to work for peace.

Mrs. Charles G. Doak, of Raleigh, reported on the work of the committee on the working child and Mrs. W. B. Pruett made a report on the legal status of women.

$25,000 MODEL LINER AT ORIENT CEREMONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Governor, Sir William Campion, recently performed the ceremony of breaking the Red Ensign of the Mercantile Marine Service over the building recently erected in Perth by the Orient Steam Navigation Company.

A feature of the ceremony was the exhibition of a model of the liner R. M. S. Orontes which is about 14 feet in length and complete in every detail. The cost of the model was £5000. It was made by Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., builder of the mail steamer itself.

American Colleges to Be Urged To Train Men in Federal Service

Civil Service Commission Announces Call for Conference at University of Minnesota and That One or More Universities Probably Will Enter Field

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A conference will be called this summer to persuade American colleges to institute courses fitting graduates for a career in the federal civil service, Thomas E. Campbell, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, announced today.

The conference will be held at University of Minnesota in the middle of July, and there is a prospect that one or more universities, possibly Minnesota, Princeton or University of Chicago, will enter the field.

Mr. Campbell says he believes this will be a first step in a new chapter in the status of government workers in the United States. The status of civil servants in Germany and England has been and is higher than in America, he says. Oxford and Cambridge send their best and most highly trained men into government employ.

Mr. Campbell says there is "possibility of tremendous improvement in the personnel of the American public servant."

Mr. Campbell is a former Governor of Arizona and most of his life had been passed in connection with mining activities, in which he felt he had a big working force if he had 1200 men.

"Now," says Mr. Campbell, "I supervise 500,000 workers—the largest force under one employee probably in the world. The work is so fascinating that I arrive early and stay late. I believe it is capable of being developed amazingly with better conditions for workers, and better satisfaction for the nation. Hitherto there has been a tendency to deflect good students away from public service."

Mr. Campbell says there is a place for the true "career man" in the Government, with salaries up to $9000 and important compensatory features like liberal holidays and retirement pay. In social prestige the Government service should carry far more weight than it actually does in America, he feels. He points out the dignity that attaches to the servants of the empire in England, and of the German workers in the public service.

In actual pay, the salaries with the United States now frequently offer more return than for equivalent jobs in academic life, he points out. The average pay for college professors, he asserts, is less than that given in many instances to the American civil servants. The job offers, too, the compensation of an opportunity to give one's best to one's country, Mr. Campbell points out, adding that in many instances this patriotic factor has a great appeal for able men.

There is an annual turnover of 40,000 yearly in the Government civil service, with 350,000 applicants for the vacant jobs, he continued. The task of the civil service is, in part, to see that the Government gets the best of those who apply. Some of the people taken on will stay with the Government 40 years. Their applications, appointment qualifications, abilities and promotions will all be charted by the commission, making it the world's biggest personnel job.

COVENTRY LIBRARIES BAR RACING NOTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Coventry Public Libraries Committee has decided to obliterate racing forecasts from all papers on the racks—a step which was taken in the Birmingham public libraries some time ago. In the Coventry libraries it was found that newspapers were being monopolized by a small group of persons who day after day collected all possible data as a basis for betting operations, so that ordinary readers, and those who wanted to see the "Situations Vacant" columns were kept waiting for a long time.

VANCOUVER INDUSTRY GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Additional capital to the amount of $30,000,000 was invested in established Vancouver industries in 1930, according to a statement issued by the Board of Trade. Sixty-one new manufacturing plants were established and 62 firms increased their facilities.

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FREE DISCUSSION OF WAR DEBTS AND TARIFFS PLANNED

World Chamber May Provide in Effect Reopening of Entire Question

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—New evidence that the world gathering of business men at the International Chamber of Commerce convention next month will provide a forum for the free and frank discussion of war debts and tariffs is provided here.

A threefold program to remedy the existing general trade crisis was proposed in a report released by the chamber prepared by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Finance Minister. He advocates the opening of creditor countries to more goods from debtor countries; extension of additional credits; and revision of international obligations.

This means, in substance, it is said here, reduction of world tariffs and a scaling down of war debts.

The Dernburg report is released immediately after publication of one by Dr. Ernst Wagemann, expert of the German Ministry of Economics. These will be followed, it is learned, by the views of spokesmen of Great Britain, France, Belgium and other interested powers.

What the international conference may provide is, in effect, a reopening of the whole question of war debts by business men rather than by politicians.

Since the United States is now the world's chief creditor country, and at the same time has imposed approximately the highest tariff barriers, the center of the discussion at the convention, as indicated by preliminary reports now published, will inevitably be America's attitude.

The position of the United States business men who will be hosts is not clearly known. It is presumed that the American section of the International Chamber will be officially noncommittal. But the feeling is evident here that something like a massed attempt will develop in this commercial group to set up forces which will later have a political effect. Fundamentally, the question resolves itself, as seen here, in whether business of debtor states can convince business men of creditor countries that the present depression is the result of world economics thrown out of adjustment by "political debts," and hence, whether it is not in the latter's own interest to scale down debts and tariff walls.

Post-war debts, Dr. Dernburg says, can only be paid through three channels—through goods, through gold, or through the extension of new credits, which only postpones the final settlement. The debts, he asserts, cannot be paid in gold. Dr. Dernburg says France and the United States have not only drained to themselves in the last 22 months all of the new monetary gold that has become available by mining, but he says that nearly half of the gold that has flowed to these two countries has come from gold reserves of the rest of the world.

Extension of credits, Dr. Dernburg says, has made it possible to keep up international trade thus far, but it cannot provide an ultimate solution.

Finally, debts cannot be paid in goods, Dr. Dernburg says, under present circumstances. This is because creditor countries have set up high tariff walls.

"The most important prior condition to fulfill," he declares, "if one would remedy the existing general crisis, would seem to be the cleaning up of the question of international debts."

The solution to the problem cited by Dr. Dernburg is threefold—lower tariff walls, reduction of debts, and extension of greater credits.

Dr. Dernburg in great detail discussed the causes for the fall of commodity prices, which he feels helped to precipitate the world depression. World farm production has enourmously increased, he stated. The intensified feeling of nationalism has also caused many countries to rear higher tariff walls and throw up trade barriers. Again, he declared, business has tended to lose its elasticity by the expansion of fixed charges; while a slowing down of population increase has developed into a marked increase in the class that is earning its own living. This means more productivity and less consumption.

Shedd Is Reëlected Editors' Group Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—Fred Fuller Shedd, of the Philadelphia Bulletin, was reëlected president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at the annual convention here today. With Mr. Shedd were also reëlected Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer, first vice-president; Grove Patterson, Toledo Blade, second vice-president, and E. S. Beck, Chicago Tribune, treasurer.

When Marvin H. Creager, Milwaukee Journal, declined reëlection to the secretaryship he had held for five years, the society elected A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News. Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; Willis J. Abbot, The Christian Science Monitor, were reëlected members of the board of directors.

A resolution offered at the opening of the convention by Mr. Abbot for amending the by-laws to permit the board of directors to discipline members was referred to a committee of the board to report on it at the next annual meeting.

A "not for publication" banquet completed the convention's activities here Saturday. The meeting was addressed by Col. Arthur Woods, director of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment; Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; W. J. Bulow (D.), Senator from South Dakota, and Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware.

British Women Seek Admittance to Upper House and Stock Exchange

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20—Women made a determined drive to invade as members such long-established masculine strongholds as the British peerage, the House of Lords and stock exchange at the annual conference of the Women's Freedom League.

A resolution was carried on Saturday reminding Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, that the "next honors list will be a suitable occasion for the realization of his hope of creating the first woman peer to take up her position in the House of Lords." Mr. MacDonald stated before the general election of 1929 that he would like to be the first Premier to create a woman peer, and naturally she would expect to take her seat in the Upper House, not just to hold a meaningless title.

Another resolution was passed stating that the time had come for London and the provincial stock exchanges to remove the ban on women as members. The suggestion is now being advanced that as the present members refuse to work on Saturdays, despite considerable public criticism lately through the medium of the press of the insufficiency of a five-day week, then women should be given charge of the "bulls and bears" on the sixth day, while men disport themselves on golf courses.

The conference strongly repudiated the contention that the unemployment problen could be solved by the removal of a number of women from industry. Another resolution insisted on the right of married women to work, if they so wshed. A serious attack on the whole position of women in the professional, business and industrial world was being made, declared Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence in her presidential address, and it was necessary to meet the formidable array of hostility. In Great Britain, she continued, no woman was eligible for higher posts in banks, while China had one bank entirely staffed by women. Then there was the recent example of the dismissal of a head mistress solely because the men assistants refused to serve under a woman.

MODEL VILLAGES HELP CHINA'S WAR VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Six model villages, each housing 500 persons, are being built by the Chinese Government for disabled soldiers.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said that this was the first time the Government has had time to plan for the care of wounded soldiers who fought for the Nationalist Government. In each village there will be a school, dining halls, bathrooms, dormitories and a recreation hall. Workshops will provide work for those who are able. Shops will be erected for such purposes as weaving towels and stockings, making shoes, canning and printing. Gardens will be given to those who are interested in farm work.

The construction for the six villages will cost $500,000.

Market Gardener's 'Truck' in Mexico

FLAT-BOTTOMED FRUIT BOAT

Frail, Primitive Craft, Similar to That in the Photograph, Leave the Farming Districts Soon After Daybreak to Carry Vegetables and Flowers Along the Canals to the Capital.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The canals through which pass much of the fruit for Mexico City may be the same ones used many years ago by the Aztecs when conveying their produce to the ancient city of Tenochtitlan.

For miles the land is segmented by these tropical canals with their island garden patches, thought to have once been floating islands, and where corn, cabbage and carnations now grow side by side.

Each morning flatboats, propelled by Indians, leave Xochimilco, miles away from Mexico City. The boats are loaded with mosaic bouquets of radishes, roses, cabbage, carnations and other produce. Flowers are a market commodity even in the poorest sections at all times of the year. Produce somehow finds a market also.

Xochimilco dates from the pre-conquest days. The word xochilt means flowers and milpa means garden. The two words combined, and given the Aztec termination co, mean "the place of the flower gardens."

ANTITRUST LAW RULES DISCUSSED BY ELECTRICIANS

Guild of North America Awaits Approval of Its Code by Trade Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A new test of the Administration's antitrust law interpretation was offered with the opening of the meeting of the Electrical Guild of North America here today.

The guild was established last year to promote coöperation in the electrical construction industry, and speakers today recalled that a code of rules recommended by the industry is now under consideration by the Federal Trade Commission. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, giving the Government's latest statement of attitude on antitrust laws in a speech in Minneapolis last week, contended that trade associations frequently have been used "as a means or pretext for violating the antitrust laws either through the fixing of prices or suppression of competition."

Speakers here informally reclared their belief that the Trade Commission will approve the trade practice regulations. It was recognized, however, that the whole matter is still in a state of discussion and uncertainty. The guild's objects are typical of those of many similar trade organizations. They are enumerated as: (1) discovery through scientific surveys of the needs of the public and the industry; (2) finding and recommending ways and means of satisfying those needs; (3) defining and harmonizing group activities through the formulation of codes of ethics and practice and by other means agreeable to the interest of the public and the industry and conformable to law.

With regard to the Government's attitude to such a code, Mr. Mitchell in his last week's speech, said:

"If we have assailed any trade association operating under such rules approved by the Federal Trade Commission, it has been because of the association distorting its rules or going beyond them and doing acts which the Trade Commission never approved or considered.

"The action of the Department of Justice and the Trade Commission is directed at putting a stop to trade association practices which are claimed to be in accordance with rules approved by public authority, but which in fact go beyond anything which any government agency has accepted as lawful."

Contributory insurance systems, as adapted to the electrical industry, is another matter under discussion before the guild's annual meeting.

FRENCH RADICALS DEFEAT SOCIALISTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 20—The election on Sunday of Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister of France and for 25 years Mayor of Lyons, to the Municipal Council of that city marks an important victory of the Radicals over the Socialists. These two parties, which are both in opposition to the national government now in power, are engaged in a keen rivalry in view of the parliamentary elections next year.

Hitherto Socialists have appeared to be the stronger but M. Herriot's victory has given the Radicals new hope. He recently resigned as Mayor of Lyons in protest against the Socialist attacks on his administration. He presented himself as candidate for the Municipal Council in a strong Socialist district, and his decisive victory came as a great surprise. The Socialist candidate finished third, being outdistanced by a moderate candidate as well as by M. Herriot.

The dissolution of the Municipal Council, which is practically deadlocked, and the election of a new Mayor appears inevitable.

CHURCH FOR DRY MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Methodist Church in Western Australia, sitting in conference here recently, approved a petition prepared by the Australian Prohibition Council, requesting the various state governments to urge their parliaments to reduce the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

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'REDS' ATTACKED BY MRS. HOBART AT D. A. R. PARLEY

President-General Opens Fortieth Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A vigorous assault on Communism, before members of the Daughters of the American Revolution by their president-general, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, was the keynote of the opening session of the fortieth annual Congress of the national society here today.

A procession of national officers, escorted by young women pages bearing flags of the 48 states down the aisles of Constitution Hall marked the opening of the meeting which will continue all week. Recitation of the American's creed was led by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, its author.

Greetings to the 4000 women who were gathered from every state were extended by Maj.-Gen. Herbert B. Crosby, District of Columbia Commissioner; by five honorary presidents-general of the D. A. R.; by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, for the George Washington bicentennial commission; and by the heads of the following organizations: Children of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, and the Yorktown Sesquecentennial Celebration Committee.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was present for the colorful opening exercises, expressing a wish that the women would have "most successful sessions," and would "accomplish just as much as their revered founders would wish."

Communists, Mrs. Hobart declared in her address, have taken advantage of unemployment in the United States to "reap rich rewards in memberships, in stirring the minds of sympathizers toward hatred of the United States Government and opposition to those who own or manage businesses." Parades, riots, street demonstrations, marches on city halls and on legislative bodies have been too common, she said.

To offset the growth of Communism, Mrs. Hobart urged the women to aid in relieving unemployment and in assisting the youth of every community. "It will take extraordinary effort of men and women to protect our country from the theories promoted by alien agitators," she declared.

Cohesion, found in the Soviet Union, is also needed in the United States, Mrs. Hobart told the women. The United States, she said, should have a program of its own which will unite its people as the Five-Year Plan is doing in Russia.

In every community, Mrs. Hobart said, youths may be found needing assistance. "Enlist their services," she urged.

Speaking of the unemployment situation, she said, "Everything we can do, we ought to do. Women must share responsibility as long as a single man or woman desiring to work cannot find work to do. Upon lack of work is founded dissatisfaction."

She called attention to the "gains atheists are making, the daring of Socialists in organizing clubs in 158 colleges, and the concerted plan of numerous pacifist organizations to wreck the National Defense Act and abolish all armed forces speedily, notwithstanding that the Soviet Union is arranging to have 30,000,000 men and women under military training by 1933."

Yesterday a large group of the delegates took part in a ceremony in connection with the unveiling of a statue of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, in Statuary Hall of the Capitol. The statue was unveiled by Embree Hoss Headman of Haddonfield, N. J., and Fenton Allen Gentry of Chattanooga, Tenn., direct descendants of Sevier. The address of acceptance was made by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.

AIRCRAFT SALES IN DETROIT

Sales of 17 of the 41 exhibitors at the National Aircraft Show at Detroit totaled 636 ships with an aggregate value of $1,652,750.

Inter-University Plan Voted To Exchange Students' Opinions

Mexican Delegate to College Conference Calls on Institutions of Learning in North and Latin America to Appreciate Their Historic Responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—A plan whereby students of universities in North America and Central and South America would exchange letters on philosoophy, engineering, law and art was adopted by university delegates in conference here.

It was further agreed that pupils of primary schools would exchange simple letters upon subjects suggested by professors and that pupils of the secondary schools would exchange letters dealing with geography, history and literature.

The inaugural proceedings were presided over by Dr. Gabriel Terra, President of the Republic of Uruguay, who was accompanied by Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier, Minister of Education; Dr. José Espalter, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Alberto Mane, Minister of the Interior. Dr. Mussio opened the conference with a welcome to the delegates and the hope that a settlement of university problems might be found.

It was pointed out that with the dawning of the day when students shall "come closer together through spiritual understanding" there will come greater cordiality between the universities until a sincere fraternal feeling has been attained, since for students to know one another is to understand and appreciate each others' problems.

Dr. Vicente L. do Toledano, the Mexican delegate, brought out the necessity of the universities appreciating their historic responsibilities. He further called attention to the bankruptcy of what he considered official culture throughout the world complicated by economic and political causes. He declared that if the universities, bulwarks for youth and intelligence, were unable to cope with the many current difficulties it would become necessary to turn from them and seek remedies through other channels.

Upon the motion of Dr. Raúl Capurro, delegate from the Uruguayan university, the conference unanimously voted that:

"In face of the abuses committed against the autonomy and dignity of the various American universities by the military dictatorships, and which have affronted the university conscience and culture by their brutal acts, the American University Congress makes public its formal protest against those governments in power, and reclaims for the university, as a means by which it may fulfill the transcendental social mission with which it is intrusted, the right to maintain itself apart from political parties and to be respected even during times of unconstitutional crises."

The next congress of the universities will be held in Mexico in 1932 or in Lima, Peru in 1934. it will then be arranged that the delegates shall endeavor to find some means for assuring a "happier future to human society."

School Children Beautify Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—When school's out today, Chicago's army of 600,000 school children will lay aside their books for brooms and brushes and take their part as leaders in the annual city-wide clean-up campaign.

This year the campaign takes on new significance as it is pointed out that every odd-job which can be given means an opportunity to help some unemployed person, and every bit of material purchased for the work means added stimulation to business.

As their part in the campaign, the school children are urged to carry the clean-up slogan to their own homes and to help clean vacant lots, collect tin cans, paint fences, plant trees, shrubs and flowers. In addition, they are given the opportunity by the Chicago Association of Commerce to earn prizes for their school by writing essays on the subject, "How Can Chicago Clean Up and Beautify for the World's Fair and Why?"

JORDAN MOTORS CORPORATION

Jordan Motors Corporation, the newly-formed company which has offered its common stock in exchange for shares of the old Jordan Motor Car Company, announced that it has granted an option of 100,000 shares of its common stock to interests in the company who originated its new plan of distribution. The identity of the interests was not disclosed.

Slattery's

Now you can have a Slattery

Side-Wrap Dress

in fresh little prints, black or navy. $25

We consider this side-wrap dress of ours the most slenderizing frock you've ever taken to heart and to figure. For its smooth wrap-around tunic, buttoning brilliantly at the side, takes inches off your hips the moment you slip it on, and its flaring revers ripple softly to relieve the otherwise severely slim lines of its gown. And you can choose it now in very smart black, in this spring's skipper blue, or in tiny print patterns that are refreshing without being garish. In sizes 36 to 44, it is only $25.

Women's Gowns, Chippendale Salon, 4th Floor

BOSTON

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

There's A Subtle *Allurement* In The *Simplicity* Of These

BELGIAN DRAWN WORK

LINENS

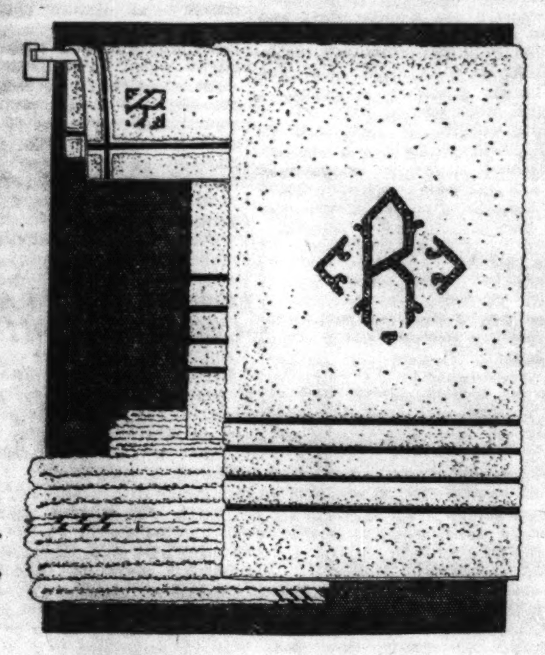
. . . And When Have You Seen This *Quality At Such Low Prices?* . . .

Just think of these smart, soft ecru linen with HAND-DRAWN Hemstitching. It's that type of Linen that comes out of the tub smiling after many launderings . . . and the fingers which accomplished such perfect handicraft knew their needlework. In your bedrooms and dining room particularly these linens will reflect your good taste in selection:

SCARFS		OBLONGS	
16x36	$1.00	5x14	35c
16x45	$1.25	10x14	45c
16x52	$1.50	12x18	50c
36-inch Squares	$1.75	12-in. Napkins,	$4 doz.

13-PIECE LUNCHEON SETS $6
One 16x36 Scarfs, Six 12x18 Mats, Six Napkins

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston



Extra Size
White Cannon
Bath
Towels

with colored stripes and hems, and single initial embroidered in color

a dozen
$9

These same towels without initial would ordinarily sell for $6.50 a dozen, and the initialing would ordinarily cost $5.50 a dozen. Size 24 by 46 inches. Choice of blue, green, pink, gold, or lavender stripes with initial worked in a slightly deeper tone of the same color. Be sure to indicate initial and color when ordering by mail. Telephone Liberty 8591. Delivery in fourteen days. On sale, third floor.

White Wash Cloths with initial and stripe in blue, pink, gold, green or lavender, $2.40 a dozen

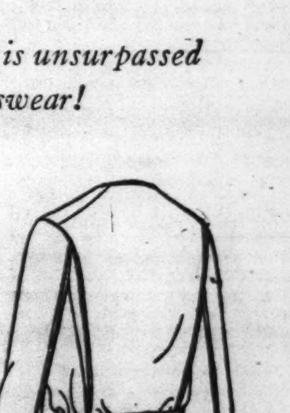
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

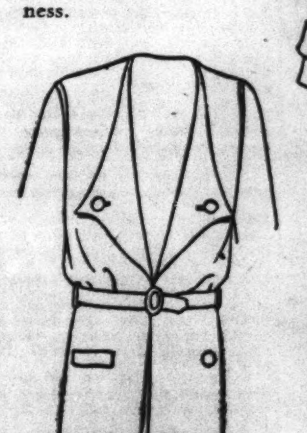
Our Sports Shop introduces the

Nonchalant
Flex-Bac

A golf jacket that is unsurpassed for sportswear!

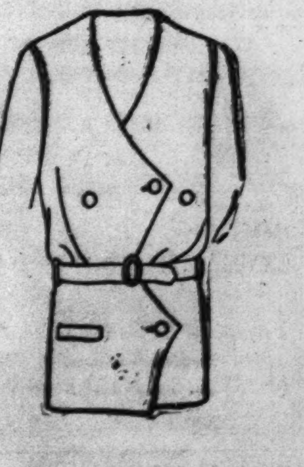
It is flexible!... allows complete freedom of movement . . . fits the body perfectly . . . expands at least two inches across the back, when the action of the player requires additional roominess.





It is light-weight! . . . unlined . . . the most comfortable suede jacket imaginable . . . at the same time, swagger — smart — colorful! . . . a real protection, too, in unfavorable golfing weather.

It has a wind-breaker! . . . when the fashionable revers are buttoned up instead of down there is added resistance against high winds or chill early morning air! (Note the score-card pocket, by the way. Also the sleeve straps to tighten cuffs.)



Second Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

HOOVER MESSAGE GREETS SIAMESE ON ENTERING U. S.

Looks Forward Keenly to Visit of King and Queen to Washington

PORTAL, N. D., April 20 (AP)—Speeding across North Dakota prairies, the King and Queen of Siam got their first glimpse of the United States today.

En route to Washington and New York, King Projadhipok, first reigning Asiatic monarch to visit this country, and Queen Rambaibarni gazed upon vast stretches of wheat lands, much of it freshly sown with spring crops, as their special train carried them toward the end of their long journey.

Richard Southgate and Stanley Hornbeck, representing, respectively, President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, extended greetings as the King and Queen arrived late last night at this international boundary town from Vancouver, B. C.

The King received the official American reception committee, but the Queen failed to appear.

A large crowd had gathered here despite the late hour, in an effort to see the royal couple.

Mr. Southgate, who is acting chief of the division of international conferences and protocols, in extending the greetings of President Hoover, said:

"I have been directed by the President to extend to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen a most cordial welcome to the United States and to assure Your Majesties of the pleasure with which the people of this country will receive their royal visitors. The President and Mrs. Hoover trust that Your Majesties' stay in this country will in every way be enjoyable and they ask me to say that they are looking forward with the keenest anticipation to Your Majesties' visit to Washington."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY HAS FLYING CLUB

Students of Boston University have organized a flying club under the direction of Prof. Hilding N. Carlson of the College of Business Administration. A ground school has been established. Plans to have a glider and airplane next year are being discussed.

Richard M. Jones of Jamaica Plain, sophomore at the College of Business Administration, is president of the club. He studied aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years. Several girls have joined.

CHAMBER TO HEAR OF CHEMISTRY WORK

Effects of chemistry on the industrial problems of the world are to be explained to the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, April 21, by Dr. James F. Norris, professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is to outline some of the surprising new ideas that have developed from chemical research and point out some of the little-known trends in industrial life that are being brought about through application of chemistry.

The club is also to have as its guest Maj. L. Urwick, director of the International Management Institute at Geneva, who will speak on recent developments in management methods in Europe.

Stores to Merge Delivery Service

Consolidation of store delivery service by the larger retail merchants of Boston is being planned by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to replace the expensive system now in vogue, whereby each large store has its own delivery organization or special arrangement with express companies.

A dual object is sought, first to relieve traffic congestion in the retail district and second to reduce the cost of the customer delivery service to member stores. A large concentration point is planned, probably in Cambridge, to which the trucks of the new service will convey all parcels to be delivered from retail stores. There they are to be sorted and sent out by trucks covering every section of Greater Boston.

Suburban residents who shop in Boston and are fond of requesting that the parcel be sent out, will no longer see the truck of the store from which they made the purchase, pull up to the curb in front of their home. In its place a neat, modern vehicle, with uniformed attendants, will come to the house, to deliver the merchandise.

UNITED STATES ORDERS SHIPS TO HONDURAS

(Continued from Page 1)

now has seven war vessels in Nicaraguan and Honduran waters.

According to word received by the State Department from Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras, no prominent revolutionary leader is as yet associated with the movement which broke out April 19. The band of 200 that captured Progresso, in the Truxillo interior, according to Mr. Lay, consisted of "unemployed, Communists, riff-raff and criminals of the north." He said that the band robbed the Bank of Honduras in Progresso and requisitioned railroad stock and other equipment. In other respects, however, Mr. Lay advised, "their conduct was orderly."

Today, word reached the State Department that the Government had retaken Progresso. Mr. Lay expressed the view that the Honduran disturbance would be of short duration.

Henry L. Stimson announced this morning that the German Minister to Guatemala had requested the American Minister to Guatemala for American protection of German nationals in the disturbed Nicaraguan region. This request will be granted, Mr. Stimson stated.

GRANITE SEAT ON MALL DEDICATED

A granite seat, commemorating the deeds of Boston men in the Civil War, was presented to the city of Boston yesterday by the Daughters of Union Veterans in ceremonies held on the Commonwealth Avenue mall at Arlington Street. The inscription on the memorial reads, "In Memory of Our Fathers, The Grand Army of the Republic."

Laurence Curtis 2d, a member of the City Council, accepted the gift to the city in behalf of the Mayor. Mrs. Grace E. Dow, former president of the organization, made the presentation address. Nine Civil War veterans were present.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Highway Declared 'Not a Race Track'

The highway is not a race track and the sooner the speedy motorist learns this the better for himself and those whose rights he carelessly ignores. Seventeen fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week brought this statement from Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in which he particularly deplored the utter abandon of certain motorists in approaching highway sections under construction.

Three accidents occurring on a stretch of road in Medford, now under repair, brought the registrar's warning that "speed and not poor roads" accounted for the mishaps. In no less than five of last week's fatalities the motorist "lost control" of his car, he declared.

As usual, the toll of pedestrians was nearly thrice the toll taken of motorists. One driver cut out of line, another backed into a child, and another bus patron was struck while alighting.

Eight of the seventy persons convicted of operating after drinking last week were jailed. There were 1046 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 93 for driving under the influence of liquor.

PAUL REVERE'S FAMOUS RIDE IS RE-ENACTED

(Continued from Page 1)

from Charlestown to cover the entire route of the Boston patriot, and "William Dawes," coming by way of Roxbury, dashed up to the green before an escort of cavalry from Boston. Captain Breed and the board of selectmen awaited their arrival before the Minute Man statue at the head of the common.

An interesting feature to the day's celebration was introduced in the afternoon when airplanes representing the United States Army, Reserve and National Guard Air Corps appeared over the town. Circling the village in flight formation, the pilots dipped their course and dropped flowers on the battle green.

The competitive drill and parade of Girl Scout Bugle and Drum Corps, an annual fixture of Lexington's Patriots' Day celebrations, was held later in the afternoon. A captured German field piece, presented to the town by the War Department, was accepted by representatives of the American Legion and the Minute Men on behalf of the town. Col. Wilson B. Burtt represented the War Department.

A sunset service at the flag pole on the Common will be held by the Boy Scout troops. Buglers will sound retreat and the colors will be lowered. A military ball will be held in the Cary Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the American Legion. The Old Belfrey Club of Lexington will also hold its annual assembly this evening.

India Welcomes Lord Willingdon To Viceroyalty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, April 20—The arrival of Lord Willingdon, the new Viceroy of India, and the departure of Lord Irwin, his predecessor in this post, has been marked with scenes of unusual enthusiasm.

In the case of Lord Willingdon, welcome has been extended to one who previously has given many years of service in India as a popular provincial Governor. In that of Lord Irwin appreciation has been expressed to a Viceroy who has won the affection of Indians of all ranks and castes.

Formal installation of Lord Willingdon in his new office took place at the University Convocation Hall in Bombay where the warrant from the King-Emperor was read and the oath of allegiance administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Viceroy thereafter took his seat in the Council while the royal salute of 31 guns thundered from the neighboring fort.

Lord Willingdon takes up the viceregal post at a critical time in India's political evolution. The work accomplished by Lord Irwin in recent weeks, particularly in connection with the settlement of differences between the Government and the All-India National Congress is thought by political observers to have made Lord Willingdon's task much easier than would otherwise have been the case.

At the same time, problems ahead of the Viceroy call for the exercise of exceptional powers of statesmanship, with which Lord Willingdon, according to both British and Indian opinion, appears to be amply endowed.

Something of the difficulties ahead of the King's representative were indicated April 18 when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in presenting the address of welcome, pointed out the serious state of trade in India and emphasized the need of formulating a constructive policy to restore the economic productivity of the country.

Referring to the constitutional situation the address asked the Viceroy to take a firm stand on trading safeguards deemed essential under any new constitution, and indicates that the Round Table discussions and the Irwin-Gandhi pact have helped to bring considerably nearer an amicable settlement of India's constitutional problems.

Lord Willingdon in replying to the address asked the coöperation of the people and princes in helping India "toward the goal of responsible government and a position of absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions of the Crown." This is interpreted to mean that Lord Willingdon is about to implement. the declared policy of the British Government for which Lord Irwin has consistently worked.

BOSTON MAYOR AMONG GROUP TO VISIT PARIS

Mayor James M. Curley will be one of the group of 37 mayors expected to visit the International Colonial and Overseas Possessions Exposition in Paris next month, it has been announced. Mayor Curley will be accompanied by his daughter Mary, it is believed. The mayors have been invited to be guests at the exposition in return for the courtesies they extended to Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte on their good-will tour of the United States last year.

The mayors will leave New York on May 15, according to Rene Racover, who is arraning for the mayors' trip. They will participate in the opening of the American exhibit which is a reproduction of the Mt. Vernon home of George Washington. They will arrive back in New York on June 19.

HONEY TOPS THE MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—While prices of other primary products have declined, that of honey is well maintained on the English and European markets. At one time the price of New Zealand honey was consistently low in London, but grading and up-to-date marketing methods have improved the product, and today this honey tops the market. New Zealand honey is now being sold as far afield as Germany and Scandinavia.

Spanish Explorers Sowed Seeds Of Florida's Wealth in Oranges

Searchers for Gold Gave the State Fitting Name of 'Flowered Land'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANIA, Fla.—The Spanish explorers who centuries ago wandered across Florida in a vain search for gold, are said to have brought with them oranges. These they ate as they journeyed and carelessly tossed away the seeds, which took root and grew, until today they yield each year a priceless golden treasure.

For the "Flowered Land," as the Spaniards named the State, was a natural orange grove, awaiting only the sowing of the seeds. Trees of golden fruit now cover a great part of the peninsula.

If there is one section of Florida where this citrus fruit flourishes unusually well, it is the Everglades. "Payahokee," the Indians called them, and the name, meaning "grassy waters," is a perfect description.

Twenty miles north of Miami, one comes to an almost monotonous stretch of swampy Everglades that is the site, on the one hand, of the United States Government's Botanical Garden, and on the other, the Flamingo Groves. Here are to be found unnumbered varieties of tropical and subtropical trees and plants.

The luscious fruit from the Carica papaya tree here attains great size. Acacia Confuscius, whose name reveals its Chinese origin, is to be found. The sharp needles which protrude from its leaves, when dried, make excellent phonograph needles. The Henna tree, indigenous to India, yields an oil from which a dye is made. The Indians used it to color their nails and teeth.

Rubber trees, with which Thomas A. Edison has been experimenting, are to be seen, apparently flourishing, even though far from their native equatorial haunts. The attractive yellow blossom of the Bitter Aloe reminds one of the beauty cream made from the oil of its leaf.

Limes, which show green when cut in halves, and huge lemons grow here in profusion. These lemons, too large for the northern market, are used locally for delicious lemon pies. For shipment north the lemons are cut while still green and small.

Among the myriad exotic plants found here are the Guava tree of Java; the Chinese Tung, the nut of which yields an oil used in the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes; the Gumbo Limbo tree that sheds its bark but not its leaves; the Surinam cherry tree from the South Seas, and the Madagascar plum.

But above all, there are the orange groves. Fifty-seven varieties of oranges are grown in the Flamingo Groves by Floyd L. Wray, its president. The Valencia comes from March to June, and is followed in the summer months by the Lue Gim Gong. Among the unusual varieties is the Citrus Nobilius, which at one time was a forbidden fruit to all but the King of Siam.

Fruit of Papaya Tree

Flamingo Groves; Floyd L. Wray, President.

SYDNEY'S NEW BRIDGE SYMBOL FOR NATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The youngest Governor ever sent forth by the British Government has just visited the scene of his labors after a lapse of 30 years. This is Earl Beauchamp, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, and a member of the Cabinet of the late Lord Oxford.

In the course of a speech here he referred to the new Sydney bridge as one of the many wonders of the world. "It is not merely a utilitarian bridge," he said. "There is a spiritual side to it. It is the symbol of the birth and development of a nation."

STOCKHOLM NEARS TOP AS TELEPHONE USER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Stockholm claims to hold the second position in the world in the number of telephones used in proportion to the number of inhabitants, according to the recently published report of the Royal Swedish Telegraph and Telephone Department. The first city in this respect is given as San Francisco. Sweden as a whole has more than 83 telephones per 1000 inhabitants, the city of Stockholm has 305 telephones per 1000 inhabitants.

SOCIAL SERVICE COURSES

Three special courses of study for trained workers in social service will begin tomorrow at the Simmons College School of Social Work and continue for six weeks, according to an announcement by Katharine D. Hardwick, director of the school.

LAW MAKING LIQUOR CRIME EXCUSE FOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—A vigorous campaign for repeal of an archaic state law which makes drunkenness, under certain circumstances, an excuse for the commisison of a crime has been launched by the Colorado Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Juries should not excuse offenders against law and order because they were under the influence of alcohol at the time the crime was committed, is the consensus of lawyers here, aroused by the acquittal by a Denver jury March 26 of two men charged with simple robbery. The defense presented evidence that a third man induced the defendants to drink intoxicants and that they were drunk on the night of Feb. 22 when George Guthery was robbed of $275 at the point of a gun in a sparsely settled section of Denver.

Under terms of a Colorado statute enacted in 1861, only two years after the Pikes Peak gold rush, the instructions to the jury given by Judge Robert W. Steele in district court, that the defendants be freed if the evidence showed they had been induced to drink to aid in the robbery, had ample legal foundation. But the verdict has served to arouse attorneys, police officials and supporters of prohibition to the desirability of repealing archaic laws that are out of sympathy with the State's strong dry sentiment.

The Colorado Law

The law in question pointed to by Frederick E. Dickerson, defense attorney, follows:

"Drunkenness shall not be an excuse for any crime or misdemeanor, unless such drunkenness be occasioned by the fraud, contrivance, or force of some other person or persons for the purpose of causing the perpetration of an offense, in which case the person or persons so causing said drunkenness shall be considered principal or principals and suffer the same punishment as would have been inflicted on the person or persons committing the offense, if he, she, or they had been possessed of sound reason and discretion."

Since the gun used in the crime was found to have no firing pin, Judge Steele ruled it was not a dangerous weapon and the charge of simple robbery was placed against Albert F. Lund and Witten R. Parsons, the defendants. Defense witnesses testified that these two were induced to drink by Russell M. Hayden, that he flourished the gun and obtained the money. Hayden was to come to trial later.

Acquitting men who offer drunkenness as an excuse for crime is gross injustice in the opinion of John F. Vivian, Federal Prohibition Director for the Eighteenth District.

"I don't agree with a jury which holds that drunkenness under any conceivable circumstance is a proper excuse for the commission of an offense," he declared.

"As a matter of fact those who transgress while drinking should receive a more severe penalty than those who err while sober. This law should be changed."

"This statute may have been necessary at the time of its adoption," remarked James T. Burke, deputy district attorney who prosecuted the case, "but since the adoption of the prohibition laws it would seem as if some change might be needed."

Mayor Stapleton

Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, of Denver, who is a lawyer, points out the possibility that malefactors might claim that they had been forced to drink by another person and escape blame in that manner.

"The law opens up almost limitless possibilities," he said, "and should be investigated."

Andrew J. Reynolds, assistant district attorney, pointed out that one interpretation of the law is that it provides for the lack of intent to commit a crime.

"Several states," he asserted, "have laws which provide that a man who is drunk and is induced to commit an offense by another, while having no previous intent to commit the offense, should be held not guilty."

On the other hand police officials, led by Chief R. Fred Reed, suggest that a very large number of crimes are committed by persons under the influence of liquor, and that one of the principal arguments against the use of liquor is its asserted effect of breaking down moral resistance to wrongdoing.

"No excuse for drunkenness or for the commission of a crime while the criminal is under the influence of liquor should be accepted," they say.

Mount Holyoke Adds Five Scholarships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 20—Five new undergraduate scholarships have been established at Mount Holyoke College, it has been announced here by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of the college.

Increase in the amount of another scholarship to cover full tuition, and the allocation of supplementary gifts from a $2000 Alumnæ Scholarship Fund to three students who will study in Europe next year, were announced at the same time.

Seven Massachusetts students are included in a list of 33 who, having made an average of 85 or over for the first three semesters of their college work, have attained sophomore honors and the title of Sarah Williston Scholars. Miss Frances Beach, of Newton Highlands, Mass., who holds the highest scholastic honor in the sophomore class, has been awarded the Fidelia Nash Field Scholarship, now enlarged to cover full tuition.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, until 10:30, through April 22.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, Home of Miss Mildred Faunce, 119 Bellevue Street, 7:45. Meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner dance, Newspaper Chauffeurs, Distributors and Helpers, ballroom.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Glee Club rehearsal, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 9:30.

Franco-American Civic League: Dinner, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

Fine Arts—Napoli Che Canta (film), continues from 1 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Jewelled Daughters of the Air," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3; bird walks daily at 9.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: State contest of young artists; Steinert Hall, Boylston Street, 9:30 to 4.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon, ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Back Bay Association, Inc.: Meeting, Parlor C, Hotel Statler, 4.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon, with talk on "Canned Goods," by Mrs. Anna Waterbury, purchasing agent for union; Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Distillate Burner Manufacturers' Association: Luncheon meeting, Parlor F.

West Roxbury Community: Luncheon bridge, auspices Woman's Club, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 1.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, with address, "Browning and the Human Scene," by the Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Bostonian Society, Old State House: Meeting, with address, "The Beginning and the Ending of the Civil War," by the clerk; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Massachusetts Chapter, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: "Question-Box Meeting," with discussion of debatable subjects; address, "Smoke Abatement," by David A. Chapman, Department of Public Utilities; 12:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon with Lowell Thomas, adventurer, author and lecturer, as guest speaker; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; "Boston Braves Day"; Judge Emil E. Fuchs, William B. McKechnie, Henry (Hank) Gowdy and Walter J. (Rabbit) Maranville, guests; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastels by Shunichiro Tomita, Japanese objects of art, and bronzes by Bela Pratt.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Annual exhibit by Business Men's Art Club of Boston.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 158 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by Frank Carson. Through April 30.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—Needlework pictures.

Junior League Art Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Sculpture by Dorothy Whipple Fry. Through April 24. Paintings by Charles Kaeselau.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Pencil drawings and sketches. Through May 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Decorative color prints of the nineteenth century and earlier. Through April 30.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by old and modern masters, including Durer, Van Dyck, Ingress, etc. Through April 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drypoints and soft ground etchings. Through April 30.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Persian and Indian miniatures.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old English sporting prints; early nineteenth century lithographs in color.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Oils by William B. Hazelton. Through May 15.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Oil sketches by Martha Brewer. Through May 9.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers and colder; moderate fresh to southwest winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; colder in the interior Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Tuesday; warmer in extreme portion tonight; colder Tuesday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds and the weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Rains first part of week, followed by mostly fair weather; temperature near or above normal first half, much colder Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.20	Max. Apr.19		8 a.m. Apr.20	Max. Apr.19
Albany	52	74	Memphis	64	78
Atlantic City	56	58	Miami	74	78
Boston	58	69	Montreal	56	58
Buffalo	64	72	Nantucket	52	62
Calgary	20	..	New Orleans	66	82
Charleston	66	72	New York	56	68
Chicago	62	78	Philadelphia	54	76
Denver	32	70	Pittsburgh	60	80
Des Moines	46	72	Portland, Me.	52	64
Eastport	50	60	Portland, Ore.	52	64
Galveston	66	70	San Francisco	58	72
Hatteras	62	66	St. Louis	64	80
Helena	26	44	St. Paul	44	58
Jacksonville	64	74	Seattle	44	56
Kansas City	56	76	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	56	78

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:46 p. m., Tuesday 12:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

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Wednesday Evening, Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Eve. "CAMILLE"

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Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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and STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Theater, W. 42d. Eves. 8:20
Tel. WIs 1-8312 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

2 Charles Hopkins Productions
BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. LAc 4-9343
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. LAc 4-6620
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
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AMERICAN'S VIEW ON FREEING INDIA ALTERED BY VISIT

Great Difficulties in Way of Educating Masses Are Better Understood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—"Americans who view the current political situation in India with a 1776 complex are making a profound mistake," declared S. A. R. Weissenburger, business man of Cleveland, O., who is in this country studying distribution problems associated with American business activities.

In an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Weissenburger indicated that his attitude on the Indian situation had undergone a decided change in consequence of personal contacts with the problems involved.

"Many Americans assume that all peoples demanding political independence are of a caliber similar to the American conolists of 1776," said Mr. Weissenburger, "but the parallel by no means holds in relation to India."

He cited first of all the racial and religious problems rampant in the country, pointing out that no western country has any similar difficulty to face.

Confined to British India

He thinks it is very significant that the political upheaval in India today is confined solely to British India, contending that in native states the people's demand for independence would not be tolerated by the rulers. In this regard he mentioned the recent investiture of a young ruler at Jaipur, where among the thousands participating not one Gandhi cap was seen.

"The strength and weakness of the British Government in India today lies in the fact that the people have been fostered to an appreciation of British democracy entirely by the British themselves," said Mr. Weissenburger. "Now the Indians are so eager to enjoy for themselves the freedom British have taught them to appreciate that they are in danger of running before they can walk.

"The danger involved is very real. If Indians do not have a stable government they are likely to lose the constitutional privileges that England has brought to them, and find themselves in the hands of an autocratic proletariat.

"I had much more sympathy for the Indian demand for complete independence while in the United States than I now have while in India. I know now that my American attitude was formed largely by the American press, which, as a whole, did not clearly reflect the situation in this country.

Political Immaturity Seen

"One prominent leader in the All-India National Congress has said in my hearing that she would rather face war with all its horrors than continue under the ignominy of British rule; in view of the atmosphere of communal hostility which is the common life of this country, and the nearness to bloodshed and strife to which the people are continually exposed, this rash statement indicates the political immaturity of the so-called Congress leaders.

"The American flair for sponsoring religious freedom is entirely misapplied when associated with India, because not even the most liberal of American religionists would sanction the tyranny which underlies the religious life of India."

Mr. Weissenburger said that one great criticism he had himself attached to the British rule was the belief that England had not done enough for the education of the masses. On his realization that the country had a population more than three times as large as that of the United States he began to appreciate the difficulties involved, even in the matter of supplying teachers for so large a sub-continent, quite apart from other complications in the situation.

Fleet of 670 Planes To Be in Maneuvers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 20—Maneuvers of the First Army Air Division are to be held on May 24, 25 and 26 in New England and the Hudson Valley, as part of an exhibition that is to extend from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, and along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, it is announced by the War Department.

While the exercises are primarily military, they are declared to be of far greater value to commercial aviation in demonstrating the possibilities that this form of transportation holds.

A fleet of 670 planes will be engaged in the maneuvers, to be allocated between Boston, Springfield and Hartford. Exhibition at Boston will be staged over the water in vicinity of City Point playground, at noon. No ammunition is to be used. Pursuit planes will sweep through the air at a speed of 250 to 300 miles an hour.

About 600 other kinds of aircraft are to assemble over the outskirts of Boston, and, in review formation, "parade" low over the water in a line about 20 miles in length and taking 15 minutes to pass. A smoke screen possibly may be arranged before the exercises are completed.

On May 26, the fleet leaves New England, via Pittsfield, to Albany, flying over the Hudson River to New York and return to their airdromes on Long Island.

BEQUEST PROVIDES HAVEN FOR WILD LIFE

CONCORD, N. H., April 20 (AP)—A sylvan haven for all forms of wild life, both plant and animal, will be established under the will of Samuel Myron Chase of Hopkinton, filed for probate today. A half million dollars will be devoted to a forest preserve of not less than 640 acres.

Mr. Chase's farm of 63 acres will form the nucleus of the preserve, which will virtually surround the village of Hopkinton. Title in the preserve, under the will, will be vested in a self-perpetuating organization of trustees.

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NEWS GATHERING 'WONDERS' CITED BY HEAD OF A. P.

A. T. & T. President Also Gives Optimistic Talk at Annual Luncheon

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Daily wonders performed in gathering the world's news were touched upon today in an address by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press. He spoke at the annual luncheon of the organization.

Mr. Noyes, who is publisher of the Washington Star, introduced the guest speaker, Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

After dwelling upon "the tremendous progress in the science of the telegraph and telephone wire," he praised Mr. Gifford's leadership in a development which has "approached the marvelous."

He also had high commendation for the staff of the Associated Press.

"I feel," he said, "that I can never speak of our organization without paying a fresh tribute to our superlative working staff, under the leadership of Kent Cooper, a real genius, which daily performs new miracles in the extraordinary excellence of the report delivered to us."

The customary toast to the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover was proposed by Mr. Noyes. This is the only toast offered at Associated Press annual luncheons.

After describing the Associated Press as "simply a reporter of its individual members, raised to the nth power," the speaker said its 1298 member newspapers demanded a true report of the world's happenings "undefiled by bias or partisanship."

"So far as we are concerned," he said, "we believe that this organization of ours, supervised by a board of directors made up of practical newspaper men from all parts of the country, selected by the vote of the membership at large, and owned by 1300 newspapers of every possible shade of political, religious and economic viewpoint, gives us the sort of report we demand."

The membership of the Associated Press, Mr. Noyes said, is the largest in its history. He added that "we by no means reckon our growth by simple additions to our membership but rather by the far more important yardstick measuring the increase and improvement of service to our newspapers."

Prefacing his introduction of Mr. Gifford, he said "technical wonder workers" have brought wire communication to such a stage of development that "one pair of telephone wires can carry not only the telephone conversation for which it was designed, but simultaneously furnish 38 telegraph circuits, to say nothing of radio program transmission and telephotograph circuits."

"A number of great men," he said, "have taken part in the creation and development of what is now the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, this giant among industrial corporations. Theodore Vail was one of these men and Walter S. Gifford, his successor, is another."

"I want to reaffirm my faith in the continued progress of our country, in the common sense and ability of its people," Mr. Gifford said. "In short, I want to reaffirm my faith in American democracy—political, social and economic—and to add that the experiences of this depression have done more to confirm this faith than the experiences of the boom that preceded it.

"As our industrial development proceeded we have added to political freedom and intellectual freedom, freedom from economic want as one of our democratic objectives. I know that there are right now several million men and women who want to work, but are unemployed in this country. But as bitter a picture as that is, it does not change the fact that our industrial civilization has brought us within sight of a democracy of well-being, and has crystallized our intention to see it accomplished.

"We are going to go forward out of this valley as we have from others before by the democratic road—by the thought and efforts of thousands of intelligent, able people—by the wisdom of the many.

"We have with us those who want to return to the good old times. They are of the order of the "wufus" birds. As you know these interesting birds fly backward to keep the wind out of their eyes, and they are not interested in where they are going, but only in where they have been.

"And then there are those who shout from the housetops that if we do not take their particular medicine, the Bolsheviks will get us. These folks, unlike the wufus birds, want to go somewhere. They want us to progress, but they want us to progress from terror, rather than by conviction. These people are all wrong.

"We like to see wage scales maintained—we are committed to the theory of high salaries, of living for all. In no other cycle of this kind have wages ever been maintained as they have in this. It is true all wage scales have not been maintained. Although the present scale of wages would be equivalent to a large increase if commodity prices and the cost of living should stay down, we ought, I believe, to make every effort to maintain the wage scale."

Census in Hungary Shows 8 P. C. Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Provisional results of the Hungarian census show that there has been an 8.7 per cent increase in the population during the last decade, the figures being 7,989,069 and 8,683,740 respectively.

This falls somewhat short of the natural increase to be expected, which is attributed to the emigration of 73,479 persons, since 1921. The new population of Greater Budapest is 1,420,548, a gain of 210,000. Two other Hungarian cities have populations of more than 100,000 inhabitants, namely, Greater Szeged with 168,472 and Debrecen with 117,410. There are 111 towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Among new features in the census questions on unemployment, development of sport, the Levente—Hungary's semimilitary, semisport organization—and housing.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Flora Doyle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Zenda O. Fuller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur D. Lawrence, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline Ganz, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Emil E. Weller, New York, N. Y.
John T. Windell, Yonkers, N. Y.
Uytendale H. Foley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martha Y. Jonas, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Winifred Spencer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. May A. Jeschke, Sayville, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara H. Rice, New York, N. Y.
Miss Bianca S. Simm, New York, N. Y.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophie M. Smalley, Brandon, Vt.
Mrs. Bertha Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. R. A. Sonn, Atlanta, Ga.
M. Phillip Shatts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys Y. Shatts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Holt Pfister, New York, N. Y.
Jean Jacques Pfister, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. R. Knitel, New York, N. Y.
M. R. Knitel, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Horstman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Adele Dawson, New York, N. Y.
R. Blaine Dawson, New York, N. Y.
Harry Frank Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. M. Stinchfield, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Stinchfield, New York, N. Y.
William Robinson, Rockport, Mass.
Russell Williams, Gloucester, Mass.
Arnold G. Williams, Gloucester, Mass.
Donald Walsh, Gloucester, Mass.
Bryan Russ, Gloucester, Mass.
S. F. Swantees, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Fred Russel Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Samuel H. Fargher, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
A. Elizabeth Clark, London, England.
Mary E. Rolleston, London, England.
Evelyn G. Rolleston, London, England.
John L. Rolleston, London, England.
Mrs. Minnie Bier, Kew Gardens, England.
Carl Bier, Kew Gardens, England.
Mrs. Richard H. Reed, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel H. Richards, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. W. Baumann, New York, N. Y.
W. Baumann, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate E. Ferndenberg, New York, N. Y.
Ruth B. Rose, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Gunst, New York, N. Y.
Mary Ferhn, Whitestone, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry B. Fowler, Newark, N. J.
Harry B. Fowler, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. G. M. Fargher, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Miss Ethel Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
William A. Clark, New York, N. Y.
Harry Carlson, Dayton, O.
Alexander H. Wedelstadt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Houston, Tex.
Miss Idamae Aderlin, New York, N. Y.
Miss Grace Holladay, Evanston, Ill.
J. S. Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.
Leonard Reibstein, New York, N. Y.
F. M. Byers, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Grace S. Voorhees, White Plains, N. Y.
Albert Andruss, Whitestone, N. Y.
Samuel Katz, St. James, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilian Lanferty Woelfe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Olga Ballin, Colonial Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas Hyde, New York, N. Y.
Miss Martha M. Teal Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Agnes E. Law, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie G. Tenney, Miami Beach, Fla.
Louise E. Hedden, East Orange, N. J.
Mary D. Williams, Rutland, Vt.

SUNDAY

Minnie Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Arlene Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Mrs. Marian W. Stover, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Clement H. Stover, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe W. Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
J. Otho Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
Jean Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
Regina Pauly Ferris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. Ford Baker, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie E. Carlson, Jamestown, N. Y.
O H. Rathman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Anne Rathman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Frieda Hoehl, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Evangeline P. Stover, Detroit, Mich.
H. E. Stover, Detroit, Mich.
Daisy Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Warren T. Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Lemont I. Allen, Auburn, Me.
Miss Gladys I. Benway, Nashua, N. H.
Miss Hilda Thompson, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Nellie F. Willard, Nashua, N. H.
Jacob T. Dobreff, Nashua, N. H.
Alfred B. Nichols, Nashua, N. H.

Employment Issues Discussed At World Conference for Blind

Speakers Urge Necessity of Providing Such Work as Will Enable Those Engaged to Deliver Normal Value in Product to Employers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Problems of providing employment were among the issues discussed by speakers at the World Conference on Work for the Blind at the Pennsylvania Hotel last week.

The speakers emphasized that persons in this group engaged in industry must be able to deliver normal value to their employers and deplored the inroads that machinery is making in handicraft work formerly done by them.

"Be content with those jobs in which blindness is no handicap, and at which a person possessing proper qualifications can produce equally with the average sighted worker and without special arrangements," Capt. E. A. Baker, general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, said. J. F. Clunk, national supervisor of industrial employment of the organization, collaborated with Captain Baker in preparation of his address.

"If you desire a contribution from the firm, then seek and get it from the treasurer. Do not attempt to make the production side of the plant contribute, even though the company might be willing. We never say that we are looking for a job for a blind person, but rather that we are seeking those operations which require hand skill, and where a person in this group may secure the same quality and quantity of production as does the average worker."

Harry I. Hunt of Boston, Mass., at a roll call for representatives or organizations which supply aids for the blind, said:

"Speaking for The Christian Science Church, I am happy to report steady progress in supplying books and periodicals in Braille, Grade One and One-Half. A quarter of a century ago, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, authorized the embossing of 'Rudimental Divine Science' in American Braille, which book was later issued also in the New York Point system of type for the blind, as was 'No and Yes,' another book by Mrs. Eddy.

"Through the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy a substantial contribution was made to the work of the commission whose labors resulted in Revised Braille, Grade One and One-Half. With the advent of this uniform system, our list of Braille publications began to grow. 'Unity of Good,' 'Rudimental Divine Science' and 'No and Yes' were published in substantial book form. In 1924 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mrs. Eddy, was brought out in an edition of 500 sets of 5 volumes each, or 2500 volumes in all, at that time the largest edition of a book in Braille. This was followed by an interpointed edition of Mrs. Eddy's autobiography, 'Retrospection and Introspection,' in one volume.

"The Christian Science Publishing Society now publishes interpointed editions of 'Answers to Questions Concerning Christian Science' and 'Christian Science Bible Lessons,' a monthly periodical containing the lesson sermons read on Sunday in our churches. This month the Society has brought out a Braille edition of 'The Herald of Christian Science,' also interpointed, which contains articles and editorials from our inkprint periodicals.

"Let me add that our books and periodicals are sold for less than cost of production and also have been supplied liberally without cost to readers of Braille who have been without the means to purchase them. All public libraries in this country and in many other countries in which there are departments for the blind have been supplied gratis with Braille editions of Mrs. Eddy's writings."

Great Deal of Research

S. W. Starling, general superintendent and secretary of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, England, said that during recent years a great deal of research has been carried on in the hope of extending the field of their usefulness, but that, while suitable occupations or processes in manufacture can be found, "some obstacle is discovered which prevents its application."

"Our field at present, therefore, is a comparatively limited one and resolves itself generally into occupations which concern themselves chiefly with manual dexterity," he continued. "The reason for this is obvious, especially in these days of highly specialized machinery which plays such a leading part in manufacture. Thus, generally speaking, only the few trades which cannot or have not been mechanized are left for the blind to pursue. It is an interesting fact that in some countries many of the blind have been absorbed into ordinary industry, where machines have been specially adapted for their use. One feels that a great deal more can be done in this direction, especially in Great Britain, where, except for a few isolated cases, they are restricted to the ordinary occupations practiced in a workshop for the blind."

Mr. Starling mentioned 21 crafts in which they can engage, the most suitable of which, from the point of view of wage-earning possibilities and the amount of employment they provide, he said, are: for men, the making of baskets, brushes, mats and mattresses, and pianoforte tuning and repairing, and for women, the making of fancy baskets, mattress covers and brushes, machine knitting, netting and chair seating. Even with these occupations, he said, there is need for the earnings to be augmented.

BANKRUPT FARM RELIEF PROJECT VOTED IN GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

of which may not exceed the total value of the loans granted to nation mortgage companies.

The authorized capital of the international company is fixed at $50,000,000. The shares of the initial issue of $5,000,000 will be nominal and their holders will command a majority at general meetings. This first block will be divided equally among the contracting parties in order to guarantee the international character of the bank.

A special reserve fund for the purpose of further development of the company equal to the first block of subscribed capital will be advanced by the governments and refunded in course of time. The total value of the bonds to be issued by the company may not exceed 10 times the nominal amount of the paid-up capital and special reserve.

Terms of the loans to be granted by the company will depend upon the terms on which the company itself has been able to borrow. It is hoped that, owing to the thoughtfully planned guarantee provisions of the whole scheme, these rates will follow a decreasing curve and that the business handled by the international company will contribute to lower interest rates prevailing upon the national mortgage markets of the countries requiring assistance.

Any party which signs the convention can become a borrower or lender. But borrowing countries must provide definite guarantees regarding their mortgage legislation. Where such legislation is inadequate the governments will be required to guarantee the loans granted to their national mortgage companies and may be requested to improve their laws.

Certain members of the board of directors will be appointed by the League Council and the International Institute of Agriculture, others by a general meeting of shareholders. But all directors must be of different nationalities and heads of land credit, mortgage or banking institutes in their respective countries.

The scheme makes no suggestion regarding the seat of the international company. But as its activities will be closely linked with those of the World Bank and the International Mortgage Bank recently established in Basel, it is believed here that that city might advantageously be chosen as the home of the new international credit institution. Its charter requires from the country to be selected as its seat facilities similar to those granted by the Swiss Government to the World Bank.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND PEACE NOTES ABROAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans to help the cause of peace by sending a number of peace resolutions to the heads of governments partaking in next year's world disarmament conference were decided upon at the recent meeting here of delegates from the Australian organizations affiliated with the world disarmament movement. These resolutions, which are to be passed by the different societies interested, will also be sent to kindred societies overseas, and to Soviet Russia, which three years ago introduced a bill suppressing all forms of armament—a bill which, however, was defeated.

The Australian disarmament movement has done extensive work in distributing copies of the Kellogg pact.

Chicago Merchandise Mart Spreads Wares on 7500 Bargain Counters

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Had Mrs. Bargain-Hunter strayed into the Merchandise Mart here during the spring sale on April 13 or 14, she would have "gotten an eyefull," but she would also have been in for a big disappointment.

For the bargains which greeted her searching eye were not for her—not yet, at least. Not until, through the channels of commerce, they reach "ye little gifte shoppe" on her street, or the bargain basement of her favorite department store. This particular sale was for Mr. Buyer.

When the Merchandise Mart puts on a big sale it does it in a big way, and especially when it is celebrating its first anniversary. Four million square feet of special "numbers," displayed on 7500 bargain counters—this is what the Merchandise Mart calls a "sale."

Perhaps it was a table lamp—silk or parchment shade, complete with Hunter's eye, price $2.75. Yes, very well indeed, surely worth twice the price, maybe three times, but look at the little sign below: SOLD ONLY IN LOTS OF 12—WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY.

But surely sometime, somewhere, somehow, Mrs. Bargain-Hunter will be able to pick up one of these lamps, she is assured, with over 100,000 buyers from stores in all the middle western states invited to attend.

This mart, a veritable "wholesale city under one roof," was completed approximately a year ago, and this was the first coöperative, unified sale held by the hundreds of wholesalers who exhibit there.

The mart, the largest building in Chicago, and probably in the world, has 12 floors devoted to display rooms, each floor having an extent of five acres. The corridors, 650 feet long, are veritable streets, each leading to exhibitions of allied lines of merchandise.

MONTERREY SCHOOLS VALUED AT $1,381,138

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The largest item in the total municipal property owned by the city of Monterrey, industrial capital of Mexico, is the investment in school buildings, amounting to $1,381,138, according to official statistics.

Other leading municipal investments include governmental buildings, parks and paseos, public markets, theaters, athletic fields and city libraries.

SCHOOL COURSE ON EFFECTS OF LIQUOR PUSHED

Woodcock Urges Revision of Texts to Conform to Recent Findings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 20—Possible need for revision of textbooks used by the public schools in teaching the effects of alcohol on the human system, to insure their accuracy in line with recent discoveries, was pointed out by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, yesterday.

The proposal was made in connection with the publication of a monograph compiled by the prohibition bureau's division of research and public information, showing that all but two of the states have laws requiring the teaching in the public schools of the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on human beings.

In the last 10 years, Colonel Woodcock pointed out, important and far-reaching laboratory tests have been made to ascertain the effect of small quantities of alcohol on human efficiency. Such studies as those made by Dr. Walter R. Miles, Dodge and Benedict, Johnson and Paschal, and by Lord d'Abernon in England, show that the quantity of alcohol in one quart of 2.75 per cent beer or in one pint of 10 per cent wine has direct results on the human system, he said.

The bureau's study contains a digest of state and federal laws on the subject of hygiene and temperance teaching in the public schools, with a history of the law in each State. These laws, generally, prescribe that in all schools supported wholly or in part by public funds, certain courses in hygiene shall be given for specified lengths of time with special reference to the influence of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system.

Dismissal from office of any superintendent or teacher for failure or refusal to provide such instruction is directed in many states, the bureau's survey revealed. The course is usually given between the third year in the grammar school and before the second year in high school.

The states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Tennessee provide that a certain period in one day each year shall be set aside as Temperance Day, or Frances E. Willard Day, when a program shall be given by pupils portraying the important results of temperance and total abstinence approached from various practical angles such as increased health and efficiency, greater productivity, thrift, reduction of crime and lessening of child delinquency.

The National Education Association's support of prohibition is referred to as showing the attitude taken toward law enforcement and law observance by the teachers of the public schools, who, as much as any other class of persons, come into constant contact with the results of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1789 is the oldest dealing with temperance education found by the bureau. That law, which is still in effect, requires that "resident professors and tutors of the University of Cambridge and other colleges and all teachers of academies and other instructors of the youth shall exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction the character of . . . sobriety, industry, chastity, moderation and temperance and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded."

Textbooks on hygiene and the effects of alcohol are generally provided by the state or municipality. In a number of states certificates to teach are not issued to persons who have not passed a special examination in hygiene which includes the effect of alcohol and other narcotics on health and character. The laws of Illinois, the bureau says, are typical of the amount of time to be spent in such study. They provide that the course shall be continued not less than four hours a week for a period of 10 or more weeks each year.

175 MILES FOR 1S. ON LONDON TRAMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—By riding on the London County Council tramways for 175 miles on a special one-shilling "All-day ride-at-will" ticket, a resident of Highgate established a record here.

These special all-day tickets are issued to induce people to make greater use of the tramways. The journeys in this case were made on 31 different cars, and the ordinary single fares would have totaled 9s. 2d. The passenger started at 5:22 a. m. and did not finish until 2:5 a. m. the next day.

New York to Greet World-Wide Masons

NEW York, April 20 (AP)—Delegations from seven foreign nations, eight states and the District of Columbia have been named to be guests at the sesquicentenial celebration of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York, May 3 to May 10, Robert J. Kenworthy, Grand Secretary, announced yesterday.

Kenworthy said the gathering would be the largest in the history of Freemasonry, and that it has no other purpose than to honor the Grand Lodge of New York, the largest in the world with 1036 lodges and 347,000 members.

Among the speakers will be the Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, Pro-Grand Master of England; Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State; John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain; and Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

Delegates have been named from England, Scotland, Ireland, Finland, Rumania, Canada, Mexico, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Invitations were extended to orders all over the world Mr. Kenworthk said.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended April 11 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output totaling 56,855,933 k. w. h., an increase of 882,394 or 1.6 per cent a year before. Gas output was 357,806,300 cubic feet, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from a year before.

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FARM LOAN PLAN, TESTED IN SOUTH, CALLED SUCCESS

No Corn-No Credit Policy in Saluda County, N. C., Bringing Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALUDA, N. C.—This little mountain town has inaugurated a farm loan policy which has proven to be practicable and satisfactory.

Set in operation a year ago by Col. B. W. Crouch, local banker, in an effort to stabilize relations between the farmers and bankers and improve agricultural conditions generally, the "No Corn-No Credit" policy, as it is known, has contributed much toward the solution of farm financing in Saluda County.

In commenting on the first year's results from the plan, Colonel Crouch said:

"Just one year ago the bankers in Saluda County announced through the county papers to the farmers of Saluda County, that it would be their firm policy to extend credit only to those farmers who first made a living at home under the caption 'No Corn-No Credit.'

"This conclusion was reached after thorough study and consideration, and only after this study revealed the fact that practically two-thirds of the money that the banks had been lending to the farmers was being spent for flour, meat, lard, corn, vegetables, and such food and feedstuffs as could, without any doubt, be produced on the farms.

"A check up recently shows that the great bulk of the farmers in this county are in far better position than they were a year ago, for the reason that they produced more corn and other necessary food and feedstuffs during the past year than ever before, and their real money requirements for the present year for farming purposes will be less than since 1920.

"It follows that the farmers themselves are now convinced that it is a waste of their time to undertake to grow cotton with which to buy what they can easily grow on their own farms. They are convinced that the policy laid down by the banks is the only safe one for themselves and for the banks.

"The bankers of the State are not attempting to dictate to anyone, but they certainly have the right to extend credit to those only whose loans are to be repaid. No bank has the right to lend the money of its depositors to that class of farmers who persist in planting only one crop, that of cotton, when such farming is purely speculative—a gamble, if you please—with the cards stacked against them. The only certainty about it is that they will certainly lose.

"At the very beginning of the present year let no man calling himself a farmer be misled or deceived. With a carry over of something like 8,500,000 bales of cotton, and with less and less of American cotton being taken by the spinners of the world, let us say in all seriousness that the farmer, whether large or small, who pins his faith to cotton, to the neglect of all other crops, is taking a risk that the boldest speculator would turn down.

"Shall the farmer cut out cotton altogether? By no means. When he has made sure of sufficient grain, meat, vegetables, plenty of food for himself and feed for all his stock, then let him make all the cotton that he can, resting assured that what cotton he does make will be practically clear."

CANADA AVIATORS STAKE IRON CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Out of a blue sky there descended here an airplane in which were Frank H. Fisher and Kelvin Edmison, who had spent one of the most adventurous flights in Canadian commercial aviation. They had been to the Belcher Islands in the Hudson Bay and back to stake iron claims for a Toronto mining company. They accomplished the trip, with three days on the islands, in six days. Under the most favorable circumstances by the ordinary means of travel, this trip would have taken three months.

They staked 1800 acres of iron ore claims. There are 10 Eskimo families living on Belcher Islands, but the Toronto airmen did not see any of them. They brought back four "husky" dogs and the mail from Great Whale, that would not have gone out until July, when the first boat will arrive.

Libraries to Help Alien Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the foreign problem in Canada can be solved by education and that the library system should reach the remote settlers, was the opinion of Miss Mary J. L. Black given during an address before the Ontario Library Association convention, at which more than 200 delegates from the public libraries of the Province were present.

By placing libraries among the foreign sections of New Ontario propaganda could be successfully checked. Certain classes of foreigners are lacking in a sense of social consciousness and they dislike interference from church or state.

"For generations we have feared the ignorant Russian," Miss Black declared. "Russia is now reducing her adult illiteracy at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year, and since the revolution, has opened 22,000 reading rooms. They may not be following the educational, religious, economic, or social standards we prefer, but they will inundate us if we do not meet them with equal intelligence and up-to-date methods."

There are 2,000,000 people without library service in Ontario, it was stated. The small library system could not solve the problem. The first outlay must be a large library unit and a trained librarian who should be given an adequate collection of books. These could be scattered among the numerous branches and deposit stations.

FIRE FIGHTERS TO HOLD MEETING IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association, the parent association of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, will hold a joint convention here on May 8. It is expected that 800 delegates from the United States and Canada will attend.

"Incidental to the first hazard there is the much more vital question of the safety to human lives, and the consideration of this subject will be of interest, and it is hoped, of permanent value," stated E. P. Heaton, Ontario fire marshal, to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, here. "We wish to show the parent body that we have men actively engaged in fire prevention work who will rank with the foremost advocates of fire prevention in the United States."

"CONSCIENCE MONEY" RECEIVED

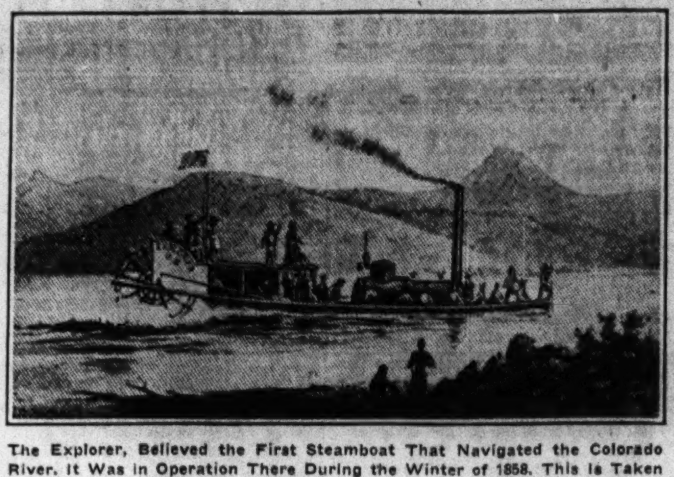
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The city treasurer was enriched by the receipt from Los Angeles of $3 in conscience money. The sender spent his school days here. He was playing baseball when a foul ball flew through one of the windows of a conservatory. The writer sends the amount of the damage. He states in his letter, "It is the little things that count when one seeks to preserve his conscience void of offense before God and man. Some day I hope to return to Toronto and how could I look you in the face with this debt hanging over me?"

LUTHERANS BACK DRY LAW

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—The Illinois conference of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Synod Saturday adopted a resolution approving the prohibition laws and condemning "the attempt of the Illinois Legislature to nullify the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment repealing the State Enforcement Act."

Giving the Indians a Treat



The Explorer, Believed the First Steamboat That Navigated the Colorado River. It Was in Operation There During the Winter of 1858. This Is Taken From a Contemporary Sketch Thought to Have Been Made by the Boat's Commander, Lieut. J. C. Ives.

Steamboats Braved the Colorado Toward Middle of 19th Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Into the Colorado River discussion, as a defense exhibit in the suit of Arizona against the Federal Government, has been inserted the log of the Explorer, a little stern-wheeled craft that floated on the stream in the winter of 1856.

It was brought in sections to the mouth of the river and there assembled. Its commander was Lieut. J. C. Ives of the United States corps of topographical engineers. Near Black Canyon, where the Hoover Dam is to be placed, the 54-foot craft struck a rock.

It was later repaired and returned to Fort Yuma, near which point only a few months ago were found the remains of a boat believed to have been the Explorer.

On the evidence of the log, assumption is made by the Government's attorneys that navigability of the stream will be established and thus there will be strengthening of the claim of the Federal Government upon use of the channel for reclamation and power works.

But the Explorer was far from being the first craft that bore white men upon the river. There were the boats, oar and wind propelled, that took the Alarcon party in 1540 from the head of the Gulf of California for 85 Spanish leagues, or as far as the site of the modern city of Needles. The leader called the stream Rio de Buen Aguia, "River of Good Guidance." In 1826 the lower reaches were sailed by Lt. R. W. Hardy of the British Navy. In 1850 boats plied from the gulf to Fort Yuma, near the mouth of the Gila.

The first steamboat came in 1851, to the dismay of the Indians, who described it as "blowing fire and smoke from its nose and kicking back the water with its feet." A much larger craft, the Uncle Sam, brought supplies to Fort Yuma in 1852, and two years later on the stream were even larger boats, the General Jesop and Emeralda, one of which, in 1857, ferried Lieutenant Beale and his camel-borne survey party near the site of Fort Mohave.

In 1866 the Arizona Legislature passed a resolution praising the captain of the Esmeralda for reaching Callville, near the mouth of the Virgin River, above Black Canyon. Down the stream were carried the rich ores of the period, to be shipped even to Wales for smelting.

Salt for the ore milling processes of the day was brought from great salt beds in the Virgin Valley, in the point of what now is Nevada. Though the boats frequently dared the rapids of Black Canyon, the point usually reached was Hardyville, near Fort Mohave, 347 miles from Fort Yuma. Assuredly then the river was considered navigable.

Importance of the river as a marine highway diminished when the Southern Pacific Railroad bridged the stream at Yuma, in 1877, and the Atlantic & Pacific at Needles, in 1883. Yet traffic on steamboats continued until 1906, when the channel above Yuma was blocked by the building of the Laguna dam, which diverts water for irrigation in California and Arizona. Above the dam there is still in operation a fleet of motor craft, its commodore being Mrs. Nellie Bush, who carries a proud commission as the last of the active river pilots.

Through the diversion of water into the immense canal of the Imperial Valley irrigation system in California, the river channel often is dry in winters for many miles above the head of tidewater in the Gulf. But spring floods still pour down. Of late years it has carried only about half of its maximum flow, though with records of even 30 feet of depth at Yuma and of 100 feet within the Grand Canyon.

The Boulder Canyon Dam will equalize this flow, eliminating both low and high water, possibly maintaining a channel for the river transportation needs of agricultural communities along the banks.

Junior League Wins Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Young women of the Raleigh Junior League have been granted as near a perpetual lease on the rotunda refreshment stand in the Capitol as it is possible. The bill was shoved through the Senate, which granted rights until revoked, and the House likewise rushed it through, and then, eager to extend further privileges, held up the enactment of the bill by adding an amendment permitting the sale of "Christmas goods." The amendment, offered facetiously, was adopted without a dissenting vote, and the measure went back to the Senate for concurrence.

The Legislature has now been in session long over the allotted constitutional 90-day period, and the members are serving without pay being unable to make headway toward finding taxables to meet the mounting costs of government.

SCHOOL UNION PLAN SUPPORTED IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although the initial step to put into execution a plan to unite Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges into a university, to be known as the University of Birmingham, is yet to be taken, many outstanding business and religious leaders of the Birmingham district are manifesting enthusiastic support of the proposed merger.

The Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the two largest newspapers in Alabama, originators of the plan to establish the university, are conducting a campaign at present to sound out public opinion on the question and are meeting with much encouragement.

ALABAMA PLANTING DIVERSIFIED CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Favorable weather late in March and early in April has given impetus to planting of crops throughout the State, with cotton and corn predominating reports to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute indicate. Planting started in southern Alabama about March 15, and has since extended to the extreme northern counties.

F. W. Gist, agricultural statistician at the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, announces Alabama farmers intend to increase their corn acreage 6 per cent, oats 35 per cent, potatoes 23 per cent, and hay 20 per cent, with a corresponding decrease in cotton acreage likely.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANS REFORMS IN MODEL PRISON

'Live at Home' Program Is Advocated by Farm Expert at Social Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Unemployment, prison reform, laws affecting women and children in industry, agriculture and other topics affecting social and industrial affairs were discussed by recognized experts at the two-day session of the North Carolina Social Service Association, held in Goldsboro and attended by more than 250 delegates.

Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare, discussed prison reform. She pointed out that, by an act of the 1931 session of the General Assembly, North Carolina will replace its present prison, built immediately following the Civil War, with a modern fireproof building, to cost approximately $500,000.

This prison will be located at a more suitable site, near but outside the city of Raleigh, on a state-owned farm. She told her hearers that equipment will be provided for vocational training and that better safeguards for the protection of prisoners are planned.

Hugh McRae, of Wilmington, farm colony expert, recommended that steps be taken to develop an effective organization of the most influential interests in each separate county for a definite and long-time "live-at-home" program. He said the plan advanced by Gov. O. Max Gardner had aroused state-wide interest and ought to be carried on in every county.

Mrs. W. P. Waddill, of Henderson, a welfare worker whose activities have been favorably commented upon throughout the State, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Included in the list of speakers were Kemp P. Baattle, of Rocky Mount; Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro; Dr. G. W. Forster, of State College, Raleigh; Dr. C. C. Taylor, of State College, Raleigh; S. H. Hobbs Jr., of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; F. P. Latham, of Belhaven; T. E. Brown, director of vocational education in the state department of public instruction, Raleigh; and I. O. Schaub, dean of State College, Raleigh.

CANADIANS FEELING ASBESTOS COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That there is little hope for the asbestos industry in Canada until the Canadian producers join forces to face world competition, is the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Robert Massie, president of Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., expressed at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

The Russian producers and those of Rhodesia were coming together in a working agreement. Canadians would be asked to participate once they presented a united front. Several conferences have been held, but had been productive of no definite results, said Lieutenant-Colonel Massie.

England Chapter Meets at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—Founded to commemorate the London Naval Treaty of 1930, "England Chapter" of the Daughters of the British Empire in Illinois held its first annual luncheon Saturday.

Godfrey Haggard, British Consul-General in Chicago, welcomed the new chapter, expressing his hope that it would "do its bit" to further the cause of world peace. Mrs. T. W. Nunn, who founded the chapter, said that since the London Naval Treaty was an important step toward peace, Englishwomen in Chicago had chosen to celebrate it by forming this organization. Its first public function at the Edgewater Beach Hotel was attended by about 100 guests. L. C. Robinson, retired Indian Army officer, addressed the luncheon group.

Mrs. Edward Price Bell, American wife of the journalist, was chosen honorary regent of the chapter. By bringing American women into the organization as honorary officers, Mrs. Nunn said, the Daughters hope to further understanding between the two nationalities. The women of the new chapter have pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for a room in the British Old People's Home in Illinois.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed reduction in authorized common stock by 50,000 shares.

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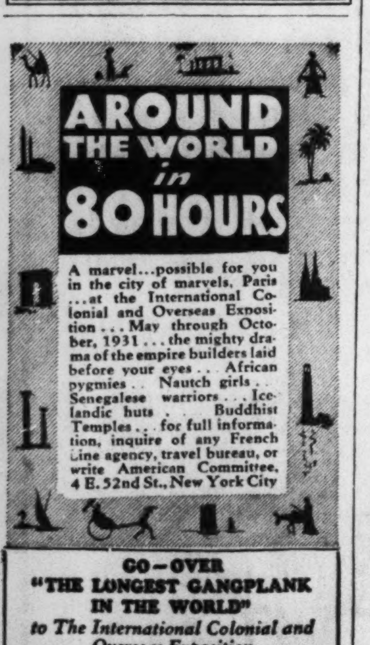

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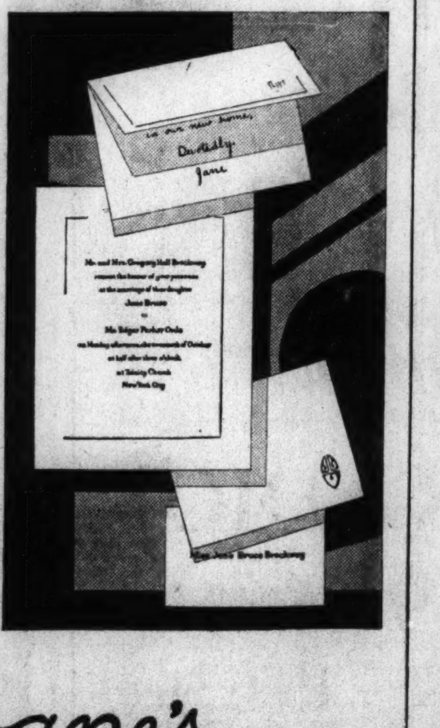

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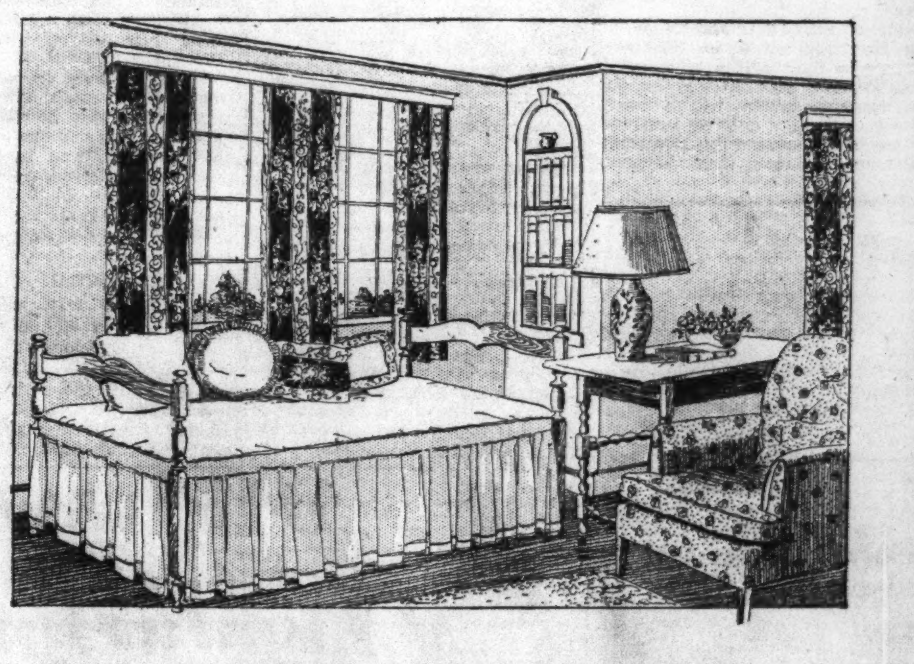

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AMERICA STILL FAVORS COURT, SCOTT REPORTS

Delay in Agreeing on Terms Has Not Changed Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 20—The desire of the American people to participate in the work of the World Court has not been adversely affected by the five years' delay in settling the terms of adhesion, Dr. James Brown Scott says in his annual report on international law to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Scott places the onus for the delay on "difficulties over the acceptance and interpretation of the fifth reservation dealing with the advisory opinions of the Court."

"There has been no change of heart," he writes, "on the part of the American people or Government in regard to their traditional espousal of the establishment of an international court of justice. Nor is there any unwillingness on their part to accept the composition and method of establishment of the present court or its jurisdiction for the decision of international disputes."

Dr. Scott cites Elihu Root's statement before the Senate committee on Jan. 21, 1931, to the effect that "if there should be final disagreement of views, the United States could stand upon its rights in the Court under the fifth reservation, and as long as the United States remains an adherent of the Court no opinion could be rendered by the Court against its claim of interest."

"Should the Senate decline to accept the interpretation of Mr. Root when it meets next December," Dr Scott continues, "a further delay in the adherence of the United States to the Court will ensue. It does not seem reasonable to expect, however, that this difference of opinion . . . should permanently postpone the participation of the United States in the activities of the Court in relation to the world at large."

The division of international law, of which Dr. Scott is the director, has been at work for 20 years on various aspects of a court of international justice.

Boston Art Notes

The Business Men's Art Club

Indeterminate is the line which differentiates the amateur from the professional painter. There is no rule of measure, no standard which can be applied conclusively to pictures, and so their makers arbitrarily dub themselves by whatever name they choose. Is it that those who paint all the time are professional, and those who pick up the palette and brush Sundays and holidays are amateurs? How well, then, did that customs officer, Rousseau, do by himself with what was only a hobby. How aimless, on the other hand, may the continued practice of soi-disant artists prove, despite the daily application.

The exposition by the Business Men's Art Club to be seen in the gallery of the Boston Art Club on Newbury Street at Dartmouth, raises this question emphatically. In the main, it strikes the eye as attractively, at least, as most of the exhibitions at the club. In fact, it seems but another of a series of shows by painters of the right wing. If the club were given to a more liberal spirit and would invite artists of varying tendency, we might respond differently.

Business men generally seem to compensate for lack of sunshine and good air in their offices by running off to the country and selecting the most peaceful, idyllic spot to paint. Their pictures are full of sunshine and verdure and serenity. For business men, the trees seem to grow thicker, the country is more lush. They accept the romance and mood of earlier poets. They have no challenge, for that is expended in their offices. Artists, painting, continually find their fun and excitement in new problems, in transitions to new modes. Not conservative artists, of course. They prefer to maintain the same attitude, the same phrasing, the same scheme.

Landscapes prevail among business men, who do not fare as well when they try a hand at portraiture. This latter subject requires practice and continued observation. Landscapes may be treated generally, without being probed as to literal exactness.

Among the landscapes are some very attractive ones, such for instance as those by George W. Bardwell, Carl Nordstrom, P. J. Cummings and Dr W. W. Harvey. These painters seem to approach their subject with more alertness, with a more studious viewpoint. A picture by Dr. H. B. Shuman might well hang in a show alongside works of experienced painters. Impressionistic scenes by the Rev. D. D. Addison are pleasingly wrought after the lumièrist manner.

On the whole, the effect of such an exhibition is gratifying, so long, of course, as the participants do not pretend to dictate to more enterprising artists what they should or should not do. D. A.

Motion Pictures

"Napoli Che Canta"

Melodious Italian adds variety to the foreign language films at the Fine Arts Theater, in "Napoli Che Canta," given its Boston première on Saturday afternoon. That is, we know Italian to be melodious in fact, whether or not it always appears so in mechanistic transcription. But then, talking as well as silent films require a separate technique of appreciation. "Napoli Che Canta," translated as "When Naples Sing," is a mixture of both. Passages of conversation are frequently thrown on the screen with the translation just below. It is surprising how easy it is to understand Italian under these circumstances. Often, singers, single or in group, accompany the action, and throughout there is a reproduction of orchestral commentary. There is little spoken dialogue.

The simple story could be easily followed without any of these aids. Gennarino (Jerry in America) born in Naples, is brought up in New York, his father having amassed wealth in this prosperous land. He and the equally wealthy Alice become engaged in the offhand manner of their sophisticated young set (to please their parents) and it takes a year in Naples (whence Gennarino migrates for military service) to correct their sense of romantic values.

The cast, under the artistic direction of Mario Almirante, includes Malcolm Todd and Lillian Lill as the sweethearts, Anna Mari, Georgio Curtis and Carlo Tedesco for the more Italianate characters. A few gaps in the action we felt must be due to censor's shears rather than direction.

There is much to enjoy in the photographic representation of the decorative Italian city which has borne the impress of scenic allure for centuries. Modernistic New York is revealed as not too far behind for glamour, in the arresting views of its skyscrapers seen at odd angles from below, or notching the harbor horizon in outline. The camera has been used with a clear sense of design, taste and originality. The theme of disembodied "Dancing Feet" has perhaps been played enough, but there are other more distinctive touches.

We are still wondering about the Countess, left alone in a small sailboat somewhere in the Bay of Naples at its rougher if not roughest. She was chaperoning Alice and a black-eyed young Italian, who had ventured forth in a rowboat to explore the Blue Grotto. Naturally, the tide came up with a little extra fury, the young people were upset and swam for safety to another shore. Later, we see the Countess, calm and quite comfortable, at her villa. How, then, was she saved?

But as we said before, it requires a special technique to be a Motion Picture Appreciator. M. L.

SALARIES CUT IN BRAZIL

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil, April 18 (By U. P.)—Salaries of all public functionaries in this State were arbitrarily cut from 20 to 30 per cent by official decree yesterday. Under the new decree the Federal Interventor, who acts as Governor, will receive only five contos of reis for salary and an equal amount for expenses each month, a total of about $900.

Woman Heads Georgia Creamery Under State Coöperative Plan

Plant Is Farmer Owned and Controlled and Confines Business Locally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga. — The Athens Coöperative Creamery, the only coöperative in the South dealing with the retail distribution of whole milk, completed the first nine months of its successful operation this month.

It is unique in that it is farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, managed by a woman, and every product is marketed locally.

The principal products handled and manufactured by the coöperative are sweet milk, buttermilk, cream, cottage cheese, butter, chocolate milk, and ice cream in the summer.

The new plant was organized under the Coöperative Act, passed in Georgia in 1921, for the purpose of encouraging new industries to come into the State by tax exemption over an initial period of five years, giving new organizations plenty of time to "get on their feet."

Work upon this way of local milk distribution was carried on jointly for two years by L. H. Marlatt, extension dairyman of the animal husbandry division of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and L. S. Watson, County Agent of Clarke County.

No standardization of milk is made at the Athens plant, the product coming direct from the dairy herds. In other words, to quote Mrs. Marlatt, the manager, "It is a quality product throughout, and is as good as the cow makes it." Mrs. Marlatt is the wife of the extension dairyman of the agricultural college, who worked for two years trying to show local dairymen the logic of such a plan.

The coöperative now handles 350 gallons of the approximately 800 gallons consumed daily in the city of Athens, which has a population of approximately 20,000. All milk is pasteurized as soon as delvered at the plant, not being exposed to the air from time of going to pasteurization bottled, where it is automatically capped, after which it goes to the refrigerator where it is kept at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

A composite sample of the milk is taken from each patron every morning for the purpose of testing its butter fat content, the basis upon which the price is decided.

The average business per month of the plant now averages a little more than $5200, as compared to $4800 for the first month of operation, the average monthly increase being $200. Mrs. Marlatt expects to do $60,000 worth of business by July 1, 1931, the end of the fiscal year of the business.

The nine stockholders of the plant have an investment of approximately $10,000, which includes both plant and delivery equipment. An initial payment of $1000 was made upon the investment, and the remainder is taken care of by monthly installments. According to present plans the plant will easily pay for itself within a little more than a year.

To start with, the plant did not even have any operating capital, but get around ths difficulty by holding back the payments on the milk for one week, which is still being done and will continue until the full purchase price is paid.

Mrs. Marlatt, manager of the plant, has had approximately 21 years' experience in this type of business. For the six years preceding her management of the coöperative, she operated the creamery at the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlatt came to Athens in 1917 from New York State where they were connected with the same type of business at French Creek and Cuba, N. Y.

Asked what she thought of the possibilities of small local coöperative creameries, Mrs. Marlatt replied: "I don't see how any small city could get along without one, because it serves as a safety valve for the milk supply of the locality. To support a business of this kind, there would have to be a population of at least 10,000 people."

DAY TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to deliver the chief address at the semiannual banquet of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, at Chicago, May 6. Mr. Day is also president of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Cows Work for Her

MRS. L. H. MARLATT

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Dance program.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 NBC, Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Burt Whitman, guest speaker; Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra; Graham McNamee, announcer.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "The Dancing Men."
10:30 NBC, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Canada, addressing 2000 boys at Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:45 NBC, Henry Busse's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Paul Revere's Ride."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Bostonia Quintet.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Joe Cornell, accordionist; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Richard Halliley, baritone.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "Scenes of Montana Campfires."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Joe Rines and his orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots": Organ and soloist.
5:10 "Show Tunes": orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising: orchestra and soloists.
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Marion McAfee, soprano; Tide Water Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial Mystery story.
7:00 Camille Girouard, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father;" recording.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Tito Schipa, tenor; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Pierre Braugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 News; weather; baseball; time.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ashbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
6:00 Weather; Evening Musicale; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, speaking from Advertising Club luncheon.
1:35 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.
4:00 p. m.—Bostonia Quintet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

Music

Horowitz

Vladimir Horowitz gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program was made up of Liszt's B minor Sonata, Busoni's transcription of Bach's Chorale in G minor, Hummel's Rondo in E flat, Prokofieff's Toccata, and, from Chopin, two Mazurkas, the Etudes in F, op. 10, and in B minor, op. 25, and the A flat Polonaise.

An audience of good size repaid him with warm applause for his characteristic exhibition of brilliant pianism. The artist without doubt realizes that now that the first glamour of his meteoric descent upon America has begun to fade a little, he must offer some playing of peculiar interest if he is to hold his place in the forefront of popular concert pianists in this day of music by dial. He apparently is not yet ready to tackle Beethoven in public, but it may be that he is preparing his way by means of such items as the B minor Sonata and the Bach-Busoni Chorale. At present he is a superlative executant who dazzles with his brilliance. Such a technical equipment, we may hope, will eventually be placed at the service of the more profound type of music.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 21

Musical Drama

Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex" (WJZ Chain). Drama of Sophocles set to music by Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer, direct from stage of Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Leopold Stokowski conducting. Margaret Matzenauer is "Jocasta," Paul Althouse is "Œdipus" and the Harvard Glee Club is the chorus. One hour. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Reviewing Herbert, Romberg, Friml and De Sylva musical productions. 8.

Armchair Quartet, male voices; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). A group of familiar ballads and the very modern "Something to Remember You By." 9.

"Echoes of the Opera" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Genia Zielinska, soprano; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra under the direction of Harold Sanford. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Four part "Egyptian Impressions" suite of Bainbidge Crist to close a modern program. 6.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). "Tales of Hoffman" excerpts, Saint-Saëns's aria and Drigo's "Serenade" are best known in this dinner music concert. 6.

Concert Orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). All-French program. You will probably like Saint-Saëns's North African "Reverie du Soir," and Pierne's "Entry of the Little Fauns," best. 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Four modern ballads. 6:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied Quality—WJZ—T). Pan-American program. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Sigmund Spaeth, master of ceremonies; Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; chorus, orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11:15.

Harry Richman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 12.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Lee Morse, popular songs; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Gene Austin (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The Victory of San Jacinto" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Some history of the Lone Star State. 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). The arrival of the "iron horse" into the valley. 9:30.

Shakespearean Drama (WOR). Forty-five minutes. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). 10.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Russia and the World Markets" (WEAF—T). Voters' Service period. 7.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Anton Dounis, mandolinist (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11:45.

Daytime Programs

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 9:30 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

"Melody Parade" (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 11.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA Denver). Spring lamb yield; garden calendar talk. 12:30.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). 1:30.

"The Brass Section" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). String trio. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor; Ada d'Orsay, soprano (CBS—T). 3.

Music in the Air (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Piano appreciation lessons by Osbourne McConathy. 3.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone. 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, vocal trio; Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra, from San Francisco. 4.

Garden talk (CBS—T). Clarence Fowler. 4.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey, conductor. 4:15.

Marie Gerard, soprano; Earl Palmer, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 4:30.

"Modern Decoration," Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (Ponds—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 5.

"Adventures in Words" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, noted lexicographer. 5:15.

"What Happened to Jane" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

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Statement of International Holding & Investment Co., Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net value of assets on Dec. 31, last, of $19,155,298, equal to $3.92 a share, compared with $27,269,945, or $5.58 a share, at the end of the preceding year.

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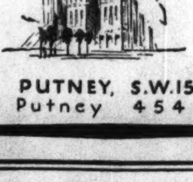

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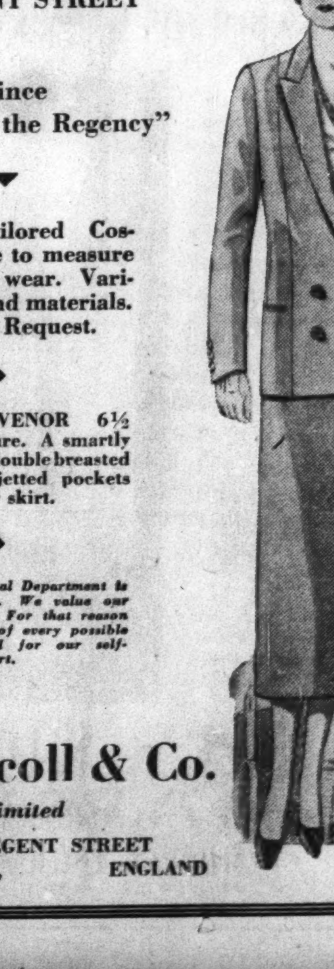

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PROHIBITION LINE-UP FACES NEW PROBLEM

Redistricting in States With Split Party Power Provides the Menace

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A political struggle of the most important consequences is under way in the country today, but because it is being waged on 32 different fronts its national significance is as yet not discernible.

The issue revolves about the congressional redistricting of states affected by the 1930 reapportionment. Thirty-two states must revise their House representation for next year's elections, and the result in some of the states has led to the severest kind of political controversy.

Each party has endeavored to arrange the geographical lines of the new districts so as to insure them the best chances to win. In states where one or the other party is in control of the legislature and the governorship, this has been comparatively simple.

The opposition has cried "gerrymander" but has done so knowing that if it was in control it would do about the same. In some states court action to halt this kind of redistricting has been threatened but so far no actual suits are known to have been brought.

Where the greatest difficulties have arisen has been in states where political control is divided, where one party or the other runs the Legislature, but not the governorship, or where the parties divided the branches of the Legislature. Such split political alignments have already led to deadlocks in a few states and are threatening similar conditions in others.

The most confused situation on this issue that has so far attracted attention is that which has developed in Missouri. There the stalemate became so adamant the attempt to redistrict at this session of the Legislature was abandoned, and it was decided, as a compromise, that next year all the State's representation to the House will run as candidates-at-large.

Say Constitution Violated

Some authorities in the capital claim that this is a violation of the Constitution, which requires that senators be elected by the state-wide voting, but that members of the House should represent specified districts, except where the population of the State does not give it more than one house member.

The failure of Missouri to redistrict, and of several other states which are likely to do likewise because of deadlocked political forces, will mean that, instead of the State being divided into congressional districts according to its population based on the 1930 reapportionment figures, its members to the House in the Seventy-third Congress will be elected on one ticket by the vote of the entire State as is done in the case of a Senator.

This means that the Missouri delegation elected in 1932 will either be all Republican or all Democrat, instead of being divided as is now the case.

The effect of such an innovation on the wet and dry issue may be profound. St. Louis and Kansas City are strongly wet. The rural sections of the State are dry. Should the massed voted of the two cities control in the congressional election it may turn out that Missouri's delegation in the House in the Seventy-third Congress will be wet. On the other hand, should the rural dry vote predominate the State will be represented by a solid dry delegation.

This situation repeated in other states, such as Illinois, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, could have conceivably startling consequences on prohibition and other issues. In the states containing great wet industrial centers, the at-large election of House members would almost certainly result in enormous gains in that chamber for the repeal forces.

Possibility in New York

In a state, for instance, such as New York, where the wet vote is confined largely to the Manhattan area, the dry up-state districts might be wiped out by the huge wet majorities of New York City and the wets capture the entire bloc of 43 House seats. Tammany Hall under such a situation would be in a position to control the entire House delegation of the State as it now does the two Senate seats and 22 representatives.

In some states the controversy over redistricting arises out of sectional differences. This is particularly so in California which gained nine additional House seats under the 1930 reapportionment. In California the northern and southern halves of the State are embroiled over the distribution of the new districts. Various compromises have been suggested, but so far the capital understands no agreement has been reached.

Should no plan be approved California could elect its new House members by a state-wide vote and the original 11 from the old districts.

The possibility of a number of states electing all or part of their House members in 1932 by state-wide votes opens the way to profound political changes. A Republican tide would mean solid Republican delegations, a Democratic sweep, Democratic blocs.

Power Development Urged in Malaya

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENANG, Straits Settlements—Coördination and unification of Malay's power supply in a common system, capable of dealing with the requirements of the country as a whole, instead of in thousands of small units working independently as at present, was urged by W. J. Williams of the Federal Electrical Department, Kuala Lumpor. Mr. Williams was presiding at a recent meeting of the Engineering Association of Malaya at Ipoh.

Mr. Williams deplored the fact that although Malaya possessed power resources of its own in the form of coal, water and timber, the staple industries of the country were becoming more and more dependent upon foreign sources of power.

Kerosene, he pointed out, was more particularly used for lighting purposes by the poorer inhabitants of the country, who had practically to bear the burden of an import duty of 10 cents per gallon, as the burden of taxation was almost invariably shifted from the producer to the consumer.

The importation of kerosene had increased by approximately 50 per cent during the four years 1925-29 and the total value of kerosene and liquid fuel imported for 1929 amounted to $9,131,352.

The result of this importation was reflected in the depressed Bakau wood industry from which the Government previously derived a substantial revenue. The replacement of the entire quantity of oil fuel on the basis of the 1929 figures would require some 227,000 tons of Malayan coal.

"I say without hesitation," Mr. Williams concluded, "that if all the power consumed in this country were supplied from a coördinated system of electricity produced from our own power resources, we should be in an unassailable position and would have nothing to fear from outside competition."

Anti-Fur Trapping Campaign Started

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A crusade to end the tortures of wild animal fur trapping and to extend fur farming and the use of artificial fur fabrics has been launched by Maj. C. Van der Byl of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

"Only 6 per cent of the fur skins at present sold come from farms," says Maj. Van der Byl. "But if people only realized the long-drawn-out agony of the steel trap, I am sure they would wear only farmed or artificial furs. At the same time, they would be stimulating a growing and humane industry."

"In a few years wild animals will have become so scarce that their furs will be quite prohibitive in price. Why not help to save them now while there is still time?"

More than 100,000,000 sealskins are placed on the world's markets every year. Most of these animals have been brutally killed, Maj. Van der Byl alleges.

"But fur farms are doing much to discourage the abomination of trapping," he continues. "At the silver fox farms in Canada nearly all foxes are tatooed inside both ears with their registration letters and number."

"The artificial fur trade is a new industry, but samples made of silk and wool are now on sale. Artificial Persian lamb, Astrakhan and Nutria are practically indistinguishable, when made up, from the real," Maj. Van der Byl declares.

WALKER INQUIRY TO SEEK REFORM OF GOVERNMENT

That, Rather Than Punishment of Individual, to Be Goal Sought

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Governmental reforms looking to permanent communal benefits rather than the chastisement of individuals will govern the outcome of the legislative inquiry into the Tammany-Walker administration of New York City, it was indicated today following the first meeting in inquiry territory of the bipartisan body of lawmakers delegated to give the municipal structure here the most thorough airing and dusting it has ever known.

Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the committee, who is to draw the master pattern of the inquiry, has been assured freedom from political interference in his proceedings and already has made it clear that these would aim essentially at governmental defects. That Tammany will try to anticipate his recommendations was indicated in the reorganization effected in the department's vice squad by Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, when he completely revised its methods and restaffed it, following disclosures of wholesale corruption in this branch of the service during Judge Seabury's investigation as referee for the Appellate Division of the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Judge Seabury attended the meeting today which was held at Bar Association headquarters and later it was said he hopes to begin the public hearings on the Walker-Tammany régime by June 1. Quarters have been assigned to the committee in the State office building, 80 Center Street, where almost an entire floor has been set aside for the personnel of more than 75 lawyers and investigators that will staff the inquiry.

Judge Seabury, in outlining his work as counsel for the committee, has set for himself two chief tasks to present: The true facts as they exist in the complicated structure known as the Government of New York City and its local instrumentalities of government; evidence as to such constructive proposals as shall make possible benficial changes in the charter of the city.

Since the writing of the city's charter more than a generation ago, the increasing complexities of city life have made changes imperative, in order, Judge Seabury holds, "to eliminate waste and corruption and to increase the ability of the city to minister more adequately to the governmental needs of its people." It is his opinion, however, that constructive proposals "must spring from the practical needs of the people living within the city," and that discussion of them is premature "until the facts inherent in the actual situation have been fully disclosed."

New York City has 165 agencies for spending its municipal funds. It has a board of aldermen which it pays annually $500,000, including clerical assistance, and which has the power to expend $2,000,000 a year at its discretion by issuing special revenue bonds. Its department of purchases, headed by a $15,000 commissioner with a staff of 100, clears less than one-third of the $60,000,000 spent annually for miscellaneous supplies, materials and equipment. It provides a $1,850,000 budget for a department of docks, whose work is duplicated in the main by the sinking fund commission and the department of plant and structure. It pays a city chamberlain $15,000 a year in an office that costs $111,000 a year to run, although the incumbent of this office in the administration of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel recommended that it be abolished.

Antique Government Form

But the outstanding anachronism in the city's governmental structure is that county government, substantially the same as that adapted in 1777 from the medieval English system for the State's first constitution, is still imposed upon the down-state metropolis. Its yearly cost to the city is $5,250,000, of which all save $125,000 is pay roll. This provides such outworn incumbencies as sheriff, whose peace functions have been taken over by the police, yet whose attenuated and momentary jurisdiction is sustained in each of the five counties at a salary of $15,000 and by staffs totaling 360 persons.

In the same way the city has five district attorneys, whose aggregate yearly income is $87,500, although it has long been recognized that to consolidate these county offices would do much to enhance the status of the post and improve coödination with the police. The latter discrepancy is one of the chief facts that has been adduced in evdience thus far before Judge Seabury in his inquiry for the Governor into charges of official laxity against Thomas C. T. Crain, New York District Attorney.

Apart from the county judges and surrogates—really probate judges—New York City has, all told, 19 elected county officers, whose salaries aggregate $241,500, exclusive of the cost of their assistants. In the county clerk's office alone three deputies draw annually $8000, $5000 and $3750, respectively.

Civic organizations, like the City Club, which have made close analyses of the city's government, urge not so much specific centralization of offices as the complete integration of county functions with the municipal government. With five decentralized borough presidencies, the present municipal structure, they hold, is that of "five cities in one, with each borough president practically a czar in his own bailiwick."

They urge a revision of this elaborate system of "borough autonomy" that will center the ultimate administrative responsibility in the Mayor of New York City, leaving the elected borough president to the important planning and appropriating work of the board of estimate and delegating the administrative work of the borough to an administrator, appointed by the Mayor and a citizen of the borough. This, it is held, would insure a full-fledged local administrator closely in touch with local needs and the progress of local work and, at the same time, dispose of most of the local objections against more complete centralization.

If the joint legislative committee succeeds in accomplishing reforms in the bulky municipal charter which gives so scant a measure of self-government, it will have done for New York City a service for which citizens and organizations have pressed for more than 10 years.

With Mayor James J. Walker's 15,000-word reply to the official negligence charges against him in the hands of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today, the city affairs committee, by whom they were filed more than a month ago, has petitioned the Governor for the opportunity to file a rebuttal to the Mayor's defense.

Coincidentally, a new line of fire was opened on the city's Tammany Mayoralty yesterday, when the City Affairs Committee of the National Republican Committee called upon the Governor to remove the Mayor under the formal charges now pending, declaring that in him lay the real responsibility for the "breakdown and demoralization of the city Government."

The committee of which Alan Fox, one of the Republicans in this State to first sponsor the move to nominate Herbert Hoover for President, is chairman, made its attack upon the City Hall personnel in the report for the annual meeing of the club on April 21. It lists as the "two troubles with Mayor Walker" that he "has, as the world knows, given little time or attention to his job," and that "his is an integral part of a political machine which is interested in building up its own power and filling the pockets of its members rather than in governing the city well."

Walker's Reply on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt expects to receive Mayor James J. Walker's reply to the City Affairs Committee charges today. The Governor announced that he would make the answer public late in the afternoon. He declined to say what procedure he will follow after he has read the reply.

MARKS TO BE TURNED INTO PULP PRODUCTS

BRUSSELS, Belg., April 20 (AP)—In the presence of representatives of the Reichsbank and the Belgian Treasury 140,000 tons of pre-war German marks stored in the vaults of the Belgian National Bank are to be destroyed in conformity with the Belgo-German mark settlement concluded two years ago.

Every day 15 tons of marks will be ground into pulp for commercial use. The operation carries out the terms of an agreement concerning disposition of German marks left in Belgium at the end of the World War and subsequently rendered valueless.

RUMANIAN MILLS QUESTION STATE WHEAT MONOPOLY

Parliament's Action Due to Hope of Increasing Farmers' Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — After much deliberation the Rumanian Parliament has passed a law giving the State complete monopoly on wheat, the chief export of the country. Of all Europe only Russia excels Rumania in wheat export.

The prime purpose of the law as worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture is to aid the farmer by increasing the price of his product and assuring him a ready market. But the millers, who have long fought the law, do not believe the plan will work out, and have already predicted that by Sept. 1, when it becomes operative, the idea will either have been abandoned or modified.

Probably one reason for the miller's skepticism is that he is forced into a syndicate by the same law, if he wants to be sure of having wheat to grind, and for each carload he buys he must pay the State a tax or premium of 4000 lei. A carload is 10,000 kilograms and costs at present about 30,000 lei, or a little more than $180.

The miller will simply add the extra burden imposed onto the baker, who in turn will put it off onto the bread buyer, and the baker argues that it will be up to the State to reply to the underpaid functionaries when they complain that bread has gone beyond their reach.

The law banishes export taxes on wheat which heretofore have figured an important part in the State's revenue. The 4000-lei tax per wagon paid by the miller is to cover the loss, estimated at 300,000,000 lei—formerly much more.

Even the bitterest opponents of the law admit that if the coming crop should be small the State will be able to put its plan through. On the other hand they contend that with a large crop the State cannot obain sufficient credit to buy all the wheat on the market.

Ross Sea Whales Growing Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The great catches of whales made during the last few years in the Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, by Norwegian companies operating "chasers" and factory ships, have caused alarm for the future of the whale. Now comes news of a new record in yields and the question of protection is being revived.

According to the Invercargill correspondent of the New Zealand Herald, who wrote on March 16, shortly after the return to Stewart Island of the factory ship Sir James Clark Ross, between 35 and 40 such vessels and over 220 "chasers" have been operating in the present season, and the total catch is estimated at 45,000 whales, yielding 3,500,000 barrels of oil, worth £15,000,000.

It is said that several new factory ships will be commissioned next season. Old hands are forecasting that what has been a very profitable industry will experience a lean time, and that eventually the industry will be destroyed, as it was in the arctic.

U. S.-KRUPP CO. CONTRACT

BERLIN, April 20—Contract has been signed with the Krupp interests whereby the United States Steel Corporation will have the American rights for the manufacture of stainless steel, heat resisting steel, and other metals developed under the Krupp process.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO START FREE TRADE TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ire.—One of the most valuable and far-reaching improvements effected in the Irish Free State's educational system is the introduction of free vocational training for school children.

Under a new act, now in full operation, boys and girls will receive excellent opportunities for technical and vocational education on leaving school. Committees have been established all over the country to administer the scheme.

Attendance at classes is compulsory for boys and girls between 14 and 16; continuation schools are provided for those between 16 and 18. The curriculum is framed to establish a close connection between school, factory, workshop and kitchen—domestic science and agriculture receiving particular attention.

The scheme is financed by an annual State grant of some £500,000 supplemented by sums contributed out of the local rates; in the event of a local authority failing to strike a rate for the purpose, the Minister for Education is empowered to enforce the levy.

An interesting feature of the scheme is the offering of awards for excellence in craftsmanship. Bronze and silver medals are awarded for the best work in such branches as electrical installation, carpentry, painting and decoration, cabinet-making, wood-carving, leatherwood and metalwork.

The school children are flocking to the classes and the authorities are finding considerable difficulty in providing adequate accommodation and a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

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Economic Storm Drives World To Seek Means of Preventing New Upsets in Industrial Sea

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 20 articles, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The first of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.*

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Builders of the ships of commerce and industry are engaged today in one of the greatest tasks since their first frail craft were buffeted and battered by the winds of economic uncertainty.

For centuries they have bent their efforts to fashion a vessel strong enough to ride the gales of depression and reversal. Now they are searching for ways to make the very storms abate.

Economics has taken on a new meaning. Once it merely explained what happened. In the wake of one of the world's most trying periods of business, it is being viewed as a means through which some greater measure of control can be exerted over those factors which sway the course of Labor and Capital.

These things have transcended academic bounds. The housewife has become interested because the price of eggs and bread is affected. The shoemaker is concerned because, strangely enough, some people seem to be without shoes simply because there are too many shoes in the country. The banker looks at his profits and the mechanic looks at his wages—each of them wishing that the ships of business would sail a bit more smoothly so that every man could be sure of his income.

A way to stop the storm—this has become the key to the task to which economics has set itself. It is not sufficient to explain the "economic environment" of the day. If the environment is not suitable, perhaps it can be changed. There is a growing conviction that this is entirely possible and that depression can be not only shortened, but actually prevented.

Facing this task the economists stand before new concepts of the materials with which they have to work. Once they divided the business world into a lot of air-tight compartments. In one glass box they put the "economic man." He was a typical average individual, whose wants and whose actions could be exactly determined.

In another box was a sort of seesaw arrangement. "Supply" sat on one end and "demand" sat on the other. They went up and down, or balanced each other, without interference from anything on the outside. Then, in other glass cases, sat "competition," "monetary reserves," and a host of other business factors.

Lately the economic man has disappeared. He was a convenient myth, but no one could be found who was quite like him, so he just wouldn't do. The glass compartments have gone, too. All of the factors on the scene are found to affect one another.

They are no longer independent actors, but have joined in a play where each must await his proper cue before he can speak his lines. The economic picture is no longer so simple. The factors have become so interlaced that some experts maintain that no single human can grasp the entire pattern.

But, at least, actual study is replacing theory. The economists are framing their conclusions on actual study of conditions. And one of the first things to do in an effort to "stop the storm" is to examine the periods at which storms arise.

It was found that they have a definite pattern—that business moves through successive waves of prosperity and depression. Some of the earliest attempts to record this pattern are quite different from those which are accepted today. Fifty years ago an attempt was made to hitch the vagaries of business to the spots on the sun.

It was found that the "waves" of the business cycle averaged seven years from one prosperous crest to another. Sun spots seemed to appear in the same periods. The economist figured that the sun spots affected weather; weather affected crops; crops affected business, and so depressions were due to the variation on the sun's surface.

Later economists lack this naïve simplicity. There is, for instance, the classical theory based on what is termed the "credit cycle." It is complex in its applications, but in outline it looks something like this:

Active trade
||
Over-optimism
||
Free investment
||
Industrial expansion
||
Increasing production
||
Falling prices
||
Pessimism
||
Reduced investments
||
Reduction of stock
||
Gradual growth of demand
||
Profitable markets
||
Active trade

And thus the cycle starts all over again!

Or, one may take a somewhat later theory which deals with the inequalities of distribution of income. It appears, without elaborations, something after this manner:

Prosperity
||
Increasing incomes
||
Savings
||
Investment in factories
||
Increased production
||
Overproduction
||
Falling prices
||
Reduced incomes
||
Reduced savings
||
Less money for production
||
Demand exceeds supply
||
Prices begin to rise
||
Prosperity restored

And thus the cycle starts all over again.

Different in the causes which it assigns to business fluctuations, but similar in the spiral which it draws, is the theory that cycles are the result of too much industrial equipment—not the result of too much production of goods. It says in effect:

Steel and cement factories
||
Manufacture of steel and cement
||
More steel and cement factories
||
More steel and cement
||
More factories
||
Lower prices

The trend of these theories follows various designs, but they all resemble the dog chasing his own tail—they go around in a circle and ultimately come back to the place where they started. They can, in the largest sense, be reduced to a formula of this nature:

Revival
||
Expansion
||
Recession
||
Contraction
||
Revival

This leaves the question of finding the break in the circle so that it can be drawn out into a straight line. Other economists pursue the analysis somewhat differently, leading to what they believe affords a point at which the remedial efforts can be directed.

Among these are theories which point to "income" as the place in the cycle where remedies can be applied. Under ideal conditions they picture a situation where income of the buyers equals the full selling value of goods. This, of course, requires the full and immediate use of incomes for the purchase of commodities. But in actual practice this does not appear. If a manufacturer sells a product for $100, only $60 of the money he receives is paid out for wages or raw material. The manufacturer pays $20 in interest, taxes and similar charges. He also adds $20 to his capital funds which eventually goes into plant equipment. The result is that soon, if all manufacturers do this, they have produced more goods than the people can buy.

Some economists believe that the remedy is to expand the credit of the consumer to a point where it equals the deficiency in income. President Hoover's program for releasing huge sums through public construction in times of unemployment is one of the remedies proposed upon such a theory.

Profits the Nucleus

Another theory is that which is based on profits. In its briefest essentials it looks something like this:

Sales increase
||
Profits increase
||
Bank deposits gain
||
Commercial loans increase
||
Credit expands
||
Prices become higher
||
More factories are built
||
Credit becomes strained
||
More cash goes into hand-to-mouth transactions
||
Bank reserves decrease
||
Loans are restricted
||
Recession begins

Although the details of this theory explain only half of the cycle, the economist envisages restrictions during the resulting period of depression which bring about conditions "ripe" for an advance. This advance again sets in motion the same factors which ultimately resulted in the downward phase of the cycle.

Numerous other theories are based upon the fluctuating factors of credit. Interest rates are regarded by many as the point where control proves most effectual. Not only is the interest rate viewed as one of the keys to industrial expansion but also as the balancing factor which continues or retards an upward or downward price movement.

Price of Apples Goes Up

The effect of an increase in the quantity of money in circulation is also regarded as a basic consideration. It is described by the story of the two men whose 10 apples and $10 represent all the products and wealth in the world. With that amount of money, Mr. A can pay $1 each for Mr. B's apples.

If the available money is increased through new gold discoveries or by credit extensions, Mr. A may have $20 and can pay $2 for each apple. Thus prices go up automatically.

If credit is restricted, and Mr. A has only $5, he can pay but 50 cents apiece for each apple. Prices have thus gone down and there is set in motion the various sequences of a downward cycle.

It is perhaps true that no one explanation contains the whole story. But the interesting thing is that in many instances, the same conclusions are arrived at by the economists through entirely different and independent processes of reasoning.

Primary among these conclusions is that depressions can be averted if there is adequate economic planning. The various factors, individually, are found amenable to a certain measure of control. Why, it is asked, cannot the factors be reasonably controlled in their combination? With adequate understanding of the trend of conditions, cannot business, within itself, develop a system of checks and balances which will permit the ironing out of trade depressions? Is there not some method by which the economic world can progress beyond the understanding of these factors to the point where its action is based upon them to the extent that the cyclical fluctuations can be leveled and the economic activity maintained upon a normal basis? In the answer to these questions lies the possibility of normal expansion and progress, removing from the world the harm that is caused by economic fluctuation beyond the normal and ordered median.

WILD BEAVER COME AT CALL OF PROTECTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

a few handfuls of snow, remarking casually:

"If you don't mind waiting I'll feed the beaver while we're here."

Had I not come several hundreds of miles by train and not a few by snowshoe trail for just such an experience as this? So I waited and watched with interest, while the wind sighed in the jack pines and sifted snow in my hair.

A Few Sticks for Dinner

Going to the edge of the forest the Indian deftly cut a few young birch and alder, dragged them to the vicinity of the beaver house and trimmed them into convenient lengths. Using a snowshoe for a shovel he cleared a patch of ice and with an iron-shod pole cut a hole to the black water, removing the ice with his bare hands. Drawing out some old sticks he examined them carefully.

"Yes, they're feeding all right. See the tooth marks?"

"I thought they stored their own food," I remarked.

"They do. But the beaver expect me to add to their supply. Besides the muskrat steal their sticks. Do you see where they have stripped off the bark?"

We peered into the black icy depths. It was hard to believe that small warm-blooded animals, emerging from a submarine tunnel, moved about down there, driving off their small poachers and selecting choice tidbits for their table. After thrusting the new cuttings under the ice we donned our racquets and resumed our journey up the lake.

Gertie Grey Owl, dressed like her husband in fringed buckskins, met us at the door of the log cabin, met us as undemonstratively as one might expect from an Indian girl who spent days and nights alone in the solitudes, and presently we were lined along a bench and doing full justice to a meal of shanty beans and bannock.

"I wish the beaver were out," said Grey Owl, pushing back one of his long Apache braids.

Make Themselves at Home

It was a wish often expressed by my hosts during the next few days. But though their "brothers" were still in their winter quarters out there under five or six feet of snow and ice their presence seemed to pervade the cabin, controlling its conversation and activities to the exclusion of all the other and merely inconsequential affairs of existence. Swinging my legs from one of the two bunks I noticed that a three-foot section of the rail log had been cut away.

"I did that so the beaver could climb in more easily," explained Grey Owl.

An up-ended nail-keg doing service as a stool had its edges so deeply scalloped by inquisitive teeth that one had to adjust the curvatures to the logs of the floor before risking a seat. Gouged bench and table legs, a shredded door jam, a perforated blanket told the same story.

A tiny spruce tree was stuck up over a window. It was Jellyroll's Christmas tree. The winter before Jellyroll, then half-grown, had taken up his residence in the cabin, entering intimately into human customs. The tree had been stood on the floor and decorated with pieces of orange, to the glory and joy of the little guest.

They pointed out the tunnel he had excavated in one corner of the camp, leading down to his den, and the spacious tin tank which had been his swimming pool. Thus step by step unfolded one of the most fascinating animal stories I had ever listened to.

From Rio Grande Country

Grey Owl, though born an Apache somewhere around the Rio Grande, trekked to Canada more than 20 years ago and became a bush Indian, alternately trapping, fire-ranging and guiding. During the war he enlisted in the 13th Montreal Battalion, acting as scout instructor and sniper. On his discharge he returned to his trapping, only to find that such a life was growing ever more distasteful to him.

A 3000-mile canoe trip from western Ontario to northeastern Quebec brought him into Temiscouata County. One day, while camping on the shores of a small, nameless lake, he befriended a wounded beaver and, like Paul, became converted to the cause of those he had persecuted.

"The saving of the beaver from extinction—this is my life's job," he told me.

The Little People could scarcely have found a doughtier champion. Added to a vast knowledge of their ways is a sympathy and understanding that bring instant response. He has no intention of "civilizating" them or converting them into pampered pets. Even Jellyroll and Rawhide, his first friends, continue in their beaver life, building their own lodges and dams at the foot of the lake, digging canals, felling trees, making expeditions to distant waters.

But he calls from the trail and low but clear on the still air comes an answering mew. Sometimes when he has been late in returning from journeys "out" they come to meet him on the trail, far from their native element, with little wiggles and squeaks of delight. Or perhaps they are at the cabin to greet him, eager to find what edible gift he has brought them. He drops his pack and they tug at the cords, helping him undo it. They tear open the bag of apples and, talking excitedly, clutch as much as little arms can hold and stagger off to their den in the corner.

Their appetites are prodigious and universal, preferring bannock to birch and rice pudding to poplar when such foods are available.

How to Pass a Busy Winter

Wintering with a beaver is an endless series of adventures. Jellyroll took complete possession of the camp. After digging out his tunnel he brought up quantities of dirt and spread it over the floor. In the words of Grey Owl:

"He then embarked on a campaign of constructive activities that made necessary the alteration of almost the entire arrangements of the camp. Nights of earnest endeavors to empty the woodbox to supply material for scaffolds which would afford ready access to the tables or windows, alternated with orgies of destruction during which anything not made of steel or iron was out of luck.

"The bottom of the door was always kept banked up with any materials that came handy, including blankets from the bunk. On one occasion this was done so effectively that in order to enter I had to remove a window. On another occasion I returned to find a mound of firewood piled against the window in an effort to exclude the light.

"Reprimands and slaps induced only a temporary cessation of such tricks, and were received with little squeals, accompanied by the violent twisting and shaking of the head and other curious contortions by which these animals evince the spirit of fun.

"On the few occasions I found it necessary to punish him he would stand up on his hind feet, look me squarely in the face, and argue the point with me in his querulous treble of annoyance and outrage, slapping back at me right manfully, yet never attempting to make use of his terrible teeth."

The word beaver has always been synonymous with intelligent industry. Grey Owl has discovered that these Little People, as the Indians call them, combine the reasoning intelligence of the elephant with the loyal affection of the dog and the mischievousness of the monkey. That they should be allowed to go the way of the bison and the passenger pigeon strikes him as nothing short of tragedy, and he is doing all he can to enlist public sympathy in their defense.

Work Is Getting Known

Already, through a series of published articles, he has caught the ear of the Canadian Government and the Canadian railways, and cameramen have taken movies and stills of his "people" and plans are under way for coming to his assistance. Letters of sympathy and encouragement are coming in increasing numbers to the post office at Cahano, Temiscouata County, Quebec; newspapers are seeking interviews; conservation and forestry associations are inviting him to address their members, so that in the near future his name will probably be as well known as that of Jack Miner, protector of the wild fowl.

In the meantime he and Gertie dwell in their rough but cozy shack, far from the ways of man, dreaming and talking of their brave unselfish plans and relating innumerable small incidents of their little friends that touch the heart with laughter akin to tears. They are very happy.

"We like human company, my wife and I," he said, "although our life has been so ordered that we have had but little of it. But we will never feel quite alone on our lonesome little lake while we can see the ever-widening V's forging down the lake, the wavelets at their edges rippling like molten gold in the glory of the sunset, and listen to the queer child-like voices of the workers as they labor in the moonlight, while the owls call overhead and the loons wail their unceasing lament from a distant unseen lake.

"And we can never be really lonesome so long as we know that we have for friends and neighbors the Little Workers of the Waterways, Kitchie Okima the King, and his Beaver People."

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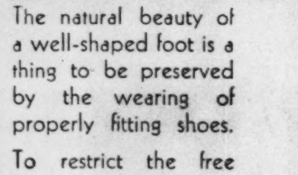

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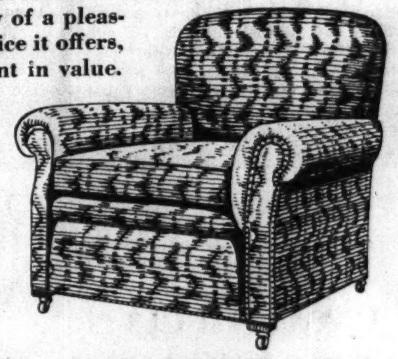

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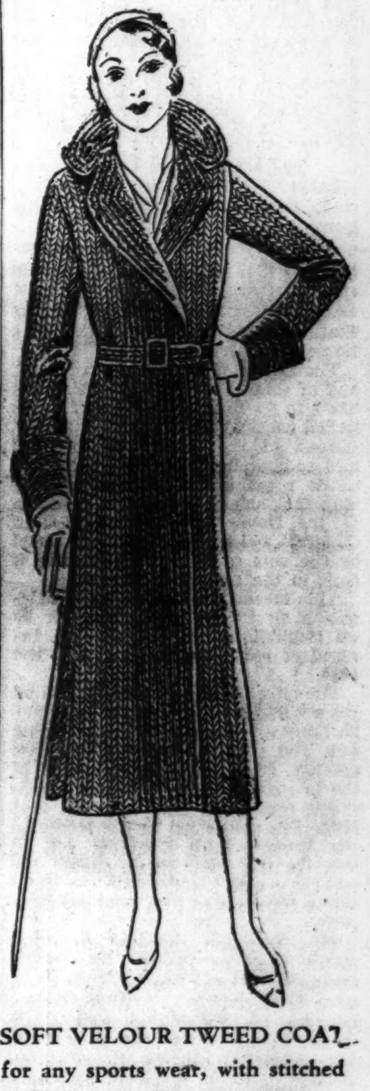

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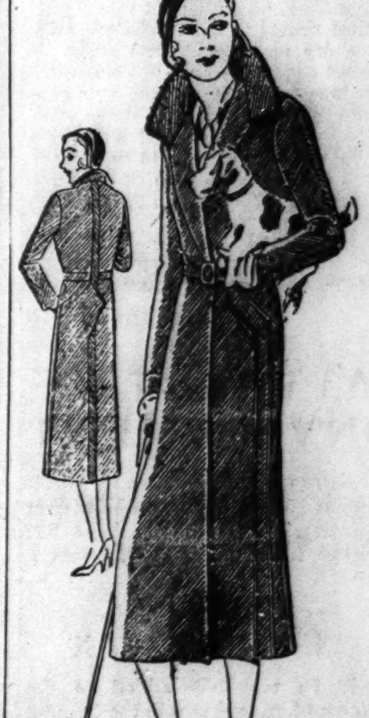

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Immediately after the close of the Spring Agricultural Show—May 6 to 9—a wonderful transformation will take place at Ballsbridge, in preparation for the bi-centenary festivities, which, in turn, will last from June 23 to 26.

The famous buildings and grounds will be in gala array for the event. The normally prosaic main pavilion will become a beautifully decorated baronial hall, in which "fayre ladyes" will dance the stately minuet and the gavotte in eighteenth century dress with befrilled gallants, at a great period ball on June 26.

The ball will represent the period covered by the Royal Dublin Society, and promises to be a memorable event in the social life of Ireland. There will also be historical tableaux in costume with interesting groups of incidents and families of the period, one being arranged by the members of the diplomatic and consular corps in Dublin.

A highly entertaining feature of the celebrations will be the temporary museum to illustrate the activities of the society over two centuries. The exhibits have been collected from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland and the continent, with the coöperation of the Free State and Northern Ireland governments, and the Irish universities and Art Galleries. Among the collection will be found a model of one of the earliest plows, which was presented to King Edward, when Prince of Wales, on his visit to the society's show in 1868. This has been specially lent by the King for display in the museum.

Another interesting item on view will be the first newspaper published in Dublin, the Dublin News Letter, dated 1685, which has been preserved in the Thorpe collection of tracts in the library of the society. The sheet is only 11½ inches long by 6 inches wide and contains only one article of news!

The program will include "conversaziones," receptions and a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge given by the Governor-General and Mrs. McNeill. A garden party will also be given by the society at Ballsbridge, and the fête will close with a popular ball specially arranged for the young people.

The society has issued a handsome souvenir volume descriptive of its long record of work, copies of which are to be presented to every society of note in the world, whose objects are identified with any branch of the Dublin group's activities.

As a mark of the high esteem in which the society is held by the Free State Government, a special postage stamp to commemorate the bi-centenary is being issued.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY RICH IN TRADITION

(Continued from Page 1)

only incidental, but its activities in the field of natural science and research have left an indelible mark on the history of Ireland. Indeed, it owed its inception almost entirely to the fervor of pioneers who believed that Ireland should blaze the trail for other nations in scientific observation, inquiry, and experiment.

Study Assigned to Members

Indeed in the constitution of the society, adopted in 1731, it was laid down that "every member of the society on his admission be desired to choose some particular subject either in natural history or in husbandry, agriculture or gardening, or in some species of manufacture or other branch of improvement, and make it his business by reading what had been printed on that subject, by conversing with those who made it their profession or by making his own experiments, to make himself master thereof and to report in writing the best account they can get."

Probably not the most enthusiastic of its members will claim that the letter of this ideal has been carried out by everyone on the long membership roll, but the original idea has been maintained in all its purity throughout the years, and the names of the most distinguished Irishmen have been intimately associated with its beneficent work.

One of the earliest and foremost was Samuel Madden, who originated schemes for the encouragement of agriculture and industry, and out of his own private income, subsidized and introduced the system of premiums; or prizes, which is still one of the most attractive and successful features of the R. D. S. shows.

Aided by Parliament

It was 60 years after its foundation that the "Dublin Society," as it was then known, really began to assume its present position in the affairs of Ireland. With the aid of a generous endowment made by the Irish Parliament, on the suggestion of Walter Wade, a prominent member of the R. D. S., Dublin acquired its first Botanical Garden, which has since grown into one of the finest in the world.

Mineralogical research was begun in 1792, largely at the instigation of Richard Kirwan, a widely traveled Galway natural scientist, who succeeded in acquiring for the society a valuable collection of minerals from Germany, which shed new light on the mineralogical deposits in Ireland.

The next outstanding event in the society's activities was the appointment of Sir Richard Griffith as mining engineer and professor of geology, in 1812, and the production by him, after 43 years of labor, of a geological map of Ireland. It was the work of Sir Richard that ultimately led to the founding of the Royal College of Science of Ireland, which in later years inspired much of the scientific and technical training in industry and agriculture which has been adopted and developed by the Free State Government.

High Place in History

The name of the Royal Dublin Society is writ large all through the pages of the last 200 years of Irish history. Few people are aware that many of Dublin's most highly prized public institutions owe their inception to the society in its earliest days.

The present Natural History Museum sprang from what 130 years ago was known as the "Repository" of the R. D. S.; the National Library was once the library of the Royal Dublin Society, the whole fine collection having been acquired for the nation by the Government of the day—and an interesting link with the past is the right still possessed by all members of the R. D. S. to elect annually a majority of the National Library's board of trustees.

From the same source came the nuclei of the National Museum, Art Gallery and School of Art, which form a cluster of imposing buildings around Leinster House, the old home of the Royal Dublin Society.

This splendid cut-stone Georgian mansion, described by a great architect as "the most stately private edifice in the city," was graciously vacated by the R. D. S. when the Free State was established, to accommodate its new Parliament, as it was recognized to be preëminently suited to the needs of a Parliament House.

Commodious Home Built

With the sum of money paid in compensation for the loss of its headquarters, the R. D. S. has built since 1922 a new home on its show grounds at Ballsbridge on a scale worthy of its great tradition.

Not least of the triumphs of this great pioneer body has been its success throughout its long career in standing outside the pale of political influence and controversy. A large measure of its present-day strength and usefulness undoubtedly can be attributed to that wise decision taken by its founders and strictly adhered to by their successors in office.

As governments came and went, the R. D. S. remained, and with true patriotism acted as guide, philosopher and friend to successive administrations, irrespective of their political faiths.

When the system of government departments was established and the care of agriculture and industry came to be recognized as a duty of the state, the British Government relied upon and utilized the accumulated results of the Royal Dublin Society's extensive research work as the framework for their new policies in the development of Irish agriculture and industry.

Spade Work Well Done

No one places a higher value on the labors of the R. D. S. toward improved farming than Patrick Hogan, the Free State's Minister for Agriculture, and no one is more ready than he to acknowledge that a large measure of the success of his progressive farming program is due to the spade work done by the R. D. S. and its agricultural experts.

Year after year the farmers have flocked to Ballsbridge to witness practical demonstrations in up-to-date methods of butter production, egg grading, cattle feeding and every branch of the industry; year after year, in steadily increasing numbers, small farmers have been induced to exhibit their cattle at the shows and compete for the valuable cups and prizes offered.

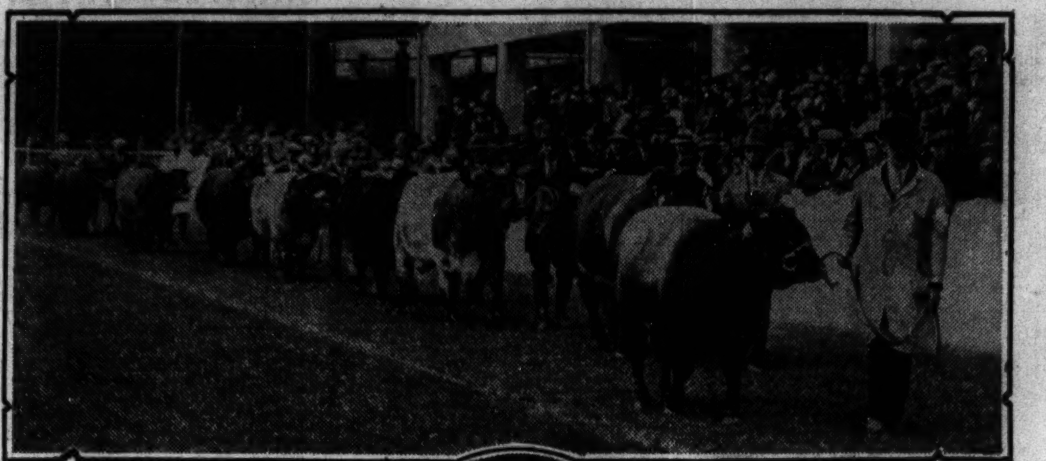
All this prepared the way for the series of new acts and stringent regulations which have been passed by the Free State Government to raise the standard of agricultural produce and enable it to compete on the foreign market.

While taking no active part in the affairs of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Hogan is always to be seen at every show, an alert and interested spectator, wandering unobtrusively around the paddocks, as often as not in the company of Sir Edward Archdale, the Minister for Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

In the common cause of better farming, political boundary lines are forgotten—North meets South in perfect harmony, and the problems and perplexities associated with agricultural enterprise become the all-absorbing topic of the show grounds.

Within the last decade, outstanding progress has been made in the strength and influence of the society. It has a membership roll of 9000. It is today a triumph of organization, largely due to the skill and enterprise of its director, Edward Bohane, who has been responsible for its management since the difficult days following the World War, made still more difficult by the civil disturbances at home. In recognition of his valuable work, Mr. Bohane has been nominated for an honorary degree of Trinity College—the ancient university that cradled the infant "Dublin Society" 200 years ago.

Hefty Candidates on Parade Before Keen Connoisseurs



Upper—Prize Bulls Being Led Around the Ring in Livestock Section. Lower—Edward Bohane, Director of the Royal Dublin Society.

IRISH FREE STATE SEEKS TRADE PACTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—For the purpose of developing its export trade with foreign powers, the Irish Free State Government has concluded treaties of commerce and navigation with Portugal and Germany.

Negotiations are to be continued for a similar arrangement with France on the most favored-nation basis. A treaty with Holland is under discussion. Turkey, too, has been granted reciprocal preferential treatment in trade transactions pending the formal signing of a treaty, and it is anticipated the United States will be the next on the list.

IRISH FREE STATE TO DEVELOP ITS OVERSEAS TRADE

Four-Year Survey of Harbors and Ports Is Reported On

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—To an island people, dependent upon sea-borne trade, the question of port and harbor development is of paramount importance.

Four years ago a tribunal was appointed by the Irish Free State Government to examine the condition of the state harbors and suggest the lines of development suitable to each. A voluminous report, recently issued, surveys in a most thorough and detailed fashion the accommodation available for the coastal and overseas trade of southern Ireland, and makes sound proposals for its development.

The recommendations, if adopted, will effect a revolution in harbor administration in the Free State. One of the most interesting and important proposals is that the administration of the ports should be brought under the central control of the Ministry for Industry and Commerce; under the existing system, harbor boards are not subject to supervision by any central authority. Another interesting feature is the proposal to appoint general managers at the main ports to act in the same way as city managers in municipal affairs, on the American model.

The ports of the Free State are graded into two classes—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford in the first category, and all the other ports, including Galway, in the second, but Galway will be transferred to the first class if its transatlantic shipping develops.

The recommendation is made that state loans, under proper guarantees, be provided for harbor development, but the tribunal wisely recognizes that the financing of schemes by state grants would serve no useful purpose and should be left to local enterprise.

The necessity for the codification and consolidation into one Harbor Act of the existing small enactments—numbering over 100—is emphasized.

Two very important problems of national interest, not strictly within the terms of reference, are referred to in the report, namely, the establishment of a "free" port and the unsatisfactory position of the Irish Free State's mercantile marine.

It is felt that the creation of a "free" port would attract business which at present passes the Irish coast, and albeit the tribunal refrains from making any definite proposal in this respect, it advises the Government to give consideration to the possibilities.

The report dwells upon the decline in home-owned tonnage in recent years, and expresses the opinion that the whole position of the mercantile marine calls for investigation with a view to securing that a reasonable share of the country's sea-borne trade is handled by home-owned ships. At present there is only one shipping company which can be regarded as belonging to the Irish Free State—although even in this a large proportion of the ordinary shares are held by outside capitalists.

It is foreseen in the report that the advance of aviation may create new needs, for which preparation should be made. The Government is advised to ascertain the possibilities of providing landing places for seaplanes along the Irish coast, and to obtain statutory powers for the establishment of an airport.

Irish Railroads Urge Bus Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—A critical stage has been reached in the history of the Irish railroads, in consequence of the unrestricted competition of the omnibus services, which, within the last few years, have spread their network through the length and breadth of the country.

Dividends have been reduced by the two main railways, the amalgamated Great Southern lines, and the Great Northern Railway.

Sir George Clark, chairman of the latter line, described the year 1930 as one of the worst in the annals of the company, and announced that it was only possible to pay a dividend of 1½ per cent on the ordinary stock, instead of the 3 per cent the shareholders had received for the past six years. To meet this demand it would be necessary to draw upon the compensation fund to the extent of £40,000—two-thirds of the total distribution.

A statement of the railways' position has been placed before the Free State Government, in which it is pointed out that the present competition is unfair to the railorads in that the omnibuses are unhampered by any of the regulations, restrictions and taxes which have been rigidly imposed on the railways by statute.

The Government has been called upon to introduce legislation for the control, regulation or coördination of the country's transport services. In the absence of such legislation, it is declared the railways will be forced to abandon the unequal competition.

Plain Song Revival Gains Impetus as 37 Irish Choirs Chant at Dublin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The movement for the revival of plain song in Ireland, inaugurated five years ago, has made remarkable progress. A few years ago it was virtually unknown outside the churches; today some hundreds of choirs are rendering plain chant in preference to modern compositions.

Choristers from all parts of the world attended a summer course of plain song organized in Dublin for the first time in 1929, for which there were 191 applicants, and the course was repeated last year with even greater success.

The revival is due in a large measure to Dean Burke of University College, Dublin, a noted authority on the subject. His ambition is to restore Gregorian music to the important position it once held in Ireland, and an invitation he received from Oxford a couple of years ago to inaugurate the movement there, has led him to hope that it may spread all over Europe.

Public interest in the revival received a great fillip by the introduction of plain song in the program of the Dublin Feis Ceoil, as Ireland's national musical festival is known. For the first year's competitions in plain song, 37 choirs entered, drawn from all parts of the country, and the adjudicator, Sir Richard Terry, declared the contest provided the finest rendering of plain song he had ever heard. "Nowhere else in Europe," he said, "has a succession of 37 choirs been assembled at one festival to render plain chant as it has been sung at this Feis Ceoil."

A performance in plain song was also given at the Sligo Feis by a choir of Dublin boys under the direction of Mrs. R. J. Boylan. They succeeded in carrying off the Sarto medal for plain song.

Mrs. Boylan has the distinction of being the only woman conductor of men's choirs in Ireland, and is the founder and director of the famous Bohemian Male Voice Choir, Derry, whose performance at the Dublin Feis Ceoil some years ago will long be remembered. The adjudicator recalled them three times to her their rendering of an Elgar piece.

The syllabus of the Dublin Feis this year includes an extension of the plain song competitions, to embrace four classes—mixed voices, male voices, primary schools and boys' choirs.

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BUTTER TARIFF IMPOSED TO AID IRISH FARMERS

Seasonal Production Handicap to Dairying in Face of Foreign Competition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN — The effects of competition from Denmark and elsewhere upon the Free State dairy farmer have been so serious that a tariff of 4d. per pound has been imposed on all butter imported into the state, with the intention of helping farmers over their immediate difficulties.

Dairy farming is the backbone of the Irish agricultural industry and butter production is its most important branch. In quality Irish creamery butter can hold its own with any outside competitor, but in consequence of world overproduction and the resulting unprecedented fall in price in the English market, the Irish butter exports have shown a marked decline.

The new tariff was made on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. But tariffs on agricultural produce are not regarded with favor by Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, who never tires of preaching that no permanent cure can be effected by tariffs while a big export trade must be relied on to absorb surplus production after supplying the home market.

Useful Experiment

Mr. Hogan, nevertheless, is prepared to admit that of all kinds of farm produce, butter is perhaps the only one upon which the tariff experiment may be tried with some small benefit to the producer, under existing conditions. He considers it may be useful in preventing a reduction in the dairy cow population. Farmers have shown a tendency to sell their cows, and if this were to continue it would entail serious consequences to the industry when world conditions improved. But, as the Minister points out, the only lasting remedy for the ills of the butter industry lies in better organization, improvement in livestock, increased production, and an effort to maintain exports throughout the year.

The main difficulty in the way of securing for Irish butter a first place in the world's markets is the failure of the Free State farmers to produce butter all the year round. Butter is made for only five months of the year, during the summer, which means that at the opening of every new season fresh contracts must be sought and business recaptured from Danish and New Zealand suppliers who can maintain a uniform export trade.

Winter Dairying Urged

In recommending the new duty on butter, the Tariff Commission hopes its effect will be to encourage winter dairying, and so place the Irish farmer in a position to compete on equal terms with his foreign rivals. There seems to be a doubt, however, as to whether winter dairying in Ireland is economically possible.

Of far greater importance to the dairying industry, than tariffs, is the scheme recommended by the Butter Marketing Tribunal, for the formation of a voluntary association of creamery owners to establish a system of combined marketing. Conversations are now in progress to this end, and though the outlook is not hopeful at the moment, every effort will be made to hammer out a satisfactory scheme of coördination. The sole hope of maintaining high standards and a high reputation for Irish butter in the British market is by adopting combined marketing on a coöperative basis.

Radioes Greetings to America

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE

Head of Irish Free State broadcasting from Government Buildings, Dublin. On the wall is a plaque of Arthur Griffith, first President.

Renascence of Gaelic Language Makes Slow Headway in Free State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN — The campaign of the Cosgrave Government to carry into effect the dictum of the Constitution establishing Gaelic as one of the official languages of the Irish Free State, is proving a formidable task.

The subject of compulsory Gaelic is one upon which it is not easy for Irishmen to take a detached view, and it is still more difficult to present the problem so that outsiders may form a judgment.

It is becoming more and more apparent that little headway of a lasting character can result from the present system of imposing the language from above. A revival, to be genuine, must spring from a spontaneous and deep-rooted desire of the people for the restoration of their native tongue.

After an intensive crusade, extending character can result from the Government has spared neither effort nor money, it is frankly admitted by the most ardent and consistent supporters of the movement, that compulsion has not only failed to induce the hoped-for revival, but actually has produced the reverse effect and today the study of Irish is less popular than it was 20 years ago.

Backed by such sound Irish scholars as Professor Tierney of the National University, the national school teachers' organization has registered its strong protest against the present speeding-up policy and has condemned the official attempt to force the teaching of such subjects as grammar and arithmetic in the schools through the medium of Gaelic. It is now announced that John O'Sullivan, Minister for Education, has appointed a departmental committee to conduct a thorough inquiry into the whole question of compulsory Gaelic in relation to the school curriculum.

This step is welcomed as an indication that the authorities are now fully conscious of the harm wrought by an unrestrained all-Irish policy, and are inclined to apply more reasonable methods. The fact that Irish is not at present the native language of the people is being squarely faced for the first time.

The scantiness of modern Gaelic literature and textbooks has added immeasurably to the difficulties of making Irish a workaday language for 3,000,000 people, who not only think in English, but derive all their intellectual sustenance from English newspapers and books.

As long ago as 1927, Professor Tierney pointed out that there was not a single adequate work available on the grammar and syntax of any dialect of modern Irish; this lack has not yet been made good. Incredible as it may seem, no rules of spelling have been fixed, and confusion reigns. The question of spelling has been in dispute for 20 years.

Notwithstanding these fundamental handicaps, a great deal has been done toward familiarizing the people with the Gaelic tongue. It has for example been successfully imposed upon the schools, primary and secondary, but complaint is made that such necessary subjects as history, geography and modern languages have suffered as a consequence.

A reasonable Gaelic program would encounter little or possibly no opposition, but the present attempt to move faster than public opinion is causing serious misgivings to the best friends of the movement.

Whatever conclusion may be reached, no one can deny the magnitude of the undertaking, or the extraordinary exertions the rulers of the Irish Free State are making to grapple with it.

DUBLIN ENJOYS ADVANTAGES OF GOLD STANDARD

Stable Foreign Exchange Maintained Without Supply of Metal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The new currency system adopted by the Irish Free State, now in operation for three years, is of special interest in view of the controversy on gold economy and distribution which for some time has agitated the financial world.

The Irish Currency Commission holds no gold, yet has succeeded in maintaining price equilibrium and stable foreign exchanges, indeed, enjoys all the advantages of a gold standard. Their whole legal tender issue is covered by British Government securities, a safe anchor so long as England adheres to the gold standard, and no practical inconvenience has been experienced in this attachment to sterling.

The Currency Commission, constituted in 1927, is the body vested with the responsibility for the management of the Free State's note issue. In 1928 the new legal tender note was introduced to supplant the British treasury notes then in circulation, and in the following year consolidated bank notes made their appearance instead of the direct note issues of the joint stock banks.

Eight out of the nine stock banks operating in the Free State participated in the establishment of the Currency Commission as shareholding banks, and subscribed its capital. Its membership consists of three bank directors elected by the shareholding banks; three nominees of the Minister for Finance, and a chairman.

The work of the commission, under the presidency of Joseph Brennan, is worthy of the highest praise. The complicated arrangements for transition to the new system have been carried through without a hitch and no unforeseen difficulties have arisen.

The commission is not altogether satisfied with the progress made in the withdrawal from circulation of the former bank-note issues; the process has been somewhat prolonged by a curious reluctance on the part of the public to yield up their stocks of these notes; a considerable volume is still outstanding, apparently through hoarding or being otherwise kept dormant.

Efforts are being made to expedite their return to the banks, but unfortunately the Irish peasant has developed the habit of hiding surplus money in the nooks and crannies of his cottage, rather than intrust it to the banks; this was exemplified in a recent case before the Irish courts, in which an old woman admitted hoarding in a flour bag for 16 years her life's savings, amounting to £600, all of which was in bank notes!

HISTORIC CHANDELIER SOUGHT FOR MUSEUM

DUBLIN—The National Museum, Dublin, may secure a chandelier of old cut Waterford glass, which once adorned the House of Lords of the old Irish Parliament in College Green. It was sold by auction nearly a decade ago in St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, County Kildare, and subsequently passed into the hands of a collector of rare glass in the English Midlands. It is again in the market and it is hoped that it will be returned to Ireland.

IRISH FREE STATE PASSES BETTING REFORM LAW

Cosgrave Administration Measure Provides Curb on Gambling Evil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—One of the ameliorative measures adopted by the Cosgrave Administration in recent years was the act passed last session to minimize, if not nullify, the harmful effects of earlier legislation sanctioning the establishment of licensed betting shops throughout the Irish Free State.

So manifest were the evils that followed in the wake of the ill-advised Betting Act of 1926, that the Government appointed a parliamentary joint committee to inquire into its working. Upon the committee's report, which amounted to a sweeping condemnation of the betting shop system, the amending act is based.

The main provision of the new measure is the curtailment of the number of gambling saloons, and the exercising of a much more stringent supervision in the granting of licenses. Since the 1926 act, a network of betting offices had sprung up, like mushrooms, throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It was stated in evidence given before the committee that the betting craze had spread to all classes of the people, even down to those receiving employment benefit and home assistance. Through the example of their elders, children had become familiarized with gambling, and their odd sixpences and shillings found their way to the bookmaker instead of the savings bank.

Henceforth no one under the age of 18 will be allowed to frequent the saloons. Most of the things that made these dens attractive to the man in the street are to disappear. No advertising display is permitted, and the hours of business are restricted and regulated on very much the same lines as those governing the sale of liquor. Another useful provision is the prohibition of all loitering in or around the premises.

Whilst the new regulations undoubtedly will serve as a check to the growth of the betting habit, they scarcely go far enough to eradicate the evil, and many hold the view that nothing short of the repeal of the offending act of 1926 and the abolition of the whole betting shop system will be effective.

Horse Is Still Lord Of Erin's Plowing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The motor tractor has not banished the horse from the Irish countryside. Interest in the ancient art of horse plowing has been stimulated by the institution of plowing championships as an annual event. The inaugural contest held this year attracted teams from nearly every county. The entrants in the horse-plowing section numbered 52, against 6 in the tractor section.

Intercounty rivalry was exceptionally keen, as several counties have hitherto laid unchallenged claim to possess the best plowman in the country.

The competition was divided into three sections—one to decide the champion plowing county of Ireland, the second to determine the champion plowman, and the third to discover the best individual performance in the intercounty class. The battle was won by County Wexford whose representatives not only carried off the perpetual Challenge Cup, but one of their number, Edward Jones, had the double triumph of winning the trophies in both the other sections.

The success of the first all-Ireland contest has resulted in plans being laid for a series of international plowing matches with England, Scotland, and Wales.

DUBLIN WORKING FOR PLAY AREAS TO OFFSET SLUMS

Filled-In Canal Provides One Open Space—Children to Have Coaches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Organized effort is being made to provide much needed playgrounds for children in the traffic-infested slum areas of Dublin.

Although few capitals in Europe are better provided with public parks than Dublin, they all lie too far away from the center of the city to be of use as play areas for the children who need them most.

A good beginning has been made by the Civics Institute in the opening of a playground to accommodate some 400 children in one of the most congested districts, and the institute is making a determined drive to extend the scheme to other densely populated areas.

The difficulty presented by the scarcity of suitable open spaces has been overcome by acquiring a stretch of reclaimed land at the basin of the disused Royal Canal, which has been filled in. The work of converting the land into an up-to-date recreation ground, with shelter, sandpit, swings, maypoles, and a gymnasium will soon begin.

When the scheme is completed, what is now a dreary waste will become one of the most picturesque spots on the north side of Dublin, and provide the children of dock laborers and railway workers with a safe and spacious sporting ground, supervised by a trained organizer assisted by a band of voluntary workers.

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IRELAND GAINS AND LOSES LAND ON TWO COASTS

Engineers Consider Means of Stopping Erosion in Southeast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Encroachments of the sea along the southeast coast of Ireland have become so pronounced in recent years that active measure to prevent further inroads have become urgently necessary.

The storms of last winter wrought much damage along the seaboard between Dublin and Wexford; thousands of tons of soil were washed away and disappeared beneath the sea. At Greystones, a popular seaside resort, some 20 miles south of Dublin, hundreds of yards of foreshore vanished in a single night, and houses on the sea front were so seriously undermined that they collapsed.

A committee has been formed to deal with the problem, and at a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland the question of discovering an effective method to protect this section of the coast was given serious consideration.

Experts are confident that means can be devised to guard against further erosion, but they acknowledge that the work presents unusual difficulties. The exceptionally violent action of the sea on the southeast coast has never been explained satisfactorily; though various theories have been advanced, the real cause remains a mystery. Some experts declare it is due to the geological formation of the bed of the Irish Sea, while others hold that a change in the flow of the Gulf Stream is responsible.

On the western seaboard, alterations in the coast line of an opposite character are taking place. Here many acres of land are being reclaimed from the Atlantic waves.

Though it is difficult to gauge the actual loss and gain, the authorities hold that the area of land reclaimed annually is of greater extent than the area lost by erosion on the east coast. Nevertheless, erosion represents a loss, for whilst the reclaimed land is only capable of growing rough grass, the land lost is arable, and more often than not buildings are swept away with it.

On the wild coast of Clare, highly successful experiments have been carried out in land reclamation. Stretches of mud flats along the Shannon estuary and the River Fergus have been planted with rice grass, which forms a firm soil and the muddy wastes have thus been transformed into economic farm land.

Free State Army Is Reduced To Force of 5000 Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—By common consent, one of the finest achievements of the Cosgrave administration has been the reduction of the standing army from 50,000 to 5000 men. Apart from other considerations, the demobilizing of 45,000 and finding alternative employment was a task of some magnitude. Nevertheless, it was carried out without a hitch and at the minimum of expense.

Now that the army has been reduced to a normal peace footing, the Minister for Defense, Desmond Fitzgerald, is being urged to introduce legislation to establish the force on a permanent basis. There is no permanent army act governing the national army, which is still carried on year by year by means of the Defense Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act. It is contended that this unsettled position of the service is unfair to the men and tends to general inefficiency. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, considers it would be premature to introduce legislation of the kind sought, as the chances are it might have to be altered later on.

Within the past year a volunteer reserve force, modeled on the lines of the English Territorial Army, has been recruited without difficulty. Its purpose is to supplement the regular army should the need arise, and it is looked upon as a thoroughly healthy sign of the times that Trinity College—which to Nationalist Dublin is what the Vatican used to be to Nationalist Rome—has provided the new volunteer force with one of its finest contingents.

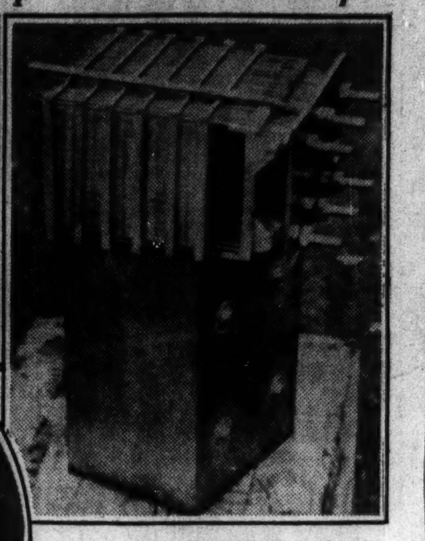
One of the most courageous steps taken by William Cosgrave's Government in its early days was the decision that the newly established police force—the Civic Guards—should perform its duties unarmed. At the time the step was held by many to be unwise, but the experiment has proved a complete success, and the morale of the force stands as high today as that of any in the world.

So efficiently have the Civic Guards done their work that the epidemic of armed robberies which caused the Government considerable anxiety some years ago has virtually disappeared. Crime of all kinds, according to official statistics, has decreased steadily and the prison population has fallen to about half what it was in 1914; the percentage of women offenders, it may be added, is almost negligible.

The crime-free condition of the country is reflected in the large number of prisons and police stations which have been closed down within the last year or two. At present there are no more than eight prisons, all told, in the whole Free State.

Ireland today can claim a lower ratio of serious crime than any country in Europe, and can challenge comparison with the most law-abiding nations of the world.

Contraption That Promises Shake-Up in World Transport



Upper Left—Experimental Coach Beneath Which Is Attached the Drumm Battery. Upper Right—View of Drumm Battery Taken Out of Case to Show Cells. Below—Dr. James Drumm, Inventor of the New Storage Battery.

DRUMM SYSTEM OFFERS NEW ERA FOR RAILROADS

First Battery-Driven Train Soon to Be Seen on Free State Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—After a year's tests, the quick recharge electric storage battery invented by Dr. James Drumm has emerged successfully, and is entering upon the stage of practical application as a commercial proposition.

In the coming summer the Great Southern Railways of Ireland will adopt the battery for the first battery-driven train to appear on the Irish railroads.

The train will run the regular passenger service on the 12½-mile section of line between Dublin and Bray. It consists of two double coaches, capable of carrying a total of 320 passengers, built on the same lines as the standard equipment now used in the competing third-rail system of electrification. It is claimed that the train will give, at much less expense, the same comfort, convenience and speed as the existing London Underground (third-rail) service.

If in the present year this first Drumm-driven train works successfully and is able to satisfy the experts as to the battery's economic value, the electrification of the whole Irish railway system will follow, section by section, and Ireland will possess the cheapest and most modern transport system in the world.

For Rail or Road

It has now been established that the battery can be applied to rail and road haulage with an efficiency which no other battery, either lead or alkaline, is capable of yielding. Its actual "life" still remains to be determined, but Dr. Drumm is more than content with the manner in which the first experimental coach has stood the severe strain of the practical tests. He regards it as a definite achievement that the coach is still in daily use operating a workmen's service, and is capable of pulling a load of 50 or 60 passengers over a difficult section of track.

In practice, it has been proved that the battery can maintain a constant train speed of 60 miles an hour on a level track, and the train can cover 350 miles in a running day of 17 hours. It is also proved that the rate of acceleration on a level track is one mile per hour per second, up to a speed of 35 miles an hour. For a service of this character the battery is calculated to possess a running life of 400,000 miles. This is a performance without parallel in the history of electric battery development.

Dr. Drumm's Secret

The Drumm invention is of extremely robust construction. The negative plates—consisting of nickel hydrogen in the form of gauze—are virtually everlasting, but it is in the positive plates—which impose the limitations of battery life—that Dr. Drumm's great secret lies hidden. He has evolved a new type of positive to withstand the high working rates of the battery and extend its economic life. The manufacturing cost of the "Drumm" is no higher than that of other alkaline batteries.

In Ireland, conditions are peculiarly favorable to the application of the Drumm system. There is no very heavy goods traffic; distances are short—60 miles is the longest non-stop journey; the country is level, and there are no tunnels—an important consideration, as much more energy is needed for haulage through tunnels, owing to wind resistance. The Free State also has the great advantage of a plentiful supply of electric current from the Shannon.

Although the Drumm battery is being developed with a special view to Irish transport problems, the possibility of its adaptability to conditions in other countries is not by any means eliminated. Inquiries are pouring in from big engineering syndicates in all parts of the world. If, after further experiments, the battery should prove adaptable to general transport purposes, the Government of the Irish Free State is assured of a rich harvest from the £30,000 investment which has secured to the state a controlling interest in the company formed to market the invention.

Meanwhile, hopes run high that with the Drumm discovery a new era of undreamed-of prosperity has dawned for the languishing Irish railroads.

IRISH PLAN REVIVED OYSTER INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—In pre-war days the Irish oyster industry was a lucrative business, but during the last 10 years the oyster beds have been so neglected that Irish oysters have almost become a thing of the past.

A scheme of oyster culture and development is now being considered by the Sea Fisheries Associaation, under the ægis of the Minister for Fisheries, for the revival and restocking of the beds.

The Irish coast, it appears, is particularly suited to oyster farming, as it abounds in sheltered bays, watered by clear streams to insure a plentiful food supply for the crop.

It is estimated that, if properly developed, the trade should bring in about £100,000 a year to the Free State.

GOVERNMENT BILL TO AID IRISH TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—A measure to induce more extensive industrial enterprise in the Irish Free State is proposed by Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce.

Irish investors have evinced little inclination as yet to capitalize industrial undertakings, and although various trade loans acts have been enacted since 1924, their operation has not assisted industry to the extent intended.

The proposed new legislation will make provision for the assistance of industry from state funds on certain well-defined conditions.

The Minister hopes to encourage Irish capitalists to promote new schemes of industrial development, and attract outside masters of industry to the potentialities of Ireland as a mass production center.

Dublin Plans To Boost Seed Potato Export

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Development of a remunerative export trade in seed potatoes is a promising new item in the Free State's agricultural program. Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, will introduce next session a bill to provide the necessary rules and regulations, which will be framed to insure that only seed potatoes of the highest quality will reach the foreign market.

Ireland has always been famous for its potatoes, but today, as a result of the introduction of fresh stocks by the Department of Agriculture during the last few years, it is affirmed that seed potatoes grown in Ireland cannot be excelled by those of any other country.

Hitherto growers have concentrated on supplying the home market, and from it have derived a substantial income. It is felt that the industry is capable of large expansion. The English market can absorb no less than 200,000 tons of seed potatoes annually, of which the Free State could contribute a considerable percentage if its exports were properly organized.

Under the new bill, by a system of official inspection, healthy crops will be insured and farmers will be required to take steps to avoid the seeds being mixed. All seeds will have to be of a uniform size, cleanly packed in sacks bearing an official seal, and all consignments for the overseas markets will be accompanied by an official certificate of quality.

Drabness of Ireland's Schoolhouses To Be Brightened by Works of Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Schoolhouses in Ireland are generally dreary, internally and externally. While it would be a big and expensive undertaking to provide new buildings or carry out extensive renovations on the existing ones, it is quite possible to lend a little beauty to their interiors, without entailing any great expense.

Mrs. Dermond O'Brien, wife of the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, has made an excellent beginning in this direction. She has started a movement to provide good pictures on loan to the elementary schools, for a period of a few months every year. They are to be passed round from school to school; provided sufficient pictures are obtainable, fresh supplies will be continually in circulation.

Most of the pictures have been donated by well-known artists; some are prints, others posters by famous artists and panels from leading French illustrators. Great care is taken to distribute only works of the best, in color and form.

The pictures, carefully packed, are distributed by caravan, and the work is carried out by a committee of voluntary workers. The aim is to raise sufficient funds to provide every country school throughout the Free State with a constant change of pictures, thereby not only brightening the school rooms, but fostering a love of art among the children.

To the same desirable end, the Church of Ireland Training College in Dublin recently commissioned Mrs. Dermond O'Brien's daughter, Brigid, to execute a large mural painting in one of their classrooms. It is a fine piece of work, with the appropriate theme of Clonmacnoise—that ancient center of European culture and learning, now a mass of ruins, on the banks of the Shannon.

IRELAND'S APPLES ARE EATEN ABROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Apples of the best grow in abundance in Ireland, yet the prices are so high a home grown apple is almost a luxury.

The growers declare that middlemen's profits and transport charges are responsible, and that it pays them better to export their produce than to sell it at home.

The Department of Agriculture is investigating the industry and hopes to induce the growers to adopt a combined marketing scheme and up-to-date methods of packing and grading.

Prospects are bright for the success of the enterprise, as an association of fruit growers has been formed which proposes, among other reforms, to open stores in various centers for the sale of fruit to the public.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Indians Defeat California in Track Meet as Records Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 20—One American intercollegiate and two meet records were broken as Stanford's 1931 track and field team trounced the California Bears here, Saturday, by a score of 101 2-3 to 29 1-3. The Indian team, in beating the Bears by the largest score in California-Stanford dual meet history, served notice that it is out to regain the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. title which it held in 1927, 1928 and 1929 and lost to University of Southern California last year. Robert L. Templeton's men seemed to have everything today, sweeping five events and placing in all the rest.

Kenneth M. Churchill '31 of California accounted for the meet's best performance when he hurled the javelin 220ft. 9 in, to set a new intercollegiate record. In an extra throw after the competition was over Churchill tossed the spear 226ft. ¾in.

Capt. R. P. Smith '31 of Stanford established a new meet record in the 220-yard low hurdle of 23½s., bettering the old mark of 23 9-10s. The Stanford four-man relay broke the meet record of 3m. 18 7-10s. by 9s.

B. B. Eastman '33, Coach Templeton's great sophomore, was the iron man of the day, winning the 440 and 880-yard runs and serving as anchor man on the relay team.

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; F. P. Lombardi '33, Stanford, second; S. J. Sparks '31, California, third. Time—9.8s. (Ties California-Stanford record).

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; F. P. Lombardi '33, Stanford, second; L. I. Hables '32, Stanford, third. Time—21 4-5s. (Ties California-Stanford record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; M. B. Shove '31, Stanford, second; A. A. Hables '32, Stanford, third. Time—48 3-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; T. S. Wright '32, California, second; T. T. Bryant '32, California, third. Time—1m. 56.6s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. N. Brown '31, Stanford; Alex Novo '31, California, second; F. L. Lucas '33, California, third. Time—4m. 27.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Mossman '31, California; P. C. Aebersold '32, Stanford, second; J. S. Parker '31, Stanford, third. Time—9m. 38.2s. (Ties California-Stanford record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford; R. P. Smith '31, Stanford, second; J. W. Brugman '32, Stanford, third. Time—15.2s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; A. W. Nisbet '31, second;; J. E. Brophy '33, California, and L. T. Bondshu '32, California, tied for third. Time—23.3s. (New California-Stanford record.)

One-mile relay—Won by Stanford (M. B. Shove '31, J. F. Howell '31, L. I. Hables '32, B. B. Eastman '33). Time—3m. 17.8s. (New California-Stanford record.)

Running High Jump—Won by R. B. Rice '32, California, 6ft. 2in.; R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, second, 6ft. 1¼in.; R. E. Mansell '32, California, third, 6ft. ¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. P. Butler '32, Stanford, 23ft. 6in.; W. M. Werder '31, Stanford, second, 22ft. 6¾in.; A. L. McDermott '31, Stanford, third, 22ft. ⅜in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. B. De Groot Jr. '31, Stanford, 13ft. 6in.; G. F. Pool '32, California, second, 13ft.; C. D. Vantress '33, California; N. B. Johns '32, Stanford, and B. W. Deacon '33, Stanford, tied for third, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Nelson Grey '33, Stanford, 49ft. 3⅛in.; H. J. LaBorde '33, Stanford, second, 47ft. 4⅛in.; G. C. Grey '32, Stanford, third, 46ft. 11¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '32, California, 220ft. 9in.; W. T. Bogart, Stanford, second, 188ft. 6in.; A. F. Zuger, Stanford, third, 182ft. 5in. (New intercollegiate record.)

Discus Throw—Won by R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, 157ft. 5¾in.; H. J. LaBorde '33, Stanford, second, 151ft. 10⅞in.; N. A. McLeod '31, Stanford, third, 151ft. 1⅞in.

Alberti Jewelers Win Bowling Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—The Finucane team of Chicago, team champions last year, will have to be content with second place in the fourteenth annual Women's International Bowling Congress, held this year at Dwyers Alleys, New York, scoring a total of 2613, 173 pins below their score of 1930. They are well below the new champions, the Alberti Jewelers' five from the same city. The Chris Paschen five, also bowling yesterday took third position with 2573, while Millett's of Detroit took eighth place with 2541. All of these teams bowled last night.

Among the teams bowling Saturday, the Kirkpatrick Insurance team from Columbus starting in seventh position, were pushed down to tenth place by the last qualifiers. Their score was 2515. The Coca Cola team of Columbus were also successful on Saturday in reaching the first 10 with 2491. But Finucane and the others pushed them outside.

Finucane made 919 in their first game, but failed to come up to it for the rest, while Paschen did as well in their final string. Cadillac scored a game of 904, while Millett's best was 863, and Kirkpatrick ended their play with 908.

The difficulties of two-woman bowling teams getting high scores still continue, and only one team climbed up into the first 10 over the week-end. Mrs. A. Broich of Giesen Products, Indianapolis, combined with Mrs. J. McDaniel of the Larkin ladies of Buffalo and captured fourth place, with a total of 1114.

In singles, Anita Rump, also of the Indianapolis team, winner last year in the singles, got into tenth place on Saturday with 584, only to be pushed out of it yesterday when Mrs. M. Field of Cleveland scored 585.

The final listing of the all-events will be made this afternoon after the completion of the singles and doubles, to which the final day will be devoted.

INTER-LEAGUE PLAN WANTED BY CAN-AM

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A new plan for a hook-up between the two leading minor leagues in "organized" hockey was revealed yesterday at a meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

President James E. Dooley of Providence who was reëlected, was authorized to meet with representatives of the International Hockey League for an attempt to work out an inter-league agreement by which the teams of the two leagues will meet one another during the next season.

The plan was the outcome of complaints from Boston and other Canadian-American league members that some of the teams representing smaller cities were not big enough gate attractions in the large cities. The president also was authorized to renew the agreement of affiliation with the National Hockey League and other circuits of organized hockey.

The report on the league play-offs revealed all records for the circuit in attendance and gate receipts, as well as the number of games played, had been broken by the 1931 series between Springfield and Boston.

Los Nan Duces Win U.S. Open Polo Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—Los Nan Duces, organized by Lieut. McDowell Jones, to oppose his former associates, the Optimists, 1930 winners, came through victorious in the big event of the United States indoor polo championships, the open, as the result of the final round, played Saturday evenig at Squadron A. Armory, against the new Optimist team. The score was 8 to 5.

Michael Phipps, original No. 1 for the losers, both last year and the earlier part of this season, was also out of the lineup, leaving Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, No. 2, the only member of last year's champions still in the lineup. He had with him his younger brother, Raymond Guest, and Stewart B. Inglehart played back.

Lieutenant Jones, as in 1930, played back, with Gerard S. Smith, former member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club champion team of several years ago, and Cyril R. Harrison, formerly with the New York Athletic Club team, which did not compete this year, as the other members of Los Nan Duces.

The Optimists, with Winston Guest on his best pony, ran up a lead of 3 to 1 in the first session, only to be tied in the second chukker, when a foul took half a point off that score, while two goals against one foul went to Los Nan Duces. Then the winners went into the lead at the start of the third chukker, and were never overtaken thereafter, leading by half a point at the end of that period, and being clearly outplayed in the final session.

Winston Guest was the leading individual scorer, with six goals, while Jones scored four for the new champions. There were many fouls called by the referee, Thomas A. Brady, four counting against the Optimists, to four against Los Nan Duces. The summary:

INDOOR POLO OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

LOS NAN DUCES	THE OPTIMISTS
No. 1—Gerald S. Smith	Raymond Guest
No. 2—Cyril R. Harrison	F. W. C. Guest
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	S. B. Iglehart

Score—Los Nan Duces 8, Optimists 5. Goals—Jones 4, Smith 3, Harrison 3 for Los Nan Duces; W. Guest 6, R. Guest for Optimists. Fouls—Jones 2, Smith, Harrison against Nan Duces; R. Guest 2, W. Guest, Iglehart against Optimists. Referee—Thomas A. Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS YALE IN ELEVENTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, April 20—Scoring two runs in the eleventh inning while Yale could make only one, Columbia defeated the Elis in their second Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship game here, Saturday, 7 to 6. The last time they met, Yale won in the eleventh inning. This was the first defeat for Yale in the championship race. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2—	7	11	1
Yale	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—	6	9	1

Batteries—Landau, White, Wilkins and Sweetman; Newton and Maine. Winning pitcher—Wilkins. Umpires—Doolan and Kelleher. Time—2h. 58m.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 9, Mississippi 7.
Annapolis 7, Lafayette 2.
Ball S. T. 6, N. A. G. U. 3.
Boston College 3, Boston 0.
Bradley 4, Wisconsin 3.
Brown 7, Vermont 0.
Columbia 7, Yale 6.
Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 1.
Illinois 3, Chicago 2.
Illinois Wesleyan 12, Eureka 7.
Indiana 8, Wabash 7.
Luther 15, Iowa State 0.
Michigan 5, Vanderbilt 4.
Moravian 9, Wagner 7.
Muhlenberg 6, Drexel 1.
New York 6, Georgetown 4.
North Carolina 11, Virginia P. I. 11.
North Central 12, Aurora College 9.
Northwestern 10, Iowa 6.
Oglethorpe 6, Georgia Tech 4.
Ohio State 19, Cornell 3.
Panzer 23, Drew 1.
Penn A. C. 19, Temple 8.
Penn M. C. 5, Philadelphia O. C. 3.
Pennsylvania State 19, Gettysburg 6.
Pratt 6, Upsala 3.
Princeton 8, Virginia 1.
Providence 12, Lowell T. S. 1.
Purdue 9, Indiana Tea 1.
Rhode Island 11, Northeastern 9.
Rutgers 2, C. C. N. Y. 1.
St. Bonaventure 17, Delaware 11.
Seton Hall 7, Fordham 4.
Stanford 6, California 3.
Stevens Tech 4, Wesleyan 2.
Stroudsburg T. 7, Goldsboro T. 2.
Susquehanna 7, Elizabethtown 4.
Swarthmore 12, Lehigh 3.
Union 15, L. I. U. 2.
Villanova 8, Quantico Marines 6.
W. and M. 11, Virginia M. I. 9.
West Point 21, Haverford 1.
Williams 10, Renssalaer 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	9	5	.643
Los Angeles	8	6	.571
Portland	8	6	.571
Hollywood	7	7	.500
Missions	7	7	.500
Oakland	7	7	.500
San Francisco	6	8	.429
Seattle	4	10	.286

RESULTS APRIL 18

Missions 12, San Francisco 7.
Portland 5, Oakland 0.
Seattle 10, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 2.

RESULTS APRIL 19

San Francisco 11, Missions 2.
Missions 11, San Francisco 10.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 16, Seattle 11.
Hollywood 3, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 7, Portland 6.
Oakland 6, Portland 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	4	1	.800
Toronto	4	1	.800
Rochester	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Montreal	3	2	.600
Jersey City	2	3	.400
Newark	1	4	.200
Reading	0	5	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Montreal 7, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo 5, Reading 4.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 4.
Rochester 8, Newark 5.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Jersey City 7, Rochester 6.
Toronto 4, Newark 2
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 6.
Montreal 8, Reading 7.

FRANCE WINS AT RUGBY, 34 TO 0

PARIS, April 20 (AP)—France's Rugby team swamped Germany under a 34-to-0 score at Colombes Stadium yesterday.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 8, Yale 4.

GOOD SHOWING BY CANADIANS

Bow to Shields and Van Ryn Only After a 6—3, 9—7, 7—5 Doubles Match

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., April 20—Francis X. Shields of New York and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, teaming together in their first tournament, captured the annual United North and South tennis doubles championship here Saturday at the Pinehurst Country Club, defeating Canada's Davis Cup players, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, in three sets, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5, before a large gallery.

Dr. Wright and Rainville put up, perhaps, the best tennis they have shown in the United States in recent years, bolstering the hopes of Canada in the forthcoming Davis Cup tie with the winner of the Mexico-United States first-round match. The Canadians' volleying brought forth tremendous bursts of applause from an appreciative gallery.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn teamed together to win the mixed doubles championship, defeating Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, in a three-set match, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6. Mrs. Van Ryn also figured in the women's doubles final. Teaming with Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., she defeated Virginia Rice and Ann Page, a Philadelphia girl, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Ann Page, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

New World Record In Kansas Relays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 20—One world's record was tied and four new relay marks were made in the ninth annual Kansas relays held here Saturday. Paul Swift '33 of State College of Washington, aided by a strong wind, equaled the world's record for the 100-yard dash when he covered the distance in 9.5s.

L. H. Sentman '31, University of Illinois, began the series of events by stepping the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.6s. to tie the relay mark he set at Lawrence in 1930. Sentman jumped into the lead at the start and easily led his nearest competitor to the tape, although R. W. Hager '31, Iowa State, was gaining on him at the finish. E. L. Gordon Jr. '31 of University of Iowa leaped 25-4⅜ in the broad jump to establish a new carnival mark for the event.

T. E. Evans '31 of Illinois came from behind in the four-mile university relay to enable his team to beat the intercollegiate time for this race, and also to better the relays' record. In the distance medley relay, G. W. Dawson '31 sprinted the last quarter mile of his two-mile run to win the race for Oklahoma and in so doing the Sooners created a new time for the distance.

Dawson again gave the spectators a thrill in the 3000-meter run, when after trailing until the last lap, he darted by A. C. Jenkins '32, Oklahoma A. & M., to cross the line yards ahead of the Aggie runner. The 480-yard shuttle relay was held for the first time with the University of Nebraska winning over Illinois, when the last man on the Illinois team was disqualified.

J. A. Bausch '31 of Kansas, competing under the colors of the Kansas City Athletic Club, won the decathlon from W. B. Charles '31 of Haskell Institute, only after a bitter struggle.

FALL RIVER PLAY ONE SHORT AND WIN, 2 TO 0

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Playing with only 10 men failed to handicap the Fall River Yankees yesterday and they defeated the Chicago Bricklayers, 2 to 0, at Sparta Field, to clinch the national soccer championship. Scotty Wilson left the Yankees Friday to join a Norwegian team, and Captain McNab was out of the game at Detroit Saturday, leaving the club a man shy.

Patenaude, the Yankees' brilliant center forward, scored after 18 minutes of play in the first half and Burness tallied early in the second half after a free kick by White.

GLENNA COLLETT IS RATED AT SCRATCH

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Glenna Collett, United States champion, and five others are rated at scratch in the handicap list prepared by the Women's Eastern Golf Association.

Rated at the top with the champion are Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Helen L. Hicks, Maureen Orcutt, Marion Hollins and Martha Parker.

Handicapped at one are Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Mrs. Leo G. Federman, and Mrs. Arthur Harrison. At two strokes are Louise Fordyce, Mrs. Henry March, Mrs. H. A. Martelle, and Mrs. Emery Smith.

Last year Miss Collett was rated at plus 2 and Mrs. Hurd at plus 3. Miss Hicks and Miss Orcutt were at plus 1, and Miss Hollins and Miss Parker at scratch.

NORTHWESTERN NINE DEFEATS HAWKEYES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 20—Capitalizing on 10 hits and six Hawkeye errors, Northwestern University's baseball team scored a 10-to-6 victory over the University of Iowa in the Western Conference season's opener, here, last Saturday.

W. H. Ricke '33, who got his first Conference experience pitching for Iowa, showed himself creditably during the first six innings, but because of two safe hits and two walks in the seventh inning he was succeeded in the eighth by H. R. Bush '33, who was driven to the bench soon after as the Wildcats drove in four runs.

J. R. Ingraham '32 wound up the pitching for Iowa and two more runs were scored. Malcolm E. Fyfe '31 pitched for the Wildcats during the first six innings, and John Kruft '32 finished the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2—	10	10	2
Iowa	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0—	6	8	6

Batteries—Fyfe, Kruft and Crizevsky for Northwestern; Ricke, Bush, Ingraham and Nelson for Iowa. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—McMahon and Campbell. Time—2h. 35m.

THREE TIED FOR FIRST PLACE

Boston, St. Louis, New York Show Way in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	1	.800
St. Louis	4	1	.800
New York	4	1	.800
Chicago	4	2	.666
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	0	5	.000
Cincinnati	0	5	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Boston 8, Brooklyn 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.

RESULTS APRIL 19

New York 9, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 4 (10 innings).

At the conclusion of the first week of play in the National League, it is already proven that the pennant race in that circuit will be a real battle before next October has arrived. At present, three clubs are tied for first place in the standing, with two others sporting averages of .500 or better. The week was featured by the playing of the Boston Braves, who took four straight from the Brooklyn Robins before being stopped by the New York Giants. The champion St. Louis Cardinals also have a record of 4 victories and 1 defeat, as have the Giants. The Chicago Cubs have won 4 and lost 2, while Pittsburgh has 3 and 3. Brooklyn and Cincinnati have not been victorious as yet.

Bill McKechnie started his Braves off on the right foot and they kept going until John J. McGraw brought his Giants to town. The Boston club has been getting good pitching. Zachary, Brandt, Seibold and Sherdel have all been credited with victories and have certainly deserved them. Brandt especially pleased Manager McKechnie when he held the Robins to five hits and beat the great Dazzy Vance. The Braves are also hitting. Led by Wally Berger, the young star center fielder, and Earl Sheely, the veteran first baseman, the club has produced hits in the pinches. Berger is hitting close to .600 and Sheely is well over .500. It is also apparent that Charlie Wilson, whom the Braves secured from Rochester, has made good at third base. His hitting has been satisfactory and his fielding, although not so good against the Giants, was excellent against Brooklyn.

The Cardinals started off with three victories over the Cincinnati Reds and then went to Chicago and made it four in a row at the expense of the Cubs. Rogers Hornsby's team turned the tide in the second game of the series, however, and the Cardinals were given their first defeat of the season. Flint Rhem, Burleigh Grimes and Jess Haines, three veterans, turned in victories over the Reds. The Cardinals have a strong, all-round team, well fortified in all departments, with perhaps their most strength in the pitching staff. Frisch, Douthit, Bottomley, Gelbert and Wilson have been hitting timely and often.

The Giants experienced difficulty with the Phillies, but did manage to take three out of four. Carl Hubbell and Bill Walker were the only pitchers to go the distance against the heavy-hitting Phillies. Fred Fitzsimmons turned in an air-tight exhibition against the Braves on April 19 and put his team in a position to take the lead. Manager McGraw's experiment of placing Freddy Lindstrom in right field and giving the third base assignment to Johnny Vergez, a young recruit from the Pacific Coast League, has proven successful. Lindstrom is a natural ball player and would probably look good at any position on the diamond.

Three victories and one defeat was Chicago's record against Pittsburgh. Charlie Root beat the Pirates once and did the same to the Cardinals. Bob Smith pitched a good game against the Pirates. Root appears to be as capable as ever and Manager Hornsby expects him to have a big season as far as victories are concerned. The hitting of Hornsby himself has been the bright spot in Chicago's offense. One or two of the veterans have not hit their stride, but will add punch later.

Among the remaning teams, the Robins have been, perhaps, the greatest disappointment. They were figured to be right in the pennant race from the opening gun, but found the Braves just too strong for them. Of course the season has just begun and they will be heard from before many weeks have passed.

Pittsburgh's record of three and three was held down by the Cubs, but it is expected that these Pirates will find room in the first division before long. Philadelphia has shown that pitchers are still lacking in that city, as far as the National League is concerned anyway, and seems destined to remain near the bottom. Cincinnati, with Edd Roush back in the outfield, has failed to show enough strength to be a contender.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 79, Georgia 47.
Annapolis 71 2-3, William-Mary 54 1-3.
Delaware 74, Drexel 52.
Haverford 73 2-3, Johns Hopkins 52 1-3.
Kalamazoo T. 73, Ohio Wesleyan 58.
Lehigh 71 1-6, Swarthmore 54 5-6.
Louisiana State 58½, Alabama 55½.
North Carolina 91 2-3, Virginia P. I. 34 1-3.
Ohio State 102, Pittsburgh 33.
So. California 66½, Los Angeles A. C. 64½.
Stanford 101 2-3, California 29 1-3.
Tulane 76, Miss A. and M. 36.
Virginia 81, V. M. I. 45.
W. Virginia 85, Geneva 50.
Wisconsin 64, Notre Dame 62.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

West Point 2313, Boston College 1945.

SENATORS ARE OUT IN FRONT

Washington Club Will Give A's Real Battle for Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	4	1	.800
Cleveland	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Chicago	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	3	.400
Boston	1	4	.200

RESULTS APRIL 18

Boston 5, New York 4 (15 innings).
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 3.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Washington 8, Boston 0.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.

Walter Johnson's Washington Senators have taken the lead in the American League race after the first week of playing. Just at present fans throughout the entire league are talking about the Senators. Many believe that they will go right through to a pennant and represent the junior circuit in the next World Series. However, because of the early date and the uncertainty of the race at this point, little can be said about any club. The Senators have been playing championship ball and the punch that was believed lacking has proven to be there. Manager Johnson has a powerful pitching staff and a strong defense in general. If the batting continues the Senators will stay up there.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia Athletics must be content with the second division, for it is Cleveland, New York and St. Louis who are tied for second place in the standing. Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit are on even terms behind the leaders, with the Boston Red Sox bringing up the rear.

Connie Mack, of late years, has not usually been satisfied with a second division club. For that reason and the fact that his team includes such stars as Cochrane, Simmons, Foxx, Grove and Earnshow, it is not expected that the A's will linger in the shadows very long. George Walberg pitched a good game against the Yankees on April 19, a feat which probably caused Manager Mack to smile. Grove and Earnshaw did most of the pitching last season when the Athletics won their second consecutive pennant. Chances of making it three flags in a row depend mostly on them, it seems; but if another boxman, perhaps Walberg, could come through with close to 20 victories, Philadelphia would surely see another World Series next October. It should be a close battle between the A's and Senators.

The Yankees found the Red Sox a much improved ball club from the one that represented Boston in the American League in 1930, but succeeded in taking three out of four contests. One of the outstanding features in this series was the work of Herb Pennock, the veteran left-hander, who defeated the Boston team, 2 to 1, on April 16. Hod Lisenbee pitched for the Sox and it was his wild throw in the ninth with the bases full that enabled the Yanks to win. Ruffing also looked good against the Boston club, but found George Walberg of the A's too good for him on April 19.

Wes Ferrell started the Indians off in the first game by beating the White Sox, with the star right-hander not only holding the opposition in check, but also accounting for four runs himself. Vosmik, a young outfielder who led the Three-I League in batting last season, has led the club in hitting. His best batting came against the White Sox on April 18, when he drove out a triple, three doubles and a single in five times at bat, for a perfect day. He has fitted into left field and will probably stay there for the rest of the season, unless forced out, or a slump occurs.

The Browns, with sometimes three or four recruits in their lineup, have shown unexpected batting punch during the first week of play. Levey at shortstop and Burns at first base, both of whom come from Wichita Falls in the Texas League, have made the grade and appear to be fixtures in the infield. Tom Jenkins, from Milwaukee, and Larry Bettencourt, from Wichita Falls, have seen service in the outfield and shown up well. Walter Stewart has been the club's pitching star with two fine victories during the opening week. He has proved that he is one of the best left-handers in the game.

Chicago and Detroit, both of whom have taken a back seat since the opener, should not have much to say about the pennant this season. Although they are strengthened somewhat since last fall, they are still far from being pennant contenders. Boston found the Yankees too hard to defeat, but, according to reports from New York, the Red Sox are much improved over last season. Manager Collins has developed a "fighting" ball club and one that is not beaten until the last man is out. It is being whispered that the Sox will not finish in the cellar this year, despite the fact that they experienced difficulty with the Yanks.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 24, Georgia Tech 1.
Boston 2, New Hampshire 1.
Brown 6, M. I. T. 1.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Brooklyn L. C. 1.
Crescent A. C. 8, Harvard 3.
Dartmouth 5, Boston L. C. 2.
Hobart 2, Union 0.
Johns Hopkins 15, Virginia 0.
Squadron C. 3, New York 2.
Stevens 7, Washington 3.
Swarthmore 7, Lehigh 2.
Syracuse 2, Onondaga Indians 0.
West Point 17, Colgate 1.
Yale 6, Rutgers 4.

COLUMBIA CREW BEATS ANNAPOLIS

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A smoothly rowing Columbia University eight stroked by a curly-haired young sophomore from Long Island defeated the United States Naval Academy crew by a length and a half in a 1½-mile race on the Harlem River, Saturday, opening the eastern rowing season. Rowing with a smoothness and cohesion that promises ill for other college crews at Poughkeepsie in June, the light blue crew from Morningside Heights led the dark blue of the middies from start to finish. The time of the race was 6m. 4 4-5s. for the winners, with the navy crew 6¼s. behind.

YANKEES RELEASE PITCHER

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced Saturday the release of Walter Brown, right-handed pitcher, to the Jersey City International League Club, on option. Brown, acquired from Oklahoma City last fall, will report to the Skeeters immediately.

G. V. Brown Starts Marathon For the Twenty-sixth Time

First Officiated in This Capacity in 1905—Can Recall Many Interesting Things That Have Happened in Famous B. A. A. Runs

When George V. Brown fired the pistol at noon today to start the runners away on the thirty-fourth annual Ashland-to-Boston Marathon, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, it was the twenty-sixth year that he had acted in that capacity, and this must come close to being a world record for such an event. There was no Marathon run in 1918, but he started the relay that was substituted that year.

His first connection with this race came in 1905 when he was appointed athletic manager of the B. A. A., and it was that year that he started his first Marathon. His record continued even after resigning from his official position with the club to take up duties as general manager of the Boston Arena. He has sent these runners away promptly at 12 o'clock noon each time and hopes to continue to do so for many more years.

It is doubtful if any one individual carries such a fund of interesting information relating to the past and present of the B. A. A. Marathon as does Mr. Brown. A few minutes or hours listening to him discourse at random on Marathon happenings, is time most interestingly spent. Numerous high lights in connection with these races are known to him and he enjoys telling about them.

Graham Organized Race

His activities are far from limited to Marathons, for he is a leading track and field authority of the East, and in some official capacity he has accompanied practically every United States Olympic team to foreign fields. He has been closely associated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has fostered amateur and professional hockey, and is athletic director of Boston University.

"The idea of a B. A. A. Marathon run was started by John Graham," said Mr. Brown. "Graham took the United States team to the Olympics at Athens in 1896 and saw the Marathon race there. He was coach of the Unicorn team at that time and on his return he traveled in various directions from the clubhouse to find a good course, as nearly similar to the one at Athens as possible. He finally selected Ashland for the start and the finish in the old Irvington Oval, Boston. The start and finish have been changed since then but the course is about the same.

"The distance in the early races was 23.9 miles; but it was varied, until finally the official distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, was agreed upon, to conform with the A. A. U. regulations.

"The starting point for this run has been changed four times. The original place was on the bridge over the main line of the Boston & Albany railroad which led in a semicircle back across the tracks. I changed this to keep the course away from crossing the tracks and picked the Green Meadow Farm. To benefit by a new wide road which shortened the distance to Framingham, we moved the start back to Stevens Corner, making it 25 miles.

Found Course Short

"Then the committee decided to make the distance 26 miles, 385 yards, and added a mile and 385 yards more to the course, starting the runners at the crossroad by Teaubeau Farm. In 1926, the year Johnny Miles ran the course in 2h. 25m. 40 2-5s., which was also the year Albin O. Stenroos of Finland, 1924 Olympic champion, ran, the time was so good that it was deemed advisable to remeasure the course and a surveyor went over it from beginning to end and found the course 185 yards short of the full distance. So once again the start was changed to its present place at Lucky Rock Manor.

"In the early years of the race the runners had their own trainer, sometimes two, and these fellows pedaled the entire distance on bicycles to furnish the contestant with water and refreshment. The officials chased along the course with teams and changed fast horses at Newton Lower Falls. The teams have given way to automobiles and the bicycles have been abandoned.

"Clarence De Mar stands out as the most famous of those who have taken part in the race; but one of the history-making runners to me was Tom Longboat, the Indian from Toronto, Canada. Longboat won the 1907 race and before starting the event was advised by the examiners not to run. He knew little English in those days and paid no attention to the advice, entered, won, and set the course record for that period.

Freight Train in Path

"During that memorable race we had the only interference because of a railroad crossing. Longboat was well out in front going by the South Framingham station with Bob Fowler of Cambridge, who later went to South America to coach, second. As Fowler approached the crossing a long freight train blocked his path and held the Cambridge runner and others up for quite some time, although it was generally conceded that Fowler, or any of the others, would have been unable to beat Longboat that day.

"When the Indian reached the B. A. A. clubhouse well in advance of the field and was directed inside, the elevator boy was too excited gazing at the winner to realize that he stopped at the wrong floor with his charge. Longboat saw the indoor gymnasium track and trotted around that a couple of times before being taken care of. He was returned to the proper floor, examined, donned his clothes without even taking a shower and went down to await the other finishers."

When asked if this Marathon is the oldest in the country, Mr. Brown said, "I believe it is the oldest annual affair. A race was run in New York the same year the B. A. A. race started and took place, I think, earlier in the year than ours but was not held again.

"Back in 1906, two days before the race, a young lad walked into my office and placed his entry blank and a dollar bill on my desk. I told him the list was closed and that he would have to wait another year. The lad said he did not know about a closing time for entries and that he had spent considerable time training. I explained as best I could that the program with names and numbers was already in the hands of the printer. That did not phase him, and a friend, sitting in my office at the time, persuaded me to accept the boy's entry fee, which I did.

"Before leaving, the boy said, 'I'm going to win this race, Mr. Brown.' Well, other runners have said as much time and time again, so I took little stock in it, smiled, and promptly forgot it.

"At race time I noticed this chap among others, and, when near enough, saw an older man throw an arm around the boy and heard him say, 'If you win this race you will never have to work again, my boy.' The older man proved to be his father. We started the runners and trailed them for a few miles before hurrying to the finish. I had many prominent runners to watch, but this same boy, whose entry I accepted after closing time in a gesture of sympathy, became the man of interest.

Never Forgot Prediction

"Rounding Exeter Street, a few hundred yards from the finish, came two runners. The cheering was tremendous with one just passing the other, and it was none other than my friend of the late entry blank. On he came to win the closest race in the history of the B. A. A. classic and his name was Timmy Ford. I did not attempt to find out whether he ever worked again or not; but I have never forgotten that he told me he would win."

The selection of 26 miles 385 yards for the official Marathon distance was brought about in an unusual manner in which the royalty of England is involved, according to Mr. Brown. "Back in 1908 the now King of England was Prince of Wales and was advertised to start the Olympic Marathon being held in England. The race was slated to start at Windsor Station, but plans were upset when the Prince was unable to oblige. The Princess Mary volunteered, but the officials did not deem the Windsor Station, with its confusion and crowds, a fitting place for the Princess, so the start was moved up to Windsor Castle and the distance from that starting place to the finish was exactly 26m. 385yds., which was adopted later as the official distance."

Although Mr. Brown is not one to pick the winner before the event, he recalled the 1922 race, won by De Mar. "While checking all runners for the start I ran into De Mar and had not seen him since the 1911 race, 11 years previously, and asked him how he felt about the race. De Mar said, 'I'm going to win this race,' and recollection of that statement came back to me vividly when he did win. Since De Mar has proven his own convictions so many times I cannot help but feel that if anyone is a logical choice for a B. A. A. Marathon prerace selection it should be De Mar."

'PRO' HOCKEY RULES IN COLLEGE GAMES

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The hockey rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, meeting at the Princeton Club yesterday, adopted the professional rule permitting offside passing and kicking the puck in all three zones.

It also changed its rules to permit the goal keeper to stop the puck in any manner or position he wishes. Penalties also are to be split into major and minor classifications just as they are in professional hockey.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	5	1	.833
Little Rock	4	2	.667
Birmingham	3	2	.600
Chattanooga	3	3	.500
Atlanta	3	3	.500
Nashville	2	3	.400
Memphis	2	4	.333
Mobile	1	5	.167

RESULTS APRIL 18

Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 4.
Little Rock 15, Memphis 7.
Atlanta 14, Nashville 12.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Little Rock 15, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 4.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 14, Nashville 12.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	4	2	.667
Louisville	4	2	.667
Milwaukee	4	2	.667
Kansas City	3	3	.500
Columbus	3	3	.500
Toledo	2	4	.333
Minneapolis	2	4	.333
Indianapolis	2	4	.333

RESULTS APRIL 18

St. Paul 15, Louisville 9.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 15, Columbus 10.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 1.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Louisville 8, St. Paul 7.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 2.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 12, Minneapolis 9.

COTTON BEATS ABE MITCHELL

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Henry Cotton, young British professional whose refusal to accept the restrictions placed on Great Britain's Ryder Cup team will keep him out of the international matches at Columbus, O., June 26, Saturday turned in another decisive victory over Abe Mitchell in a match celebrating the opening of the new Sundridge Park course. Cotton's margin yesterday was 7 and 6. Recently Cotton conquered the veteran of the Ryder Club play, 10 and 8.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 8, Stevens Tech 1.
Columbia 9, Manhattan 0.
Earlham 4, DePauw 3.
Georgetown 5, Villanova 4.
Harvard 7, Annapolis 2.
Indiana State 6, Notre Dame 3
New York 5, Johns Hopkins 1.
Ohio State 9, Cornell 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Swarthmore 1.
Princeton 6, Rutgers 3.
Tulane 4, Alabama 2.
Virginia 5, Norfolk 4.

OLYMPIC DIVING TRIALS

LEIPZIG, Ger., April 20 (AP)—Fraulein Jordan of Nuremberg defeated three male competitors in the first Olympic tests in fancy diving at Carola baths yesterday. Fraulein Jordan accumulated 79 points to leave her three male rivals far behind.

GREECE ELIMINATES AUSTRIA

ATHENS, April 20 (AP)—Greece eliminated Austria's tennis team in their first-round Davis Cup tie, completed yesterday, 3 matches to two.

MISS MADISON WINS TWO MORE

Seattle Girl Again Star of Women's National Swimming Championships

WOMEN'S A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Points
Women's S. A. of New York	3
Washington Athletic Club	2
Los Angeles Athletic Club	1
Scranton Swimming Association	
Hollywood (Fla.) Swimming Association	
Carnegie L. C.	
Illinois Women's Athletic Club	
Whitinsville C. C.	
Worcester W. S. A.	
Buffalo Women's A. C.	

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20 — The women's Swimming Association of New York, Helene Madison of the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle, Georgia Coleman of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and Eleanor M. Holm of the local organization, came through as expected to take the majority of the titles in the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships for women over the week-end.

The W. S. A. retained the team championship, with a total of 3 points, while the Washington A. C. was second with 27 points, mostly through the performances of Miss Madison, with Miss Coleman helping by her brilliant skill in diving, both high and low, to bring third place with 15 points to Los Angeles A. C.

Miss Madison won all three of the freestyle races, was third in the backstroke, and as anchor swimmer in the relay, helped to bring eight more points to her team. Miss Coleman won both dives, while Miss Holm won the medley and the backstroke.

Two young swimmers likely to show well as soon as they have a little more experience were Constance Hanf, a 13-year-old, who took several second places, and Katherine Rawls of Hollywood, Fla., Beach Casino, who was second in both dives.

One of the features of the final day was the swimming of Miss Holm in the backstroke. She was trailing Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., for most of the way, but just passed her for the lead in the next to last lap. But in turning, Miss Holm was uncertain whether she had touched properly, so she deliberatly turned back, touched, and then started off like a whirlwind, to try and make up the margin lost. By the time they had reached the middle of the pool they were on even terms, and Miss Holm took the lead to win by a foot.

Miss Madison swam twice in the final day's events. First, she took third place in the backstroke, and later galloped off with the 500-yard free-style, winning by almost the length of the pool, after leading all the way. Lenore Kight, of the Carnegie Library Center of Homestead, Pa., came from behind after trailing Lisa Lindstrom, of the locals, most of the way, to take second place, and another newcomer, Florence Southard, of the Women's Aquatic Club of Buffalo, also passed Miss Lindstrom in the last few strokes to take third position. The summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C.; Lenore Kight, Carnegie L. C., second; Marlys Lapin, Illinois W. A. C., third. Time—2m. 36s.

300-Yard Medley Team—Won by Women's Swimming Association, first team (Eleanor M Holm, back; Agnes Geraghty, breast, and Helen Hendry, free); Women's Swimming Association, second team, second; Scranton Swimming Association, third. Time—4m 45 2-5s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eleanor M Holm, W. S. A.; Joan McSheehy, Whitinsville C. C., second; Helene Madison, Washington A. C., third. Time—1m. 14 2-5s.

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C.; Lenore Kight, Carnegie L. C., second; Florence Southard, W. A. C. of Buffalo, third. Time—6m. 29 4-5s.

High Dive (10-foot springboard)—Won by Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C. (127.3 points); Katherine Rawls, Hollywood C. C (112.13 points) second; Ruth Fauntz, Illinois W. A. C. (105 points), third.

STANFORD DEFEATS CALIFORNIA NINE, 6-3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 20—Backing up the great pitching of D. H. Johnson '33 with plenty of hits in the pinches, the Stanford nine defeated California 6 to 3 here Saturday to make a clean sweep of the three-game series between the two and assure the Indians of the California intercollegiate baseball conference championship. This is the first series Stanford has won from California since 1925. Scoring two runs in the first inning, California got off to an early game lead. But after the opener Johnson tightened up, and with the exception of one run scored in the seventh, the Bears were unable again to cross the home plate. R. A. Rintala, '32 and A. G. Hardy '31, led the Stanford batting with three safe hits apiece. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	x—	6	13	
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	9	

Batteries—Johnson and Miller; Horner and Smith. Umpires—Burnside and Earle. Time—2h. 6m.

LIONS CLUBS TO MEET IN TORONTO NEXT JULY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Officers and directors of the International Association of Lions Clubs arrived here from Chicago. Plans were discussed with officials of the Toronto Lions Club for the international convention, which will be held here July 14 to 18, inclusive. Earle W. L. Hodges, international president, came from New York, and Robert L. McKeever, second vice-president, from Washington, D. C.

The Chicago arrivals included Ray L. Riley, Sacramento, Calif., immediate past president; J. C. Hyer, Fort Worth, Tex., first vice-president; C. H. Hatton, Wichita, Kan., third vice-president; secretary-general, Melvin Jones, Chicago, and 10 directors, representing every section of the United States. W. A. Dudley, Chicago, international press representative, arrived ahead of the party, and was a guest at the Toronto Lions Club at the weekly luncheon.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

De Paul 9½, Loyola 8½.
Lafayette 8½, F. and M. 3½.
North Carolina 10½, Georgia Tech 7½.
Pennsylvania 4½, W. and M. 1½.
Purdue 9, Michigan 9.

SPAIN AND ITALY TIE

BILBAO, Spain, April 20 (AP)—Spain's international football team fought to a scoreless tie with Italy yesterday.

Nations Report Humane Progress on 16th Be Kind to Animals Anniversary

Much Good Work Is Being Accomplished By School Pupils

GREAT BRITAIN

By WILLIS EYTON DAVIES

Secretary, Birmingham Section, R. S. P. C. A.

London

IT IS just over 100 years ago that the first society in the world for the protection of animals was formed. This was due to the efforts of Richards Martin, who was member of Parliament for Galway. In the face of great opposition he secured the passing of an act and in 1824 the society which eventually became the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came into existence.

In the early days before Martin's Act, cock fighting, bull and badger baiting, and many other equally brutal sports were the popular pastime, but mercifully these have been ended by law, and the Animals' Protection Act of 1911 still remains the principal one by which almost every prosecution is now undertaken.

Complaints of cruelty number over 20,000 annually, which are investigated by inspectors specially trained for the work, who patrol the highways and visit all animal sale yards, railway sidings, docks, cattle and horse shows, traveling and other menageries, in fact wherever animals are congregated for any purpose, one exception being coal mines to which access is only possible by special permit. The Minister for Mines, Emanuel Shinwell, received on Feb. 26 last a joint deputation, introduced by our chairman Sir Robert Gower and was most sympathetic, promising his help toward improving the conditions under which the 50,000 ponies at present working in the pits exist.

This society has prepared draft bills dealing with the further protection of birds, oil on the waters (due to discharge from ships having no separators) importation of plumage, hunting of captive animals, performing animals, exportation of horses for butchery, and the humane slaughter of animals for food and others too numerous to mention. This last mentioned bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons late in 1930 and every effort is being made to secure its passing the next stage through Parliament.

The humane education of children through Bands of Mercy in schools forms one of the most important departments of our work, as also the lectures with films or slides which are given to meetings of men, women and children continually throughout the country. In this connection a year ago we started a mobile cinema and a touring caravan, both of which are traveling about continuously giving exhibitions in the large towns and on village greens of the country places, by which means our work for the relief of suffering and advice on the care of all animals is being more widely made known.

Of recent years the society has greatly extended its work for the animals of persons in poor circumstances by the opening of dispensaries, staffed by fully qualified veterinary surgeons, where free treatment and advice is given, also its homes of rest for horses, shelters for stray and unwanted cats and dogs, the provision of first aid and collecting vans, ambulances, etc. It has further put into operation throughout the country a free veterinary advice scheme by which persons may obtain a certificate from the police, who at all times coöperate with us in a most helpful manner (or the local R. S. P. C. A. secretary), and thus enable those living in out-of-the-way districts to take their animal to or receive a visit from the nearest veterinary surgeon.

With the daily increase of motor vehicles the problem of keeping dogs under control becomes more acute, and thus the chained dog question has developed into a very difficult subject. Only recently at the Birmingham Police Court a man and his wife were fined £5 each and costs for keeping a bull terrier continually chained.

ITALY

Rome

ALTHOUGH protection of animals in Italy has not yet reached that standard of efficiency which is to be noted in some other European countries, great progress is being recorded each year, and propaganda for the encouragement of kindness to animals is being carried on with great vigor by various societies.

The new Penal Code, which comes into force on July 1, next, increases considerably the penalty inflicted for cruelty to animals. The bill for the regulation of vivisection, which was passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies last June, was brought before the Senate on March 17, 1931, and in spite of the strong opposition on the part of many senators, members of the medical profession, was approved by a majority of votes. The Committee of the Senate, however, had revised the bill, and the principal alteration was that the police and inspectors for the protection of animals should not be allowed to enter the laboratories or to visit the cages in which the animals are kept before or after the experiment, but that the supervision of the laboratories should be intrusted to the County Medical Officer of Health. This amendment was, unfortunately, approved, with the result that all control over the experiments has been abolished.

Another important measure passed recently in Italy is the Game Law. There has been great disappointment over this law, which places birds in a worse position than before, and many protests have been sent to the Government by the societies for the protection of animals. The blinding of all birds, which was previously forbidden, has now been restricted only to sparrows. It is hoped, however, that, owing to the opposition against the new law, the Government will eventually make the necessary amendments.

Five new societies have been started in Italy in recent months, and the result has been that many cruel games have been suppressed in several towns and villages, especially in the Roman Province.

Mention should be made of the Hawksley Society for the Protection of Animals and Birds in Italy which was founded by Mr. Leonard Hawksley, the great pioneer of animal protection in Italy, a few years ago. The objects of the society are (1) to assist struggling Italian societies for the protection of animals and birds by the supply of inspectors in uniform and humane literature below cost; (2) to promote the formation of new societies in Italy; (3) to supply books to elementary and secondary school libraries which ask for them as well as to public libraries, and to place colored pictures in the same; (4) to conduct newspaper propaganda for the protection of animals and birds; and (5) to erect drinking troughs and provide tubs chained under public standpipes from which water is constantly flowing. All these objects have not only been carried out, but are being rapidly extended.

WHAT THE HUMANE IDEA IS DOING IN RUSSIA

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

HUMANE activities in the Netherlands show a continual growth, which is reflected in the increasing membership in the different societies for the protection of animals and associated activities.

The action for the complete national abolition of the dog-cart is being carried on with unflagging zeal. In various cities the use of the dog-cart has been prohibited entirely, and stringent legal regulations concerning the examination of draft-dogs as to their fitness for work offer much protection to the animals. The ever active inspectors of the humane societies, who have certain powers to enforce their orders, are keeping watch continually, very often on provincial market-places where dog-carts are to be expected. As a result of the humane activities and the loyal coöperation of the public, the police and the tribunals, the ill-treatment of animals, especially horses, cows, calves, pigs, birds, fowls and dogs has diminished considerably.

Amsterdam has had for many years an animal asylum, established by a private humane society. For two years this asylum has been housed, with a certain subsidy of the municipality, in a model building especially erected for the purpose, where stray animals (dogs and cats) and animals that in some way or other have lost their home find shelter.

Lectures with lantern views and the distribution of plates for schools, etc., are organized in order to encourage children to love and be kind to animals.

An organization established at The Hague under the name "National Care for Animals" is aiming at erecting an "asylum, hospital and boarding house" for animals there, in order to give actual protection to all animals who are in need of care, while the educative section of the work is to distribute liberally all kinds of "Be Kind to Animals" material for schools, exhibitions, etc.

"SPEAK"

MEXICO

Mexico City

MUCH of the progress of humane activities in Mexico during the last year can be attributed to La Sociedad Mexicana Protectora de Animales (Mexican Society for the Protection of Animals), which has its headquarters here.

This society, which has as its motto, "Compassion and justice," is still young, having been organized only two years ago, but it is gradually gaining in prestige. Its activities during the past year consisted mainly in the distribution of propaganda urging kindness to animals, and in the maintenance of a "dog hospital" in Mexico City.

While the last Mexican Congress did not pass any humane legislation, one important regulation in the interests of humaneness became effective in Mexico during the past year. This regulation, passed by the Mexican Bullfighting Commission, makes requisite the use of breastplates on horses in every bullfight. This is of great importance, since formerly the horses used in arenas could be gored mercilessly.

At the Congress in Mexico that met prior to the last one a bill asking the prohibition of bullfights and cockfights was presented, but this measure was drowned in the face of too much opposition. The matter gained considerable publicity in the Mexican press, however, and it did set people thinking.

POLAND

Warsaw

PROTECTIVE legislation for animals has existed now for a considerable time in Poland, and the Home Secretary is about to issue new regulations for the protection of horses. It has now been decided that the load of an average horse may not exceed one ton, whereas a horse of exceptional strength may carry a heavier weight, but the driver must have a certificate to that effect.

As regards transport of horses and cattle, a regulation exists that there must be no overcrowding, there must be room for free passage between lines of animals, and the railway official is responsible for the proper and humane transport. Officials belonging to the league have equal right of investigation with the police, and in case of necessity can enforce the law.

The institution of a Day of Kindness to Animals has had an enormous effect on school children, who were much interested in the procession arranged on that day. Teachers in elementary schools have now also been interested in the question of kindness to animals.

SPAIN

Madrid

OF ALL good work, the one likely to be not only of permanent benefit to the nation, but actually also influencing humane activities in other countries, is Spain's protective legislation for animals and plants which cannot fail to strike a responsive and sympathetic note.

The new orientation began in 1925, before which little progress had been made. By 1929 Spain was actually at the top of the tree as a legislator and her representatives were asked to preside at the General Assembly of the International Bureau of Paris, in the deliberations of which the 20 most important nations of Europe and America were collaborating.

So deeply impressed were the Cabinet Ministers in Madrid that they actually placed their seal upon the work done, embodied it in by now most comprehensive form of legislation in the world and gave the members of the Animal Welfare Societies official status on a level with police officers for the purpose of applying the law. Furthermore, the numbers of members being small, "animal protection" was made operative in every part of Spain by the creation, even in the villages, of "patronatos" or committees of seven vigilants, one a representative of the societies, which under control from Madrid, keep their eye on the fulfillment of the law. A volume might be written on the extraordinary reception given to this organization.

Today there are 4000 such committees, fully instructed, directing the movement for the protection of animals and plants. The attention given to plants by the societies has brought about a desirable change in the attitude regarding trees, of which many districts were gradually being denuded.

A branch of this movement has been developed by school children. That Spain was ready for a spurt in an idealistic sense was made immediately evident when circulars were sent out inviting children to furnish their views on animal life, the bullfight and the treatment of animals in general. Touching cases of sacrifice and compassion for animals are constantly being reported to the secretary of the society, thanks largely to the development of this new interest.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

IN 1864 the Swedish penal law included punishment in the form of fines for cruelty to animals. This was the first law for prevention of cruelty to animals and remained in force until 1890, when the maximum sum of fines was raised. In May, 1921, this law was again revised and the form of punishment was changed to include imprisonment up to six months for severe cruelty to all animals. The police authorities were also authorized to step in and take charge of animals when circumstances called for it.

The new law for railway traffic rules includes a paragraph regarding the transport of animals on railways, which gives very strict instructions about the treatment of animals during transport. The motor vehicle law of 1923 does not include regulations regarding the transport of animals, but in 1929 the board approached the Government asking for a change in this law. A definite change has not yet been made, but at the suggestion of the central board to the various county councils most of the latter have issued special instructions for the transport of animals by motor in order to prevent cruelty.

All attempts to introduce a law against vivisection in Sweden have failed, although motions to this effect have been moved in the Riksdag several times.

At the twelfth conference of the Swedish S. P. C. A. held in Stockholm in August, 1930, it was decided to ask that a royal circular should be issued showing the necessity of teaching nature and animal protection in the schools. Accordingly a deputation recently waited on the Minister of Education and handed him a proposal to this effect.

Reform is greatly needed in the laws governing the sale of horses. An effective control of these sales is demanded.

THE UNITED STATES

By GUY RICHARDSON

Secretary, American Humane Education Society

HUMANE education was never so widely recognized in the United States as it is during this sixteenth annual celebration of the National Be Kind to Animals Week. Already 26 states have put on their statute books some form of law requiring the teaching of kindness to animals in the public schools. One mark of the growth of humane interest among teachers and pupils is the success of the various poster contests, which are held each year throughout the country. In Massachusetts, where this contest is conducted under the auspices of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 5523 school posters were submitted.

Another year will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the American Band of Mercy, an institution with headquarters in Boston which has carried the idea of teaching kindness to animals to children, not only in every state in the Union but in practically every foreign country. Today there are many bands, formed years ago, which still are functioning, though it is through the grades in the schools that most of these units are organized. In the last 12 months approximately 5000 additional bands were formed, raising the total organized since 1882 to 181,910.

As an example of the distribution of these juvenile societies, all of which are reported to the national headquarters, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, the figures for March, 1931, show that of the 568 new bands for the month, 192 were in Rhode Island, 72 in Pennsylvania, 71 in Virginia, 67 in Massachusetts, 51 in Georgia, 51 in Texas, 13 in Maine, 11 in Illinois, 11 in Newfoundland, nine in Syria, six in Porto Rico, six in West Virginia, and one each in Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York and Ohio.

Another sign of progress is the definite part that humane education has now on the programs of the leading educational bodies of the country. Take the great Parent-Teacher Association, which will hold its national convention in Hot Springs, Ark., next month. One of the special luncheons will be devoted entirely to humane education, in charge of Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols of Tacoma, who also will participate in the Department of Education conference and give an address before the meeting of the Inland Teachers.

The demand for new humane literature, and especially for playlets for school use, and for motion pictures illustrating kindness to animals seems to be more insistent with each passing year. A special school pamphlet of eight pages, containing a project for the lower grades, was issued this season by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and distributed gratuitously to teachers throughout the State, many of whom are using it in appropriate exercises for Humane Day in the schools.

To meet the demand for an effective yet simple school play that will tend to make children more considerate of animals, the American Humane Education Society has offered cash prizes of $50 and $25, and already has received, from writers in all parts of the country, 35 plays in the contest, which closes Saturday.

To offer suitable films in this cause is a difficult task, and as yet the American Humane Education Society has but one subject, "The Bell of Atri," a filming of Longfellow's well-known poem which has been available for quite a number of years. Yet the demand for this special film has been so great that more prints of it are being used this season than ever before.

After all, the most valuable publicity, and that which is eagerly sought by all the organizations promoting kindness to animals, is that which comes through the daily press. Two humane press bureaus, one in Palo Alto, Calif., and one in Boston, send out each month to 1500 newspapers special items and articles, very many of which are used by discriminating editors. The press generally has responded liberally to the call for special articles, anecdotes, stories, poems, and editorials, stressing Be Kind to Animals Week, and among them all none has been more noticeable for its pungent editorials, intelligently written articles, and fine spirit of coöperation than has been The Christian Science Monitor.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS AMONG THE INDIANS

DENMARK

Copenhagen

THE Danes have always been lovers of bird and animal life, their laws relating to these dating back to 1787, and although there are acres upon acres of forest lands, which were in bygone days famous hunting grounds for the King and his courtiers, it is interesting to note that Denmark has been the foremost country to diminish its hunting laws. At present there is a law under consideration by the Rigsdag for a further "cut down" which will largely effect the owners of estates, and their right to hunt for the purpose of mere sport. It will also apply to all holders of gun licenses in order to preserve wild life.

There is much agitation, at present, against vivisection and vaccination in the animal world, especially since the recent Vivisection Congress held in Copenhagen. One of the delegates pointed out that both the man in the street and the licensed man in the laboratory were under the same laws of morality. The vaccination laws of Denmark have also been remodeled, eliminating the Compulsory Act for children. During the passing of this law, much good work has been done through the newspapers, for the abolition of vivisection.

Danish school children are especially interested in the bird sanctuaries, of which there are many, one near the capital city being often visited by parties of school children under their teacher for the purpose of studying bird and insect life. Lectures are also given by radio on this subject.

During last year a large estate owner, Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, set apart 2000 tonde (120 acres) of land as a sanctuary in Fyen. Others are to be found in various parts of the country, where the sound of a gun, or the horn of the motor, come not within their precincts.

Danish children are very fond of their nature study lessons, which include biology and the moral laws of protection of birds and animals.

BELGIUM

Brussels

DURING the last few years Belgian legislation has been extended to include various measures tending to secure the protection of animals. The law has forbidden cock-fighting and heavy punishments are incurred by those who blind finches in order to make them sing better. The law also inflicts heavy penalties up to eight days' imprisonment on persons convicted of ill-treatment of animals.

Inspectors recommend the teachers in schools to instill in the children a respect for animals. In nearly all classes little pictures are set up showing that animals are the friends of man and should be treated as such.

The Society for the Protection of Animals has had special posters hung up in schools and in public places bearing the following inscription: "Treat the animals with gentleness."

This society distributes yearly prizes to miners who are known to take great care of their pit ponies.

NORWAY

Oslo

HUMANE activities on behalf of animals in Norway have shown great progress since the foundation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1859.

The idea to found a society for the protection of animals came from England. A Norwegian driving through one of the streets of London had a pamphlet entitled "Be Kind to the Animals" thrown into his cab. The pamphlet made such an impression upon him that on his return to Oslo he had it translated and published in several papers, with the result that the above mentioned society was formed. The alteration of the name to The Society for the Protection of Animals in 1863 was made to widen the scope of the activities of the Society.

The work has been taken up systematically in an increasing degree, pamphlets have been distributed and police restrictions adopted for the humane treatment especially of horses.

Medals and diplomas have been awarded by the society for good care taken of domestic animals, and an annual prize is offered for an essay on this subject, to teach the youth his duty to animals.

Cruelty to animals or bad treatment of them, according to the criminal law, is now punished with a fine or a maximum six months' imprisonment.

The Sign of Our Dominion

By MABEL STUART DAVEIS

Come all ye little children, and listen to the prayer
Of the furred and feathered kinfolk, who ask your tender care.
They are speechless, yet they call to you from earth and sea
and air.

Come, bind yourselves together with a purpose pure and strong.
To practice truth and justice, and protect the weak from wrong.
And His presence will be with you as you sing your mercy song.

You say you are but children, yet your hearts are warm and true,
And in the gentle child heart the love of God shines through.
So join yourselves together, for the world has need of you.

Soon brutal sports will vanish, and cruel customs wane,
For the light will pierce the darkness and banish fear and pain;
And the river of His bounty will enrich the desert plain.

Then the bird will not be tangled in the hidden silken snare,
Nor the beast be blindly beaten for the load he cannot bear.
And the sign of man's dominion will be kindness everywhere.

CHILDREN IN BULGARIA BEFRIEND THE BIRDS

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro

FEDERAL legislation for preventing and punishing cruelty to animals has existed in Brazil since 1901, but the enforcement of this legislation rests in the hands of state and municipal authorities, and differs according to the locality. Naturally it is in the larger cities and more civilized districts that this question has received the most attention and several humane societies have sprung up.

Here in the capital, the Brazilian Society for the Protection of Animals has achieved considerable success. It is supported by voluntary contributions and encourages its members to report all cases of cruelty or inconsiderate treatment either to their own officers or direct to the police. A comprehensive municipal law is in force under which infractions are punished either by fine or imprisonment. This society also carries on the more constructive work of educating public opinion by means of posters on street cars or boardings, illustrating the proper and humane treatment of domestic animals, principally the mules which are still so largely used as beasts of burden.

Many visitors to Rio have commented on the absence of public watering troughs in a city where the prevailing hot weather would seem to render such installations a positive necessity for the animals. Troughs of this description have however, been condemned by the competent authorities owing to the difficulty of keeping the water free from contamination under tropical conditions and in compensation there is a municipal decree that requires that all vehicles drawn by animals shall carry a water vessel suitable for giving drinking water to the beasts. If any cart or wagon is found to be without this vessel the owner incurs a fine.

Municipal school teachers also emphasize the responsibility of all human beings toward their dumb friends in classes dealing with moral and civic duties, as it is realized that it is by instructing the minds of the rising generation of citizens much more than by restrictive legislation that the true spirit of kindness toward animals will be instilled throughout all classes of society.

GERMANY

Berlin

ONE of the most encouraging features of the humane activities in this country is the gradual growth of the youth groups interested in this work. The first group founded by the Deutsche Tierschutz Verein (the German Society for the Protection of Animals)—the largest German society of its kind—was organized in a labor quarter in the south of Berlin by Fräulein Margarete Russ.

It already numbers 200 boys and girls of from 5 to 15 years. They meet every month to discuss the needs of the animals in that particular month. Countless reports on acts of cruelty are the result. The children also learn how to remedy conditions and they carry the spirit of their work into the family.

One day Fräulein Russ explained the cruelty of carrying live fish home from the market. On the following day, three mothers came to her and told her how their children had explained this to them and begged them to be more careful.

A parents' evening at which poems were recited and two plays performed by 60 children pleading for kindness to animals was a great success. One play emphasized the joy of taking care of small animals, such as lizards, beetles and butterflies, and also of flowers when on a picnic. This subject was also treated on posters designed by the children and exhibited at a big agricultural show here this spring.

The second group located in another labor district was founded by a boy of 12 years and consists wholly of boys.

Progress was made in the past 12 months regarding antivivisection. Last year, the Prussian Minister for Public Welfare ordered that experiments should be carried out only in adequate rooms and by competent persons and recommended the utmost use of films to spare the animals.

The head of the Protestant churches in Darmstadt, a South German city, recently recommended to the clergy to speak on the subject of kindness to animals in Sunday school work and from the pulpit.

Permissions for erecting traps for stray birds is now to be prohibited. The city of Berlin has decreed that no animals should be kept in sacks at markets but only in cages. All markets moreover shall be provided with sufficient running water to enable the fish to have pure water. Much has been done for birds in the past 12 months. The shooting of animals along the Baltic coast by summer visitors has been prohibited.

One of the most interesting incidents in the past 12 months was the decoration of a dog which had saved its young master from drowning by holding him for 20 minutes above water until help came.

FRANCE

Paris

SHELTERS and feeding stations for birds have been installed in some of the parks and public gardens of Paris, and in the court yards of many of the public schools. Children, both during school recesses and on holidays in the public gardens, are taking a keen interest in making feathered friends by distributing food for the city's birds.

The enterprise, undertaken by the Birds' Protection League, has the complete approval and support of M. Demorlaine, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens. With regard to the feeding stations in school court yards, the National Association of Headmasters, under the leadership of M. Beck of the Lycée Henri IV, has undertaken to see them installed in as many places as practicable.

Birds will soon be convinced that it is not necessary to abandon the city for the country. However crowded, noisy and barren city streets may seem to sparrows, pigeons and other winged visitors, there will always be quiet corners and a good meal available.

Not only birds, but animals in general, are having their interests looked after more and more carefully in France. Among the organizations working toward this end is the Society for the Protection of Animals, which each year holds a big meeting for the distribution of awards earned during the year by deeds of kindness. At the last assembly in the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne, trophies, cash awards, medals, diplomas and certificates were distributed to no fewer than 1381 persons. The prizes included a Sèvres vase offered by President Doumergue, and a total of 8500 francs in money awards.

This society has been successful in its campaign against bull fighting in France, having by means of a recent en masse upon the town of Melun, near Paris, done much to prevent the successful holding of a "corrida." The society has also met with great success in introducing automatic and human devices into the slaughter houses of Paris.

A Semaine de Bonté, or kindness week, held annually throughout France, serves to call the attention of many people to the excellent results to be obtained by loving deeds of apparently slight significance.

Among the societies working in the interests of kindness to animals are: Ligue Française pour la Protection du Cheval (Horse Protection League) 55, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière; Ligue pour la Défense des Animaux (Animals' Defense League) 23, rue des Martyrs; Ligue Française pour la Protection des Oiseaux (Birds' Protection League) 198 Boulevard Saint-Germain; L'Union Populaire contre la Vivisection (Antivivisection Union) 76, rue de Rennes, and the Conseil de Justice envers les Animaus.

Wide World

PALS

PORTUGAL

Lisbon

THERE has been an irregular sort of legislation for the protection of animals in Portugal since 1886, which was considerably improved in 1919 and now a modern, complete project of law has been submitted to the Government by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Despite the inadequacy of the old law, fines and penalties of imprisonment are inflicted on transgressors of rules and regulations issued by the municipal authorities in all districts of Portugal against cruelty to dumb animals, strict instructions to this effect being given to the police. Vigilance is exercised in all fairs and markets to prevent overcrowding fowls, rabbits and other livestock.

A Government decree is also in force regarding bullfights, forbidding the bull to be slain or ill-treated, and in view of the difficulty of abolishing what is supposed to be a national pastime, it has been practically reduced to a display of fine horsemanship. Latterly, however, the Portuguese public is deserting the once crowded bull ring for football, basketball and other sports.

The greatest benefactor of animals in Portugal is the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with its headquarters in Lisbon. Thousands of members of the society coöperate with the police, thus completing the inadequate legislative measures, and also holding conferences in schools.

Pending Legislation Offers Protection; Police Coöperate

GREECE

Athens

TO PROTECT animals from barbarous treatment, to give them food and drink when needed, to see they have rest when broken down by fatigue, is the ultimate aim of the Greek Society for the Protection of Animals.

The society is yet in its infancy, having been organized only two years ago under the presidency of Mr. Loukas K. Roufos, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. As co-workers he has several other distinguished personalities, foreign and native, who altogether form the acting committee of the organization. On May 15, 1929, the society started its activity by inaugurating its first Dogs' Refuge on the western skirts of Athens in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and many other high officials and personalities, a thing which formed a proof of the great importance of and interest in the enterprise.

The first extension work is to be the enlarging of the Dogs' Refuge, which is insufficient to hold all the dogs collected daily. Every dry 20 to 22 newcomers are registered; last year 7756 stray dogs, collected from Athens, Piræus and the surroundings, were given due shelter in the refuge. A new plot of land has, however, been granted by the Government for the extension of the premises.

Thanks to the labors of the society, the feeling of kindness to animals is on the increase throughout Greece. It is very important to point out that the police take a deep interest in the work. Mr. Roufos told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Naskos, chief of police, who is represented on the committee, is very particular in having his men see that the dispositions of the law are strictly carried out in regard to the protection of animals. An ex-police officer has been appointed by the society to patrol the streets, in special uniform, to repress and prevent acts of cruelty to animals.

On the application of the committee, the Government has promised to introduce a new bill modifying and extending the existing law concerning the protection of animals. The British and Cyprus laws have been taken as a basis for the regulations in view.

A sub-committee composed of noted foreign and native personalities, is reveloping propaganda to carry out the purpose of the society. The main part of this activity is centered on schools. The Athens College, and the Arsakeion High School for Girls have taken the lead in promptly responding to the call. Upon the request of the society, the Government has given order that the school children should be taught the way of treating animals humanely. The committee offers prizes to school students for the best essays on kindness to animals. Books and leaflets in foreign languages have been translated into Greek and distributed to schools and to the public. Many shopkeepers are voluntarily helping the society by distributing these leaflets to their clients.

Last year the cinematograph was effectively used for propaganda work, but as this requires large sums, the work stopped. It is, however, hoped that somehow the way will be found to restart this highly useful practice.

One of the desires of the society is to establish branch societies in the provinces. This is, however, to be achieved only after the central organization feels itself well located. Corfu and Canea (Crete) have already their own societies. The latter is said to be very well organized and placed under the honorary Presidency of Mr. Venizelos. The towns of Drama and Chalcis have asked for advice and statutes from the Athens center for the purpose of establishing similar societies in their own districts.

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

ALTHOUGH as far back as 1891 a law was passed in the Argentine for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it was not until the "Sarmiento" Society for the protection of animals was organized by a hardy band of pioneers in 1902 that the Argentines began to take an active interest in the welfare of animals. Since that date the Society has worked unceasingly by means of publicity, education and legislation to educate the public mind to love and protect all animals.

Their endeavors have of late years been crowned with success, and today hardly a "pueblo" or outpost lacks one of their well-known signs of "Be Kind to Animals," sometimes out on the lonely pampa, or at a dilapidated "posada," on the edge of beyond.

A proof of the educational value of the lectures given to children at this institution is the increasing adherence of schools to the "Animal Day" celebration, a day set aside for the purpose of fostering the love of animals.

The society abounds with thoughtful suggestions and the latest developments include the distribution of hats for horses during the hot weather, and the efforts to change public opinion with regard to the pruning of puppies' tails and ears, and the loading down of horses with unnecessarily heavy ornamental trappings.

During the year just ended 2866 animals were succored by the society's well-appointed hospital, many of them free of charge. Also a protest was made to the municipality with regard to the condition of old horses destined as food for the lions at the zoo, with the result that these horses will be properly housed and fed in the future.

Supplementing the law of 1891, which totally prohibited bullfighting and cockfighting, municipal ordinances prohibit all "parodies" of this kind of sport, at the same time debarring the reproduction of bullfights at movies. In spite of this, in outlying districts a modified form of bullfighting still persists, but today very few of these escape the vigilance of the Sociedad "Sarmiento," who are quick to denounce these "nefarious taurine spectacles" to the authorities.

Buck-jumping and horse-taming shows are also gradually diminishing, and although no law prohibits these, public opinion is often sufficiently aroused to prevent them taking place.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a mild night. Spring had come. In the house where Little Cat lived Cook had left the kitchen window partly open. A mild breeze waved the curtains, and there came in through the window, faintly and from afar off, the shrill chirping of nobody knows how many tree toads telling each other that winter was over. In his basket behind the stove Little Cat was asleep, for it was not yet 12 o'clock and time to get up. Downstairs and upstairs everybody in the house was asleep, for it was after 11 and that was about the time when everybody else in Little Cat's house went to bed.

Little Cat went to bed earlier, usually about 7 o'clock, and he was such a stout sleeper that even the radio in the living room didn't keep him awake. Sometimes when Cook entertained company in the kitchen he woke up and listened a while to their conversation, but usually it didn't interest him very much and he went right off to sleep again.

Nobody was awake but the clock people and the watch people who, as everybody knows, need no sleep at all. All they ask is to be what is called "wound up," but if that isn't done about once in so often they go to sleep.

Grandfather Clock talked to himself in the hallway. "Tick-tock, Tick-tock," said Grandfather Clock. "It's almost time to strike my chime." And then he made a whirring noise and said "ding-dong" 12 times.

Little Cat lifted one ear and opened one eye. He listened to Grandfather ticking and the tree toads chirping. Then he lifted his head off his paw, and sat up in his basket.

Tree Toads and a Poem

"When it is spring," said Little Cat, "the tree toads sing. That's a poem, that is. I must remember and tell it to Dog Wow. How he will enjoy it!

When it is spring
The tree toads sing.

"Few poets could have done better—if I do say it myself. Spring—sing. Sing—spring."

Little Cat kept repeating these pretty words to himself—"Sing—spring. Spring—sing"—as he jumped out of his basket, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, tucked his little cane under his left front leg, and let himself out of the house. He kept repeating them to himself as he went down the gravel walk to the front gate, stepping along on his hind legs like a little gentleman. At the gate he paused a moment, leaning on his cane and listening to the tree toads.

"Sing—spring. Spring—sing," said Little Cat to himself. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

So he took his way to the Smithses' house, which was not far off, and in at the gate. "Sing—spring. Spring—sing," said Little Cat to himself as he rounded the corner of the house to the back yard where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own. Dog Wow was sitting in the door of his house, with his hat on the back of his head, and when he saw Little Cat he wagged his tail.

"Good morning, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I thought it was about time for you to be along, old fellow. So I put on my hat."

"Spring—sing. Sing—spring," said Little Cat.

"I suppose so," said Dog Wow, "though I don't know just what you mean."

"You will presently," said Little Cat. "It's a poem, but that isn't all there is to it. No, sir. I will recite it to you as we walk."

"I am impatient to hear it," said Dog Wow. "Let us start at once."

They went down the street, Little Cat walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman. Some of the time Dog Wow walked on his hind legs, too, like a larger gentleman, with his front paws crossed behind his back. But most of the time Dog Wow walked on all fours so that he could converse with Little Cat more conveniently. They talked about this and that as people do when they are taking a walk, and went past the Smithses' house and the Joneses' and the Robinsonses'.

Every once in a while Dog Wow would say, "Well, how about that poem, Little Cat?" And Little Cat would reply, "In a minute, Dog Wow. In a minute." Because, you see, now that he didn't hear any tree toads Little Cat couldn't just remember how the poem went. All he could remember was "Sing—spring." But just after they had passed the Robinsonses' and almost come to the house where farmer Ichbod Johnathan Jenk lived with his stout spouse Sarah and their three rosy children, Milly, Tilly and Willy, Little Cat heard the tree toads again.

"Ha!" said Little Cat, "I was going to recite you my poem, Dog Wow."

"I've been waiting, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail, "I am all a-quiver with impatience."

"Listen," said Little Cat, standing still and leaning on his cane so as to recite better.

In the sing
Tree toads spring.

"It doesn't make sense to me," said Dog Wow doubtfully. "What is a sing? And how do the tree toads spring into it?"

"That's what they call the rhyme," said Little Cat. "It doesn't sound just exactly the same as it did at first. I'm sure I don't know why it doesn't. But you needn't sniff at it."

"I'm not sniffing at your poem, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It's a fine poem even if you don't quite understand it at first. What I'm sniffing at is a spring flower."

"A spring flower!" exclaimed Little Cat. "That's the real poetry! Do you think we can find it, Dog Wow?"

"You wait till I've sniffed a few more sniffs," said Dog Wow, "and I'll show you that spring flower."

Little Cat sat down on a convenient stone, and Dog Wow sniffed.

"It's very faint," said Dog Wow, "but I'm sure it's a violet, and I think it's somewhere over here by this wall. Yes, sir. There it is, sir!

A violet,
The first one yet;

exclaimed Little Cat, hurrying to look at it. "There's another poem for you."

"I like that one better," said Dog Wow. "It sounds like a poem and it means something when you think about it."

"What an innocent pleasure it will be for Willy and Milly and Tilly Jenk to find that spring violet," said Little Cat.

"Very likely they won't find it," said Dog Wow. "We wouldn't have found it if I hadn't been able to sniff."

"We must make that spring violet more noticeable, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "What can we do to make it more noticeable?"

Dog Wow Has an Idea

"I might bark and bark," said Dog Wow. "And then when Milly and Tilly and Willy came out to see what was the matter they would see the spring violet."

"Milly and Tilly and Willy wouldn't get up," said Little Cat. "If anybody got up it would be their Papa. He would come with a stick and he wouldn't care anything at all about seeing a spring violet. But I have an idea. We will get a fine lot of empty tin cans from the dump."

"Yes!" said Dog Wow.

"It is not very far off," said Little Cat. "And we will bring those empty tin cans here."

"Great!" said Dog Wow. "And what then, Little Cat?"

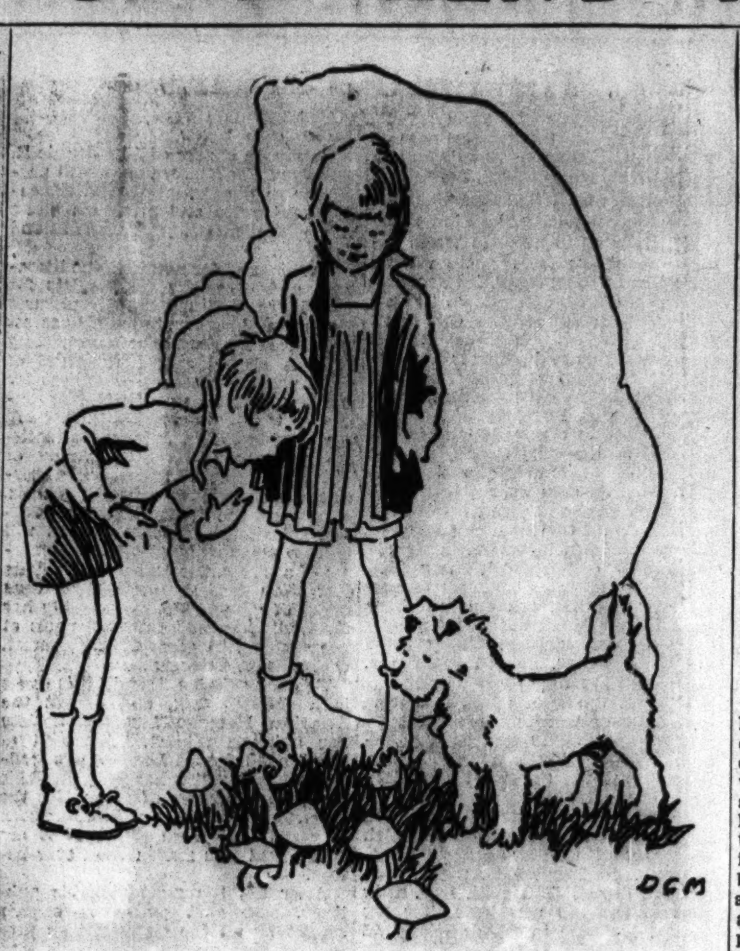
"We will start at the violet," said Little Cat, "and make a line of empty tin cans to the front door."

"I see. I see plainly," said Dog Wow. "But won't it annoy Farmer Jenk to pick up all those tin cans."

"He will not pick up the tin cans," said Little Cat. "He will tell Milly and Tilly and Willy to pick up the tin cans. And when they come to the last tin can they will find the spring violet."

So Little Cat laid down his cane beside the violet, and Dog Wow put his hat beside the cane so they would know just where the violet was without sniffing, and they raced to the dump. Back and forth, back and forth, Dog Wow carried tin cans in his mouth and Little Cat rolled them along with his paws. It was quite a job, but when they got through there was a long line of empty tin cans not too far apart all the way from the spring violet to the front door of farmer Jenk's house. Dog Wow put on his hat and Little Cat picked up his cane.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and showing Milly and Tilly and Willy Jenk where to look for the first spring violet. What fun! What fun!"



Mushrooms

The mushrooms sitting on our lawn
Are whispering together—
Perhaps they're talking about us,
Perhaps about the weather.

They just came up from China,
(What do you think of that!)
And each of them is wearing
A big round Chinese hat!

Edna Howe

The Carnival: A Cloud Comedy

By FRANCES HIGGINS

THERE was excitement everywhere. Up and down the streets of Cloudland and in the alleys. In all the parks and playgrounds. In every little cottage and even in the castles. All the bright-eyed Cloud children skipping instead of walking, hardly eating their meals, hardly remembering their manners. And, oh, the questions, questions, question and the shrill little cries of joy.

"Is this the day, Mother?" asked one eager child after another as they opened their eyes that glad morning.

"The very day at last, dear," answered the smiling mothers, turning from the little last-minute tasks and stitches.

"And is my costume ready for the parade?"

"All ready to put on, dear, just as soon as you have had your breakfast."

But with the boom-boom of the city cannon and the rub-a-dub-dubety of the gathering drums, breakfast was many times interrupted all over Cloudland, and dressing likewise. Then before you could say, "Six-long-slick-sticks," came the committee on decorations, adding flags, banners, flowers and branches wherever space was left on the already gay streets. How could anybody stand still?

"They're putting flags over Tibby's gate and streamers at Zuma's corner," cried Nefta, wriggling away from her mother to watch the excitement in the street below.

"Wait just a minute, dear," said her mother, following to the window to finish fastening the precious fairy costume that had taken all week to make. "It won't take long now—only your curls to brush, and your crown to put on."

Raggedy-Andy and a Clown

"Oh, there goes Veva now," cried Nefta fairly jumping up and down. "She's dressed like a doll, a Raggedy-Andy. And there's Marko! He's a clown. Oh, please hurry, Mother."

It was like that in every house, and in every street. And soon all the eager children were scurrying and skipping toward the Castle Park where the parade was to form. Hippety-hop went Pom who was a little woolly lamb. Skippety-skip went Zack who was a sailor, almost bumping into Derry, who was a polar bear. And while they laughed, along came the Jolly twins, one a butterfly and one a popcorn ball.

"Get in line," ordered the marshal from his prancing white horse, giving each one a number as he arrived. "Keep your place, keep your place," he shouted after Marko whose pointed clown hat went blowing down the drive and had to be rescued. Beff, who was a baker in a stiff white suit, caught it as it came to him, so that was all right. One minute more and it would have blown into the fountain or maybe the lake.

Then Zuma's long silken sash tangled around and about Nefta's fairy wand, and had to be undone and straightened. Bema, in a furry Eskimo costume, came hurrying by just in time to help with that, which was fortunate because she knew how to retie it. After her came her little brother Gemmo in a pure white Indian suit with feathers trailing to the ground. Next was Wamp in a soldier's uniform, and then Karu, an ostrich.

"Get ready," ordered the Marshal, seeing that the line was already almost as long as the parkway. The band began to play, the white horse to step sideways and backward to the music.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried several small shrill voices together. "Ozo is not here yet. We must wait for Ozo."

"Get ready," repeated the Marshal sternly. "We're late now. We must start at once." Again the band played, again the prancing white horse stepped sideways and backward to the thrilling music.

Just then came Ozo hurrying around the corner—well, hurrying as fast as a snow-covered, sparkling Christmas tree possibly could. My, how grand he looked! "He will get the first prize," thought everybody.

Now they were really off at last, marching up this street and down that, past all the smiling mothers, past the Major's reviewing stand, and on to the City Park where the prizes would be distributed and the ice cream served—a whole mountain of it free to everyone.

Flying Costumes

All went well until the wind began to blow from the west, and then such a hullabaloo as there was! Handkerchiefs fluttered this way and that, into the children's faces, up into the tree tops, down into the lake. Feathers scattered from Gemmo's Indian headpiece. Icicles and candles blew from the Christmas tree. Nefta's golden fairy crown was lifted right off her curly head. Derry, the polar bear, picked it up, but had no chance to return it. Dear, dear!

On and on went the band. Now into Market Street, now into Main, now past the Mayor's stand. On and on marched the children, clutching desperately at their flying costumes, trying to step in time, smiling their sweetest at the Mayor. On and on, on and on.

After what seemed centuries and centuries the parade was over, the line of march broken. Rather the worse for the wear, the children waited in the City Park for the announcement of the prizes. Nobody looked so grand as formerly, but somebody would be declared the winner surely. Who, oh who?

A page came running from the Mayor's stand with a long scroll. He climbed onto the platform by the mysterious packages. Everybody waited in keen suspense. He unrolled the scroll. He cleared his throat, read, "First prize to the Unicorn."

Everybody looked this way and that. Everybody wondered, "The Unicorn—who can that be?"

Nobody stepped forward to claim the prize. The page looked puzzled. Everybody watched and waited. The Marshal began to frown. "What is the number?" he asked, trying to assist with the difficulty.

"No. Eight," read the page.

No. Eight—that was Derry, the polar bear, with Nefta's golden fairy crown on his head where he had placed it and forgotten. How everybody laughed and laughed. Even the disappointed Christmas tree joined in the fun, turning a somersault into the midst of the ice cream mountain—but maybe the west wind was to blame for that.

Glad Heart

Laughing young April
Danced through the town,
In rain-soft silver
With flowers for a crown,

Crying: "Leave your work and be
Done with tiresome things.
Spring was made for gypsy hearts
And carefree wanderings.

"Can't you see the daffodils
Bright in every lane?
All the world cries out with joy;
Spring has come again!"

Laughing young April
Danced through the town
In rain-soft silver,
With flowers for a crown.

FRANCES EISENBERG.

Three Things to Do With Your Friends

1. PLAY MATCH: Cut 52 cards from pasteboard and write on them the letters of the alphabet so that there will be two of each letter. Deal four of them on to the table, face up. Deal the rest to the players, face down. Play in turn, each person taking off his top card and, if it matches any on the table, picking that one up and laying the two cards by his side. If it does not match he lays it face up with the others. When all have been matched, the player having the most cards wins. Even a much younger brother or sister can play this game with you and you will both have fun.

2. PLAY RIGMAROLE: Someone begins telling a story. Suddenly, he stops and the one next to him must go on from where he left off until he, too, stops for the next person to continue. Be as funny as you like.

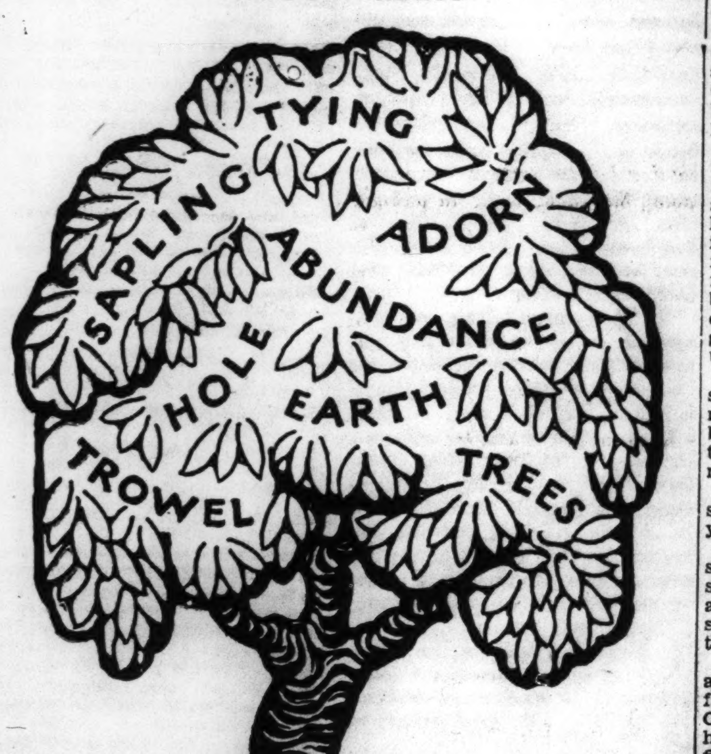
3. TELL THIS TO A FRIEND: "You can't stand there." And then point to the side of the room near the floor. To prove it, ask him to stand with his two feet together sideways to the wall with one foot up against the wainscoting. He will find that he cannot keep his balance, that there is one place in the room where he cannot stand.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "How Many Eggs?" Puzzle:

Twelve goose eggs, 24 duck eggs, 48 hen eggs.

Tree Puzzle



In the eight blank squares below the picture, write one letter from each word in the tree, beginning with "earth." The letters to be used are found in the same position in each word. When correctly chosen, they will be found to spell the name of an occasion usually observed at this season of the year.

Mail Bag

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Children's Page very much and especially the stories about Roger P. Scroggins, the Boston Common Squirrel. He is such a gentleman.

I have been wanting to write to you for a long time but I didn't know just what would be interesting.

I am in our school orchestra and play first violin. Our teacher often asks me to help her by tuning the younger children's violins, and helping them with their bowing. I am 11 years old and am studying French in school and would like to hear from any girl in France. Mother is going to tell about the lovely things on the Children's Page at a church meeting soon.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Barbara M.

Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 10 years of age and I go to Winnwood School. Our school is in the center of Long Island and is two miles from Lake Ronkonkoma. I also attend summer school and go swimming in Long Island Sound.

I should like to get letters from girls from all over the world. I will try to answer them all. I have a cat and one little kitten that were given me. My brother Frank collects stamps and I help him. I enjoy the Children's Page in the Monitor. I hope I get lots of letters.

Doris DeN.

Garden Grove, California

Dear Editor:

In Southern California it is quite warm during the summer. There are many warm days in winter also, but often times we have very cold days in winter.

Many times after it has rained in the valley the mountains are snow-capped. Many people think that Southern California is sunny all year round, but it isn't.

The town I live in is very small, as its population isn't much over 1000. We live about 10 miles from a nice beach and spend many hours there in summer.

I should like to correspond with girls of my age (11) from any place. We are studying China in geography. I am a Camp Fire Girl and hope at least one of my pen pals will be one also.

Donita J.

The following would like to receive letters:

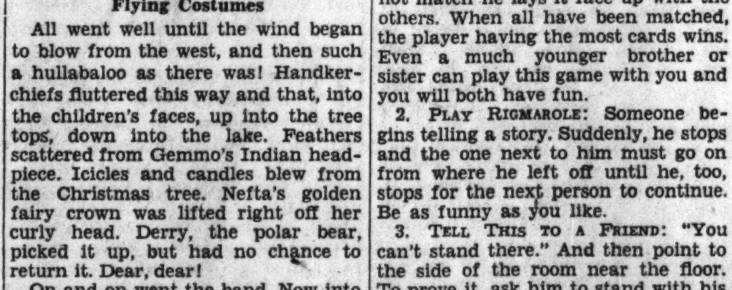
Girls

Julia K. (10). (Please send in your address, Julia.)
Mary H. (10), Ontario, Ore.
Doris M. (11), Hollywood, Calif.
Ruby H. (12), Marysville, Wash.
Irene H. (12), Marysville, Wash.

Boys

Philip B. (10), Bradford, Pa.
Eugene B. (11), South Bend, Ind.
Francis M. (11), Marysville, Wash.
Stanley S. (12), Marysville, Wash.

Hook Rug Rhymes



Why does the rose bush grow so tall?
Why are the little girl's feet so small?
Where does the little dog want to go?
Why does the little bird fly so low?
Life in a hook rug seems rather queer—
I believe I'd just as soon stay here.

K. Metcalf Roof

Delight-Maker's Tale of a Fluting Contest

DELIGHT MAKER, a Cahuilla Indian guide of the Southwest, and a white boy were riding through the fringe of an oasis when the high pipping song of the frog came to them.

"You like music of frog?" asked the Indian guide.

"Yes, but how did he learn to make such nice sounds?" inquired the boy.

"Indian know all that. He learn one day so long ago everything about it forgotten. Yes, everything except the music. It first time music come flood the air."

The boy was a musician and sensing a story about music coaxed his guide to go on. Lingering over the noon campfire, Delight Maker explained what he meant.

On that day so long ago there was much to be gay about—spring with its warm sunshine and cool breezes; Deer Pastures abundant with green tender twigs. The wild creatures were bubbling over with joy and wished to express their happy feelings, but no one knew how to begin. No, not one!

A Wonderful Discovery

A lone deer had been running and loping through the elder bushes. Suddenly he stopped to feed on a twig end for there right in front of him was a choice elder stem. It was a foot and a half long with four little round holes. The twig attracted his attention for never had he seen one so inviting or exactly like it. The deer, breathing rapidly from lively exercise and pure exuberance, broke the branch and held it in his mouth. As his breath poured through the curious flute-like stem a sweet noise came from it. So he did not eat the hollow shoot with the holes.

Could it be he who made this sound? It surely was and no one else. He had discovered by accident and to his great surprise something which proved to be an open-ended flute giving sharp whistles. He did not know what they were, as he had never heard them before, but he liked the noises and made them occur again and again, nice shrill sounds.

The deer continued to puff notes through this natural flute and his wild arpeggios resulted in music—Cahuilla music.

It so happened that a frog living in the pool beside which the elder bushes grew was attracted by the pretty sounds. He, too, had never heard these notes before; so he hopped from the bank into sight of the fluting deer to find what it was all about.

"You're not giving me a warning of something, are you?" asked the frog.

"Not at all; it is something I discovered by chance and I am continuing it for pleasure," said the deer, with shining eyes.

"Oh, well, then everything is all right?" And overflowing with cheer and contentment the frog hopped back among the plants that grew by a pool, for no place possessed half so much wonder for him.

Now the frog had observed the hollow stick upon which the deer made the sweet sounds and was no sooner away than he was back again. He brought with him a piece of cane, which also had four holes. Putting the cane against his mouth the frog blew and brilliant high tones came from it. Deer Pastures became filled with shrill, insistant sounds. His sounds were as varied as the calls of the birds, but more ventriloquistic.

"The sound may be the flute's making, but the tune is mine," the frog croaked.

"That last trill of yours was a marvel," said the deer. "Flute something daily so as to get the joy you should have."

"A good idea, all right, only I shall save my high notes for my wooing time," answer the frog, the shining look coming into his eyes, too.

Presently the crow came up and liking the music tried his luck with a flutelike stem.

"So you learned to do this yourself, did you?" cried the crow.

Then he raised his flute in the air and, to the surprise of everyone, including himself, found he too could make sounds. His was a still different kind of music—loud and strident.

"What are you going to do with this noise? How did you find out about it?" called the crow.

"Why, 'Make happiness'?" the deer and frog answered together.

The trio liked their newly discovered art—music hidden in natural flutes of the forest. They decided they would serenade all the animals with the music they had invented; so they started out.

Before they had gone far the flute players came upon the puma, or mountain lion, to whom they played. He felt so much admiration for the sounds that he too looked for a similar wind instrument, and soon found one.

As the music rose high into the air, it charmed the eagle who, until then, did not know of this discovery. Immediately he joined the caroling quartet and offered to keep the rhythm for them.

News of the invention spread rapidly. All those little people of the forest who were persistently hopeful and cheery needed just this outlet for the song within them.

The Clever Coyote

At sun-up, seasons later, the clever coyote played a melody that amused and astonished all the animals within hearing. He gave the impression that it was not necessary to break the melody when drawing in a breath. He played a whole tune in one breath on his flute. He composed it with many phrases; yet no breathing places. As he introduced each one he would draw in his breath, of course, but secretly.

After that idea had occurred to the coyote he won every musical contest, and so with him began the practice of not pausing for breath during melodies. And it is still common among the Indians.

"I'm playing, I'm playing, and no one knows how. All they hear is my song. My rests I keep to myself," boasted the coyote.

One after another the living creatures had tried his tune as hard as they could, but without success.

The coyote howled with glee.

"Wait," said the Lizard, "I think I see. If it isn't after one note its after another."

The occasion was a great festival of music. The lizard wondered if he could imitate the secret method, for he had discovered this method.

The coyote opened the program. Playing with the flute held against his mouth, he excelled all the animals gathered around him, each taking part in turn in the contest. For he could play a long melody in what seemed to be one breath.

When it was the lizard's turn for a solo he followed the coyote's example of not seeming to pause for a breath between phrases. Suddenly the coyote jumped to the side of the lizard and joined in a duet. Feeling his disappointment at the lizard's discovery of his imaginary merit, the coyote forgot to snatch a breath and the lizard won the contest.

Delight Maker warned the white boy:

"Watch out! Coyote cunning all right. Yes, it his way—double-doing. Old Indian tell children learn good from coyote, but leave deceit alone—for himself. For the boy who deceives others may himself be caught."

M. B.

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THE HOME FORUM

Our Possessions

ALTHOUGH we may say little about them, most of us dwell a good deal in thought upon what we are pleased to term our belongings. The importance they assume in our daily life is, more often than not, out of all proportion to their intrinsic value. It is not given to many of us to inherit a Raeburn portrait, or a folio of Shakespeare, or an authentic Chippendale cupboard. Yet nine people out of ten, the world over, own at least one thing which they regard almost as a part of themselves, without which they would experience a sort of unexplained loneliness. The household gods of the Eskimo may be few and simple; but in his lowly snow hut he is sure to have a reindeer horn, or a walrus tusk or some other trophy which, as he looks at it, stirs some memory of courage, skill and endurance. He therefore regards it with complacency and affection. Similarly in the sunny islands of the South Seas, not the simplest child but will have a shark's tooth or a gay necklace of shells, which are to him or her a treasure to be lovingly handled or proudly worn.

My friends often tell me, and with a certain pride, that they could not live in a furnished house or apartment; meaning, of course, one in which they do not own the miscellaneous collection of furnishings handed down through many generations of a family to them unknown. They say that they must have their own "belongings" around them. Always so much talk about, and importance attached to, these "belongings!" Yet if I go to visit them, I find that the furniture, the ornaments, the pictures are in no way remarkable or different from those to be seen in a hundred other houses. And it often seems as if the things most valued, by those who have behind them many years of experience and interest, date back to that strangely misshapen style of furniture and ornament which we term "early Victorian," and which, in spite of a recent effort to revive the cult of this inartistic period, still remains in the estimation of most of us as without either comfort or beauty.

Supposing then that I find a house filled with such relics, and my eyes chance to rest upon some one object amongst the many scattered around. It might be a small work table, perhaps, with a shining mahogany lid, and the body covered with faded, fluted silk; and I am somehow aware that it has a padded satin lining adorned with many small buttons, little trays also padded and buttoned, and all the mother-o'-pearl-handled accessories of an early Victorian lady's work outfit. At once my pensive gaze is noted, and my hostess recalls her memories of the original owner of the work table, the days of her childhood, and a hundred recollections connected with this possession. It stands to her as a symbol of her youth, of something not tangible to the touch of fingers, but which memory and loving thought feels out for with a tenderness more delicate and fragile than the touch of a connoisseur in handling the most brittle glass.

I realize that, without this simple object, there is one to whom home would lose something of its charm, its completeness and its beauty. None of us may presume to explain what there is in an armchair, no different from a hundred others, which causes it to be so much esteemed that it may not be moved from one especial corner by the fire. In other cases, it may be a book or a clock—no matter what. If I could see possessors of a rare piece of china, or a priceless picture or sculpture or cabinet, these are so obviously precious that all would agree in appreciation. But the many things which have no value to the world, these possessions require to be known and understood in order to be justly appraised.

If we look more closely into the basis of an otherwise unaccountable attachment to things which are outwardly unlovely and uninteresting, we see that it rests upon some quality which the thing seems to express, either through present use, or through memory and affection. Thus the work table may recall peaceful industry, the clock the more obvious qualities of punctuality and patience, the chair warmth of love and domesticity, the book meditation and intelligent thought. So, should I look at these things from my own viewpoint, detached from any abstract idea which they may suggest to their owners, I am standing before a locked door and have no key wherewith to open it. To the owner they wear an entirely different aspect, for he has a vision which sees beyond the mere outward form.

I realized this a day or two since, in the study of a friend; a small room, which seemed to be chiefly occupied by a commodious but very ugly writing table. He was sitting before it, lamenting the limited area of the apartment. "If you had a somewhat smaller table," I ventured, but went no further. "A smaller table!" The voice expressed not only disapproval, but declared impossibility. I was at once aware that I had suggested something in the nature of an insult to this evidently valued possession. He gave me to understand that the orderly pursuit of his business was, in his opinion, greatly furthered by that majestic and responsible table. It was obvious that it stood to him for a symbol of method, order, business habits, sustaining a certain dignity and confidence which he doubtless conveyed in manner and conversation to those with whom he came in touch.

It is, surely, this which is at the root of almost all the affection and pride we bestow upon our possessions. Either they convey the sense of dignity and happiness, or they are the outward symbols of desirable qualities. Is this the result of an egotism which lurks in most of us, which, if we own to it, we acknowledge as a rather praiseworthy characteristic? So that, in possessing certain things—and these may vary in importance from a house to a handkerchief—we assume in thought, as a part of ourselves, those lovable qualities of which they are to us the outward signs. It is this that inspires our unreasoning hold upon a strange medley of treasures from every part of the world. To the casual beholder, our homes are filled with a jumble of miscellaneous objects. But not so to us; for, as our loving eye travels round our rooms, we wander once more around the world, seeing a loveliness of scene which never fades. We house with sweet qualities, love and humor and patience, joy and courage and friendliness; and we journey with brothers, with friends and children who are always young and never weary of us, and of whom we are never wearied. Truly, sang the poet, "Things are not what they seem," for to eyes whose vision is not bounded by the horizon of the obvious, many things become plain. Beyond the outward shape, he sees the inner meaning and essence of the thing. So we need not be ashamed of our possessions, however humble they may seem to others; for, though they may appear to the world to be of little worth, we, who understand, know where their real and enduring value lies.

F. M. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Spring at Villa Barberini

Today, you never saw anything so enchanting in the world, as this house and its outlook. At our feet, looking west, lies the rose and green Campagna, melting into the sea on the horizon line, and as it approaches the hills, climbing towards us through all imaginable beauty of spreading olive-groves, and soaring pinewoods—brown pinkish earth, just upturned by the white ploughing oxen,—here and there on the spurs of the hills, great ruined strongholds of the Savelli and Orsini. . . .

Close below the house a green sloping olive garden, white with daisies under the gray mist of the olives—while if you lean out of the window and crane your neck a little, far to the north beyond the descending stone pines, the ethereal sun-steeped plain takes here a consistence in something, which is Rome.—From "The Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward," by JANET PENROSE TREVELYAN.

The Parliament of Man

Men, my brothers, men, the workers,
ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they
shall do:
For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all
the wonder that would be:
Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the worldwide whisper of
the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples
plunging through the thunder
storm;
Till the war-drum throbbed no longer,
and the battle-flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall
hold a fretful realm in awe;
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law.

—TENNYSON, in "Locksley Hall."

Stars
(At Lochevan)

Have you walked in the woods
When twilight wraps a veil of mist
Around the gray-green trees
In early spring?
It is then the snow-white trillium
Gleam like stars from the carpet
Of last year's leaves:
And tall white violets glow
Like clouds of nebulæ along the path.
And flecked, like points of light
In the quiet pools of water
Among the gray-green boles,
Are the stars of heaven.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Dedicating a School in Kentucky

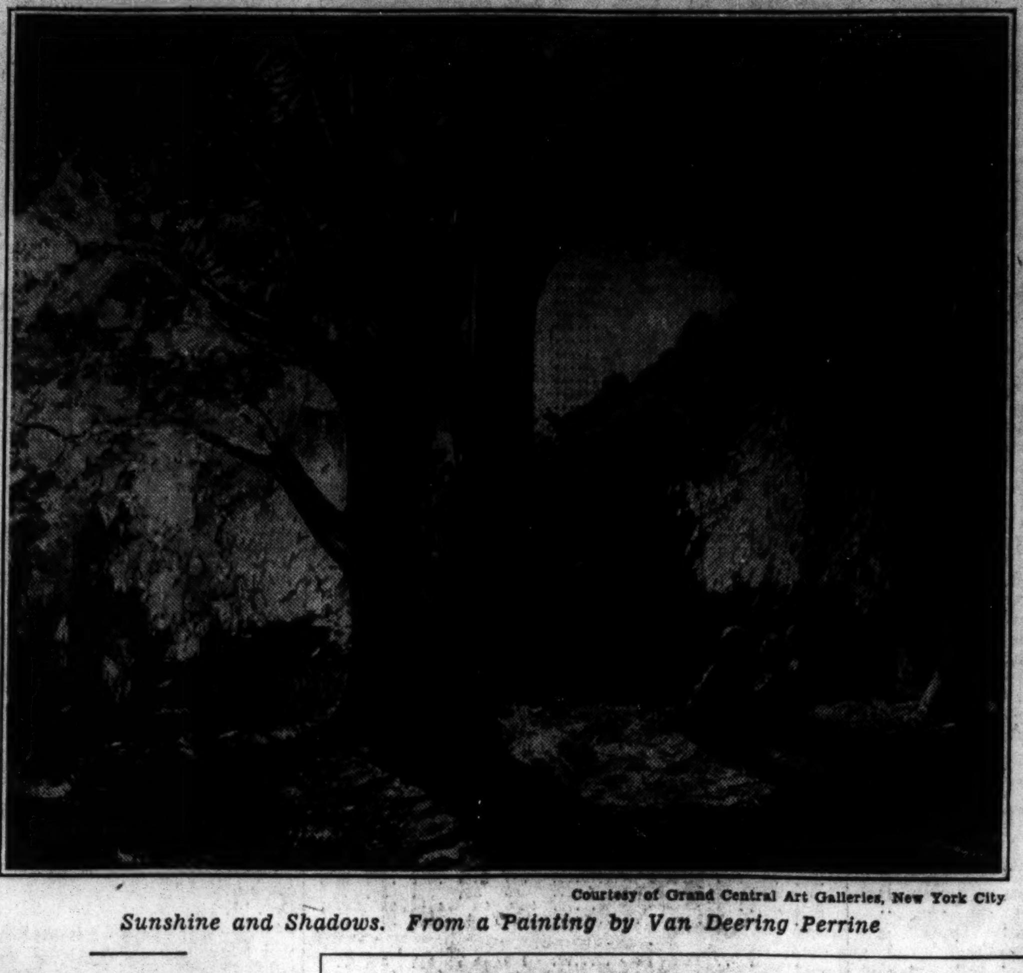
Mounting the log, Giles began, quietly:—

"Friends and kindred: I am proud to be home again, even for a day. My heart is always here with my own people. Yesterday, when I walked across from the railroad, following the ridge-tops mostly, was to me from rosy morn till misty moonlight a day of remembrance. Tomorrow, when I take the back trail, will be another. But today, when I see my dreams for the young of this country come true, this fine schoolhouse raised for them, these good women here to lighten their darkness, is a greater day—the very best of my life. It's a terrible thing, my friends, to starve for knowledge, as many of you know, but none better than me. You all remember how I started in here at seventeen in the first-reader class. You know, too, how when I went to teaching three years later, I never felt anyways equal to the task, and how I rejoiced when, in answer to my grandsire's prayers, these women came in. And now they are here to stay, and start the school where our children will get training for mind and hand, and learn to make better homes, and to go out as teachers in dark corners, it is rightly a day of thanksgiving, and of praise to God that windows in heaven have been opened for us. . . .

"Looking through the length and breadth of this great land of America, reading and inquiring about all sections, it seems to me that maybe the people of these mountains are more like the founders of this nation, the old Pilgrim Fathers, than anybody else now in it. You know the Pilgrims were plain, honest, hard-working men who sailed across the wide sea from Old England two hundred and eighty years ago, in a little boat called the Mayflower, and other boats, and settled on a wild bleak shore, that they might have freedom to serve God according to their conscience. . . .

"Who knows," continued Giles, "but that some day plain rugged men like us may again be needed to make the nation safe—that we have been shut away here so long for some divine purpose? My prayer and hope is that we may be ready when our time comes, may be to our country in our day what the Pilgrims were in theirs: bulwarks of truth and righteousness. . . .

"And now, since work is waiting and everybody wearied of talking, I will say no more, save that my prayers rise daily for these good women who have cast in their lot with us, and whose lives aim to reflect back into the lives of our children the light of knowledge and the love of God."—LUCY FURMAN, in "The Glass Window," A Story of the Kentucky Mountains.



Courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City

Sunshine and Shadows. From a Painting by Van Deering Perrine

SOME painters range the world in search of subjects; others, like the children in Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," find a world of beauty in their dooryard. To Monet, the play of light at different times of day and at different seasons of the year, across the lily pond in his country garden, offered themes inexhaustible. Van Deering Perrine likewise finds endless subjects for his brush in a vista of woodland near a hill-bordered lake. In his recent exhibition in New York, he showed three moods of the same glade. "Sunshine and Shadow" is characteristic of his art, even when the jewel-like coloring is absent from the black and white reproduction, and the golden glow in the tree foliage has none of the melting blues in the sky for contrast of hues. That bit of sky, seen through a natural arch formed by the tree branches, is one of Mr. Perrine's happiest touches. He proves that beauty may be discovered in natural forms with no distortions of lines to enforce his pictorial scheme. To complete his picture there are three children sitting beneath the arch, adding that humanizing quality that enables the observer to enter the picture with them and share their quiet enjoyment. For us the artist has heightened the scene emotionally by his intensity of light and shade. Yet the picture does not connote heat, in spite of the brilliance, so much as light. One is reminded of Edmund Spenser's lines in "The Faerie Queene":

As the great eye of heaven, shyned
bright,
And made a sunshine in the shady
place.

Spring Snow at Saint Cloud

It was on a windy day in early spring that a heavy snow came quietly down and settled upon the ground, as though to protect the delicate slips of green from that insistent blowing. What a day, thought I, to walk in the forest! A day with spring in the air, on the very wind, rough though it was. A day to see the forest, bare all these months to winter's browns and grays, tinged with the first yellow haze of spring while carpeted with white.

The road through the town of St. Cloud to the forest was under a heavy barrage of snowballs. Not a sign, tree, lamp post or person was spared. Such a tremendous air of hilarity pervaded everything, it was impossible to escape without at least a smile and a powdery back. But at the gates of the forest a great stillness met and enveloped me. Just a few steps in among the quiet trees made the boisterous shouts of the children, beyond the gates, sound like the faint tinkling of far-off bells.

The trees were etched delicately black, each branch and twig holding its light pile of snow. The sky was goose-feather gray, with a flamingo streak on the horizon. Suddenly there was a loud whir and an enormous crow, cawing loudly, swooped down. It coasted swiftly along, breaking the vertical line of the trees with its flight. Soon it soared again, leaving a train of drifting white flakes. These settled noiselessly and all was still.

A most versatile wildwood is this "Forêt de St. Cloud." You will find little mossy banks where violets come in the spring; deep emerald shade from the sun and dust of summer; strong bare oaks, rising from windswept knolls or standing alone in a sky-roofed clearing. There are places where the pines stand black against the sky, turnings that bring you suddenly upon a group of silver-brittle aspen; and sometimes, bending gracefully or standing straight and slim, there shine against the darker trees those that one French poet called "the ladies of the forest," the white birches. And higher than them all, through gray November rain or the warm winds of June, stand the elms, holding in their high boughs the beautiful, the precious mistletoe.

Louis XVI had a château built here for Monsieur, his brother. Yew-hedged formal gardens were laid out around it; and through the forest broad avenues were cut, so long that their perspective brings them to a point. They are lined with trees planted in meticulously straight rows, indelibly, unmistakably stamping the forest as a king's pleasure ground.

I always forget, however, in the forest of St. Cloud that the French Court once sauntered here, that a royal residence once stood on the terrace high above the Seine. At Versailles the trees seem cut from Watteau canvases; each turn in the park reveals a perfect setting for the "Roi Soleil" and his courtiers. There it is almost impossible to think of anything else, such a vivid background for the past has it remained. In the Forest of St. Cloud there is but one spot in which clings a surprisingly faint echo of that royal magnificence. A certain circular open space is surrounded by tall trees. In the center is a round pool with a fountain, and about the edge of the clearing under the trees are weather-worn statues. To come suddenly upon this symmetric formality, from out the almost wild forest, is a sufficient surprise to carry one's imagination back over the two hundred and fifty intervening years.

But, in spite of its conventionality this reminder of the château garden has about it a solitary feeling in the midst of the forest. The statues wear an expression of musing, as though forever peering beyond this leafy space into that high-heeled and brocaded age from which they sprang. So that, when you come upon them in the lush green of a summer day or in the autumn when mellow golden leaves drift, you can join in their reverie. Today this jester, spring, had caught them unawares. They looked merely chilly in that odd attire of elaborate wig and thin classical draperies which the seventeenth century assigned to them. The impartial snow rested on their curls, on their nicked arms and noses, it nestled in the folds of their scanty clothing.

Slowly, as I looked at the statues, dusk closed over the forest. A deep cold blue infused the sky and the air. Stars appeared, faint at first, but spangling more and more a darkening sky. Walking rapidly through the woods, I came to the old stone-pillared gate whose broad wooden doors open upon the steep little street of Ville d'Avray.

Not even the snow could take away the spring feeling that was everywhere. A week hence there would be swelling chestnut buds, sticky and brown with pale almond green about to break through; a pale blue windswept sky and mild yellow sunlight. I would come again, I knew, and walk there; for every change is lovely in the "Forêt de Saint Cloud."

The Fountain of Trevi

Old Rome has many fountains
(Would I had seen them all),
But Trevi is a legend,
Besides a waterfall.

Under a Roman moonlight
It stands a striking thing—
Cold, sparkling, crystal waters
Tumbling and bickering.

Sip them, and fling your soldi;
Then, far though you may stray,
The enchantment of that fountain
Will lure you back some day.

I've tossed my coin to Trevi—
And is the legend true?
Though half the world's between us,
Who knows what dreams may do!

FRANCES C. HAMLER.

ΠΡΟΟΔΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΕΩΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

'Η πρόοδος καὶ ἡ ἀνάπτυξις ἑκάστης ἀνθρωπίνης ἐφευρέσεως καὶ προχωρήσεως, προήχθησαν διὰ τῆς φιλοπόνου καὶ συνεχοῦς διορθώσεως τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων, ἀμφοτέρων μεγάλων καὶ μικρῶν. 'Η πορεία αὕτη ἐπιδιωχθεῖσα συνεπῶς εἰς βιομηχανίας τινάς, παρήγαγε καταπληκτικὰ ἀποτελέσματα. Παραδείγματος χάριν, φαίνεται σχεδὸν ἀπίστευτον ὅτι τὸ ὁμαλῶς ὀλισθαῖνον καὶ ἱκανὸν αὐτοκίνητον τῆς σήμερον, εἶχε τὴν ἀρχήν του εἰς τὸ σχεδὸν τεσσαρακονταετὲς ἀκατέργαστον προϊόν. 'Η ἀνάπτυξις αὕτη κατορθώθη ἀπὸ ἔτους εἰς ἔτος διὰ τῆς συνεχοῦς κατασκευῆς τῶν ἀτομικῶν μερῶν ἑνὸς αὐτοκινήτου ὀλίγον καλλιτέρων ἀφ' ὅτι ἦσαν προηγουμένως.

Τοιαύτη ἀκριβῶς θαυμασία μεταμόρφωσις δύναται νὰ λάβῃ χώραν εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον χαρακτῆρα ἐὰν ἐντελεῖς ἀλλ' ἁπλοῖ κανόνες διορθώσεως ἀκολουθηθῶσιν. 'Εν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ 'Επιστήμῃ, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει δώσει εἰς τὸν κόσμον μίαν ἀκριβῆ, εὐαπόδεικτον θρησκείαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες οὕτω ἐπιθυμοῦν, δύνανται νὰ μάθουν ὅπως ἐνασχολῶνται εἰς ταύτην, τὴν πλέον μεγαλεπήβολον πάντων τῶν προσπαθειῶν—νὰ γίνωσιν ἱκανοί, Χριστοειδεῖς ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες, ἐργαζόμενοι πρὸς τὸ τέλειον ἰδανικόν, μὲ ἐπακολουθοῦσαν ὑγείαν καὶ χαράν.

'Εν τῇ σπουδαίᾳ ταύτῃ ἐργασίᾳ δύο θεμελιώδεις ἀνάγκαι δέον νὰ κρατῶνται πρὸ τῆς προσοχῆς—εἷς τέλειος τύπος ἐν τῇ σκέψει, καὶ προθυμία νὰ παραδεχώμεθα καὶ ἐγκαταλείπωμεν σφάλμα τι ἢ ἐλάττωμα. Εἷς μαθητὴς μαθηματικῶν δέον νὰ παραδεχθῇ ὅτι δήποτε λάθος ἔγινεν εἰς τὸ πρόβλημά του, καὶ ἵνα διορθώσῃ τὸ λάθος πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζῃ καὶ ἀκολουθῇ τὸ πρότυπον ἢ τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

'Η ζωὴ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν, Χριστοῦ 'Ιησοῦ, ἀποδεικνύουσα τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, εἶναι τὸ παγκόσμιον πρότυπον· πρότυπον ὑπομονῆς, μακροθυμίας, ἀγάπης, καλοκαγαθίας, στοχασμοῦ, ἀφιλαυτίας, καλῶν πράξεων· πρότυπον ἐπιτυχίας καὶ θριάμβου. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, φαίνεται εὐρὺς κόλπος μεταξὺ τῶν ἀκατεργάστων θνητῶν καὶ τοῦ τελείου γνώμονος· ἐν τούτοις διὰ τῆς καθ' ὥραν, τῆς ἡμερησίας, ἐτησίας ὑποταγῆς τῶν μικρῶν ἐλαττωμάτων, ἐρεθισμῶν, ἐσφαλμένων σκέψεων, μισῶν, ἀσθενειῶν, καὶ οὕτω καθ' ἑξῆς, ὁ τέλειος γνώμων δύναται, καὶ θὰ προσεγγισθῇ, "ἕωσοῦ" καθὼς ὁ Παῦλος ἔγραψεν εἰς τοὺς 'Εφεσίους, "καταντήσωμεν πάντες εἰς τὴν ἑνότητα τῆς πίστεως, καὶ τῆς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ."

'Αναμφιβόλως οἱ περισσότεροι ἄνθρωποι ἐνωρίτερον ἢ ἀργότερον παρατηρῶσι τὴν ἀπροθυμίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συναισθήσεως νὰ παραδέχεται τὰς ἰδίας της ἐλλείψεις. Τοῦτο συμβαίνει διότι διὰ τῆς αὐτοδικαιώσεως ὁ σαρκικὸς νοῦς προσπαθεῖ νὰ διαιωνίσῃ τὴν ψευδῆ του ὕπαρξιν. 'Ενίοτε, ἐὰν τινες παραδοθῶσιν εἰς τὴν κατάστασιν αὐτήν, πιθανὸν νὰ κατηγορήσουν ἀθώους ἀνθρώπους ἢ περιστάσεις διὰ τὰς ἰδίας αὐτῶν κακὰς πράξεις. "Ενεκεν κακῆς διευθύνσεως αὐτοκινήτου ἄνθρωπός τις κάποτε ἐκτύπησεν ἓν δένδρον μὲ αὐτό, καὶ κατόπιν κατηγόρησε τὸ δένδρον διότι εὑρίσκετο εἰς τὸν δρόμον του. "Αλλοτε ἀκουσίως ἐλάκτησε ἕνα λίθον καὶ κατόπιν ἠπόρει διατί ἐδημιουργήθησαν οἱ λίθοι! Πιθανὸν πολλοὶ ἐξ ἡμῶν νὰ ἀποροῦν διατί αὐτὸ ἢ ἐκεῖνο βαίνει κακῶς, ἢ διατί κάποιος ἢ ἄλλος σταθερῶς ἐμποδίζει τὸν δρόμον ἡμῶν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν· ἀλλὰ τὸ μάθημα ὅπερ πάντες ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν νὰ μάθωμεν εἶναι νὰ παρατηρῶμεν ἐντὸς τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν σκέψεως καὶ διορθώνωμεν τὴν ἐνόχλησιν ἐκεῖ.

'Εν σελίδι 137 τῶν "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διαφόρων Συγγραμμάτων) ἡ Mrs. Eddy συμβουλεύει ἕκαστον τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτῆς "νὰ ἐκπονήσῃ ἀτομικῶς καὶ μόνος, διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ δι' ἄλλους τοὺς ὑψηλοὺς σκοποὺς τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ζωῆς·" καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ, "Ἵνα κατορθώσῃς τοῦτο, ὀφείλεις νὰ δώσῃς πολὺν χρόνον εἰς τὴν αὐτοεξέτασιν καὶ διόρθωσιν· ὀφείλεις νὰ χαλιναγωγήσῃς τὴν ὄρεξιν, τὸ πάθος, τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν, ζηλοτυπίαν, κακολογίαν, μνησικακίαν, καὶ ἓν ἕκαστον τῶν ἀναριθμήτων σφαλμάτων ἅτινα ἐργάζονται ἢ προξενοῦν ψεῦδός τι." Δέον νὰ ἐννοηθῇ, ὅμως, ὅτι αὐτο-ἐξέτασις δὲν σημαίνει αὐτο-καταδίκην. Τὸ τελευταῖον πιθανὸν νὰ ἦναι τόσον ἀσύνετον ὅσον θὰ ἦτο διὰ τὸν μαθητὴν νὰ μεμψιμοιρῇ διὰ λάθος τι εἰς τὰ μαθηματικά. 'Ο ὀρθὸς τρόπος εἶναι νὰ διορθώσῃ τὸ λάθος διὰ τῆς ἐκμαθήσεως καὶ ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς ἰδιαζούσης ἀληθείας περὶ αὐτοῦ.

'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη μᾶς προμηθεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τῆς πραγματικῆς ταυτότητος ἡμῶν ὡς "τέκνα Θεοῦ" διότι καθὼς ἐξηγεῖ ἡ Βίβλος "εἰς ἡμᾶς εἶναι εἷς Θεὸς ὁ Πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα, καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν." 'Ο Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς· ὥστε "ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτὸν" δέον νὰ σημαίνῃ ὅτι εἴμεθα πράγματι ἰδέαι ἐν τῷ θείῳ Νῷ· καί, βεβαίως, μία πνευματικὴ ἰδέα δέον νὰ μετέχῃ τῆς φύσεως, τῶν ἰδιοτήτων καὶ χαρακτηριστικῶν τοῦ Νοῦ, τῆς γενέσεως ἢ 'Αρχῆς της.

'Απὸ τὸν θεμελιώδη τοῦτον συλλογισμὸν δὲν εἶναι δύσκολον ν' ἀντιληφθῇ τις τὴν ἰδιάζουσαν ἀλήθειαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας θὰ ἐκριζώσωμεν τὸ ἰδιάζον λάθος. Λάβε ὡς παράδειγμα τοῦ προκειμένου νὰ διορθωθῇ λάθους ἐκεῖνο τῆς φιλοψευδίας. Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ 'Επιστήμονες συλλογίζονται ὅτι ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι 'Αλήθεια, αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Θεοῦ δέον νὰ ἦναι ὅπως ἡ ἀρχή των· ὀφείλουν νὰ ἦναι, καὶ εἶναι φιλαλήθεις. Τὸ λάθος τῆς φιλοψευδίας δέον νὰ διαψευσθῇ ὡς ἔχον οἱανδήποτε πραγματικὴν ἀξίωσιν ἢ ἐπιρροὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Τώρα ἐὰν ἡ μέθοδος αὕτη ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἐπιμόνως, κατὰ τὰς διδαχὰς τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων παραλλασσομένων ἵνα ἀπαντήσουν τὴν περίπτωσιν, καὶ ἐὰν γίνῃ ἀντίστασις εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν τοῦ ψεύδεσθαι, καλὰ ἀποτελέσματα θὰ ἀκολουθήσουν ἀσφαλῶς. Τὸ λάθος θὰ διορθωθῇ καὶ εἷς ὑψηλότερος κανὼν φιλαληθείας θ' ἀποκτηθῇ.

"Ισως νὰ ἀπαιτήσῃ πολλὰς μάχας μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἵνα ὑπερνικήσῃ τις μερικὰς κακὰς συνηθείας ἢ ἐλαττώματα χαρακτῆρος, καὶ ἡ αὐτοθέλησις, αὐτο-δικαίωσις καὶ φιλαυτία πιθανὸν νὰ διεκδικήσουν τὰς ἀξιώσεις των. "Θαρσεῖτε" γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) (σ. 118) "ὁ ἀγὼν ἑνὸς μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἶναι μεγαλοπρεπής· δίδει εἰς ἕνα ἄφθονον ἐνασχόλησιν, καὶ ἡ θεία 'Αρχὴ ἐργάζεται μετὰ σοῦ, ἡ δὲ ὑπακοὴ στέφει τὴν ἐπίμονον προσπάθειαν μὲ αἰώνιον νίκην. 'Εν τῇ 'Αποκαλύψει ἡ ἀέναος ὑπόσχεσις προσφέρεται εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὅλων τῶν ἐθνῶν· "'Ο νικῶν θέλει κληρονομήσει τὰ πάντα, καὶ θέλω εἶσθαι εἰς αὐτὸν Θεός, καὶ αὐτὸς θέλει εἶσθαι εἰς ἐμὲ υἱός."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Progress by Correction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROGRESS and the development of every human invention and advancement have been promoted by the painstaking and continuous correction of defects, both great and small. This policy pursued consistently in certain industries has produced amazing results. For example, it seems almost incredible that the smooth-gliding, efficient automobile of today had its origin in the crude production of nearly forty years ago. This development has been accomplished, year by year, through continuously making the individual parts of a car a little better than they were previously.

Just as wonderful a transformation can take place in human character if thorough, yet simple rules of correction are followed. In Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has given to the world an exact, demonstrable religion whereby those who so desire can learn to engage in this most enterprising of all endeavors—that of becoming efficient, Christlike men and women, working up to the perfect ideal, with health and joy following.

In this important work two basic necessities must be kept before the attention—a perfect model in thought, and willingness to acknowledge and abandon a fault or defect. A pupil in mathematics must acknowledge any error made in his problem, and in order to correct the error he must know and follow the model or truth.

The life of our Master, Christ Jesus, demonstrating the real man, is the universal model; a model of patience, forbearance, love, kindness, consideration, unselfishness, good deeds; a model of success and triumph. True enough, there seems a wide gulf between crude mortals and the perfect standard; nevertheless, by the hourly, daily, yearly conquering of the little defects, irritations, wrong thoughts, hates, illnesses, and so on, the perfect standard can and will be approximated, "till," as Paul wrote to the Ephesians, "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

No doubt most people sooner or later observe the reluctance of the human consciousness to admit its own shortcomings. This is because by self-justification the carnal mind would seek to perpetuate its false existence. Sometimes, if this condition is indulged, individuals may blame innocent people or circumstances for their own misdeeds. Through bad driving a man once hit a tree with his automobile and blamed the tree for being in the way! Another time, he unintentionally kicked his foot against a stone, and then wondered why stones were created! Perhaps many of us wonder why this or that goes wrong, or why some one or other is invariably obstructing our road to success; but the lesson we all have to learn is to look within our own thinking and correct the trouble there.

On page 137 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy advises each of her students "to work out individually and alone, for himself and for others, the sublime ends of human life;" and she continues, "To accomplish this, you must give much time to self-examination and correction; you must control appetite, passion, pride, envy, evil-speaking, resentment, and each one of the innumerable errors that worketh or maketh a lie." It must be understood, however, that self-examination does not mean self-condemnation. The latter might be just as unwise as it would be for a pupil to whine over a mistake in mathematics. The right way is to rectify the mistake by learning and applying the specific truth about it.

Christian Science supplies us with the truth about our real selfhood as "the sons of God;" for, as the Bible explains, "to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him." God is Mind; so "we in him" must mean that we are really ideas in the divine Mind; and, surely, a spiritual idea must partake of the nature, qualities, and characteristics of Mind, its origin or Principle.

From this basic reasoning it is not difficult to perceive the specific truth through which to eradicate the specific error. Take as an instance of the error to be corrected that of untruthfulness. Christian Scientists reason that since God is Truth, the ideas of God must be like their origin; they must be and are truthful. The error of untruthfulness should be denied as having any real claim or influence over man. Now if this method is persisted in, according to the teachings of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the arguments being varied to meet the case, and the temptation to lie resisted, good results are sure to follow. The error will be corrected and a higher standard of truthfulness gained.

It may require many a battle with self to overcome some bad habits or faults of character, and self-will, self-justification, and self-love may assert their claims. "Be of good cheer," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), "the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." In Revelation the perpetual promise is held out to all men of all nations: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Token of April

All the woodland path is broken
By warm tints along the way,
And the low and sunny slope
Is alive with sudden hope
When there comes the silent token
Of an April day—
Blue hepatica!

—DORA READ GOODALE, in "Hepatica."

Recreation in Great Books

Some one, I think it was Isaac Disraeli, said that he who did not make himself acquainted with the best thoughts of the greatest writers would one day be mortified to observe that his best thoughts are their indifferent ones, and it is from the great books that have stood the test of time that we shall get, not only the most lasting pleasure, but a standard by which to measure our own thoughts, the thoughts of others, and the excellence of the literature of our own day.

Some years ago, when I was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, when holidays were often long in coming, short and precious when they did come, when work was hard and exhausting and disagreeable, I found it a good plan when I got home to my library in the country to have three books on hand for recreation. One of them used to be one of those great books of all time dealing with great events or great thoughts of past generations. I mention Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" as an instance of one such book, which had an atmosphere of greatness into which one passed out of the worries of party politics and official work. Such books take one away to another world where one finds not only pleasure, but rest.

"I like large still books," Tennyson is reported to have said. And great books not only give pleasure and rest, but better perspective of the events of our own time. I must warn you that Gibbon has been called dull. It is alleged that Sheridan, a man of brilliant wit, said so, and when a friend reminded him that in a famous speech he had paid Gibbon the compliment of speaking of the "luminous page of Gibbon," Sheridan said he must have meant to say "voluminous." If you take the same view of Gibbon, find some other great author whom you do not find dull. There is a host of great writers to choose from. There are plenty of sign-posts to direct us to old books of interest and value. They have well-known names, and so they stand out and are known like great peaks in mountain ranges of the human intellect.

The second of my books would also be an old book, a novel which had been approved by successive generations. The third would be some modern book, whether serious or light, and in modern books the choice is not so easy. There are many that are excellent, but there are many in which we may find neither pleasure nor profit. If our leisure is short we have not much time to experiment. The less spare time we have, the more precious it is, and we do not want to waste any of it experimenting with modern books which we do not find profitable. It is worth while to cultivate a few friends whose intelligence we can respect and whose taste is sympathetic and who read, and to get from them from time to time the names of modern books which they have read and found good.—From "Recreation," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON.

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STOCKS MEET SUPPORT AT LOWER LEVEL

Steel and Auburn Lead Early Downturn—Tone at Close Steady

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A fresh relapse in the stock market gave way to a brisk rally late in the day.

Trading was in small volume, the day's turnover aggregating 1,600,000 shares. The closing tone was steady.

An early drop of 23 points in Auburn was practically recovered, and U. S. Steel regained much of a 3-point loss. General Motors, American Telephone and Woolworth were among issues showing late advances of a point or more.

Among the brighter developments of the day were the remarks of Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., before the annual luncheon of the Associated Press. Mr. Gifford expressed confidence in the nation's ability to progress out of the valley of economic depression, and added that the telephone company's statisticians find that the immediate present already shows signs of improvement.

An Impatient Market

Despite confidence in eventual economic improvement, however, the stock market continued to pay for its excess of enthusiasm of a few weeks ago. Wall Street generally has felt for some weeks that the tide has turned, or is turning, but the stock market is traditionally impatient, and given to fits and starts.

The balance sheet of only one company in the world shows greater than that headed by Mr. Gifford. That is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and only a few days ago Frederick H. Ecker, president of Metropolitan, said there is "no question that revival is in the making at the present time."

The weekly surveys of the economic advisory services were inclined to look for further market irregularity and weakness during the near term, but continued to express confidence in the longer term prospects.

The news of the week-end added little new light to the general situation. Further revolutionary activities in Central America were not disturbing to Wall Street, as American investments there are not extensive. United Fruit stock, however, was depressed.

Cancellation of the Morgan loan by the new Spanish Government was reflected in a drop of about ½ cent in the peseta, but it went only down to around its low level of early in the year.

Bonds Quiet and Steady

Quiet trading and steady prices prevailed in the bond market today. There were very few speculative transactions among dealers.

A buying spurt appeared in Brazilian obligations during the second hour but this interest subsided as the day advanced and not all of the early gains were maintained. At one time the 6½s of 1926-57 of the Federal Government reached 52½, an advance of almost 3 points, and other issues of that nation were firm to higher.

Peruvian 6s of 1960 advanced on a small turnover, following the announcement of the plan to stabilize the sol at 28 cents. Other foreign loans were generally firm but the trading in most of them was dull. Obligations of the United States Government were quiet, usually at unchanged prices.

Renewed easiness appeared in the railroad group, but the net changes in many rail liens were the narrowest fractions. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Chicago and Northwestern 4¾s, and Erie 5s of 1875 eased off. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 were steady and Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943 were firm. Both of these issues were moderately active.

Industrial loans were quiet and most of the changes in them were so narrow as to lack significance. Standard Oil of New York 4½s of 1951 and Shell Union Oil 5s of 1947, however, weakened on a few transactions. Public utility bonds were dull and steady also.

An early offering of $15,000,000 of 5½ per cent debentures of the Midland Utilities Company by Halsey, Stuart & Co., is expected.

The Chase National Bank, as successor trustee announced today, that it will be prepared on May 1 to distribute $485,584 on a pro-rata basis on the 25-year 8 per cent bonds of the Bolivian Government. Payment will be made at the rate of $22 for each $40 interest coupon.

SECURITY LISTINGS GAINING

NEW YORK, April 20—New securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange in March, 1931, aggregated $334,968,990, compared with $216,739,490 in February and $907,570,940 in March, 1930. The bond total was $193,301,000, compared with $172,489,000 in February and $205,295,000 in March last year; the stock totals $141,667,990 in March, $44,250,490 in February and $702,275,940 in March a year ago.

UNITED BISCUIT OF AMERICA

CHICAGO—United Biscuit Company of America reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of 371,305 after charges and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 73 cents a share on the 470,766 shares of no-par common outstanding at the close of the period, compared with $485,747, or 94 cents a share on the 486,230 common shares, in the first quarter of 1930.

WEEK'S BUILDING LESS

Gains in Federal Government work, industrial and apartment and hotel building plans failed to offset the declines in schools, commercial structures and public work, and as a result engineering construction proposals announced throughout the country during the week fell to $52,159,000 from $61,705,000 in the preceding week, Construction Daily reports. The total for the corresponding week last year was $112,019,000.

RUBBER PRICE AT NEW LOW

LONDON, April 20 (AP) — Raw rubber dropped to a new low of 2 15-16d. a pound on Mincing Lane today. The market opened at 3d., a new low, and eased off another 1/16 on publication of stocks showing an increase of 1283 tons to 85,704 at London, and an increase of 1488 tons to 51,221 at Liverpool.

SILVER PESO COLLAPSE

MEXICO CITY, April 20 (AP)—The silver peso, which some time ago fell from its normal exchange rate of 3 per cent under the value of the gold peso to 14 per cent, suffered a new collapse yesterday, when it was quoted at 18½ per cent less than gold. The fall is attributed to speculative activities.

HUNGARIAN BANK NET GAINS

The Hungarian-Italian Bank, Ltd., of Budapest, in its annual report for 1930, shows gross revenues of $1,206,855, compared with $1,196,170 for 1929, and a net profit available for dividends of $512,946 compared with $511,674. According to advices received by A. M. Lamport & Co., Inc., it was the only one of the 10 largest Hungarian banks to show higher profits for 1930 than for 1929.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	1931 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 20	Last Apr. 18
14¼	7	..	Abitibi	600	7⅛	7	7	7
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	2600	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅝
92	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	10	90	90	90	..
22¾	20⅝	1.40	Addressograph	200	21	21	21	..
109⅜	85½	3¶	Air Reduc	2100	88½	85½	88	87⅞
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	47100	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15
12¾	7⅝	..	Alleghany	900	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
112½	112½	6	Allegh & W	50	112½	112½	112½	..
59	36	2½	*Allegh pf xw	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
182¾	130¼	6§	Allied Chem	2700	136⅝	129	135⅛	134
42¾	30	2	Allis-Chal	1200	31⅞	30½	31	31⅛
62¾	54	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	54½	54½	54½	55⅛
38	30½	2.40	Am Brake	1700	30⅞	30½	30⅞	..
12⅜	7¾	..	Am Br Boy	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
63	45⅞	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	47	47	47	..
129¾	106¼	5¶	Am Can	11800	119	117	119	118⅝
151	145	7	Am Can pf	100	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	..
43¾	26¼	2	Am Chain	500	25	24¾	25	..
48⅜	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	400	46⅛	46	46⅛	46⅛
14⅝	7⅜	..	Am Com Alc	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
33⅛	19	..	Am European	600	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	31800	36¼	33⅝	35⅞	35⅜
100	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	98	98	98	98½
79½	60⅛	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
30	10½	..	Am Hide pf	400	24¼	24	24⅛	..
31⅝	23¾	3	Am Ice	100	26	26	26	26
26	17	..	Am Int Corp	1300	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	..
7	3⅞	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅞
39⅞	15⅛	7	Am Nat G pf	360	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	15⅛
64⅞	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1400	48	46⅛	47⅝	48⅛
21½	15⅛	..	Am Radiat	3400	16⅛	16	16	16
145	141	7	Am Radiat pf	10	150	150	150	..
66	50⅝	5	Am Saf Raz	400	51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
37⅜	26½	..	Am Roll Mill	1400	30	28⅝	29⅝	29⅝
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	10	100	100	100	..
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1500	43⅛	42⅝	43	43⅛
31¼	18¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	700	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	19
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	111	111	111	111
48¼	27	2¶	Am Stores	100	44	44	44	..
201¾	176¼	9	Am T&T	5500	189½	186⅛	189⅛	187⅞
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	10	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1300	59⅛	58	59⅛	59⅛
107	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	20	104	104	104	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	100	9	9	9	8¼
39⅛	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34¼
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	200	5	5	5	5⅛
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	13000	31⅛	30⅝	31	32⅛
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	27	26⅞	27	27
19½	13⅝	1	Andes Cop	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	200	49¼	46	46	49
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	1900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
2⅞	1⅛	..	Arm Ill B	1400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
47	16	..	Arm Ill pf	300	20⅛	19	19½	..
28⅞	10	..	Asso Appari	2900	11⅞	10	10	11⅛
29⅝	21⅞	2½	Asso Dry G	200	23⅜	23	23⅜	22½
31	26½	2	Asso Oil	20	30	29⅞	29⅞	..
203⅜	168	10	Atchison	2300	170	168⅛	168⅞	170
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
120	95	7¶	Atl Coast L	100	99	99	99	..
13⅝	15¾	1¶	Atl Refin	4100	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
54	40⅛	4	Atlas Pwd	400	40⅛	40¼	40½	40⅝
99⅞	94½	6	*Atlas Pwd pf	30	96	*94½	96	..
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	13300	206	180	201	203
24⅞	21	3	Austin N A	20	23½	22¼	23½	..
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	1400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
			—B—					
29⅞	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	1400	21½	20⅛	20¼	20½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	97	97	97	..
87⅝	66	5	Balt & O	1500	68⅛	66⅛	67⅝	67
107	101½	6½	Bamber pf	50	102	102	102	..
57½	54	6½	Barker Br pf	20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
14½	9¾	1	Barnsdall A	1300	10	9⅞	10	10
81	65	4	Beatrice	200	74½	74	74	74¼
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	2200	19⅝	19¼	19¾	19½
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	12900	41	39	41	39½
29	22⅝	1½	Bl Knox	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
95	80	7	*Bl'm'dale pf	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
70⅜	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	5900	49⅞	48	49⅝	49¼
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	700	36⅞	34⅞	36¼	35⅛
66¼	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	400	64½	64½	64½	65
3	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
76¼	67½	3¶	Borden	1300	71⅝	69½	71	69⅝
30¾	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	700	24	23	23⅝	23½
22¾	16½	1½¶	Briggs	4700	17¾	17	17¾	17½
5¼	2	..	Brockway	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	1600	64⅛	62¾	63⅜	65
94¼	85⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
129⅜	105	5	Bkyn Un G	1000	111	110	111	110⅝
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	34½	34½	34½	..
9½	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	6	6	6	..
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	800	16¼	16	16	..
113¾	111¼	7	Bucyrus pf	30	113	113	113	..
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	28	28	28	26⅞
13	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
23	11¾	..	Bullard	300	12	12	12	12½
15¾	10⅝	1½	Bulova Watch	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	3⅛	..	Burns Br B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	300	25¼	25	25	25
31	21½	2½	Bush Term	300	21½	21	21	21¼
104	93¼	7	Bush T deb	190	100¼	93¼	98⅜	102
1¾	1	..	Butte & Sup	100	1	1	1	..
20⅝	12⅞	..	Butterick	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	..
69⅜	37⅝	..	Byers	4200	45	42	43⅜	43⅜
106⅞	94⅛	7	Byers pf	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	..
			—C—					
53	34⅛	2	Calif Pack	1300	34½	33¼	33½	34⅝
43⅜	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	300	38½	38¼	38½	38½
11⅜	8	..	Calu & Hecla	400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	2100	36¾	35	36⅝	34
45⅜	37⅛	2½	Can Pac	3100	37½	37⅛	37½	37⅛
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	300	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	19500	89⅛	85½	88⅜	88¼
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1800	35	33½	35	33⅞
4	2½	..	Cav-Dobbs	60	3	3	3	3
13¾	4½	..	Celotex ct	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
16	11	..	Celanese	400	12½	12½	12½	12½
6¼	4¼	..	Century Rib	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
30⅛	20	1.50	Cerro de P	2000	20⅞	20	20¼	21¼
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	5	5	5	5
23¼	11⅞	..	Checker Cab	900	12	11¾	12	12½
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	400	43	42¼	42¼	42¼
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1100	40⅛	39½	40⅛	39½
7⅞	5⅞	1½	Chi Gt West	100	6	6	6	6¼
26⅜	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	22⅛	22	22½	22⅛
15⅜	8⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	100	35	35	35	34
116	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	107
15⅛	9½	..	Chi Pneu	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	1700	51	50	51	50¼
101	91	7	Chi RI 7%	100	91	91	91	..
23	20	3	*Chi Yel Cab	10	23	23	23	..
12¾	10½	3	Chick Cot O	200	11	11	11	11½
33¾	23¼	2.40	Childs	400	26	25	26	26
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	7900	21⅛	20⅛	21	21⅛
37⅜	34⅛	3.60§	City Ice	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
89⅞	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	100	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89½
170	142	7	Coca Cola	1300	150	148¾	150	151¼
17⅜	9	..	Collins&A	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
32¼	17	1	Colo F&I	2800	18½	17	17⅝	18⅛
60	55	4	Colo So 1pf	10	55	55	55	..
45⅝	33¼	2¶	*Colum Gas	6000	36	34½	35½	36¼
109½	100⅞	6	*Col Gac pf A	600	108	107½	107½	109⅝
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	400	81½	77	81½	78
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	6700	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
23¼	17	2	Com Cred	600	18½	18	18	17½
85¾	75	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	84½	84½	84½	85
34	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	26⅛	26	26⅛	..
21½	14½	1	Com Sol	1800	15¼	14¾	15	15¼
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	5700	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
100⅜	91½	6	Com pf	200	99	99	99	99
12¾	6⅜	..	Congoleum	1100	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4	Con Gas	11300	96⅞	94⅞	96⅜	96⅛
109½	100⅞	6	*Col Gas pf A	600	108	107½	107½	100⅝
15⅞	14	1	Con Laundries	100	14	14	14	..
42½	34	6	Con Ry C pf	200	34	33	33	..
1¾	¼	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
30	15¼	..	Cont Bak A	800	15¾	15¼	15½	15¾
3⅜	2	..	Cont Bak B	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1000	59⅛	57⅜	59	57½
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	300	13⅛	13	13	13
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	400	42⅜	42	42¼	43
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12	8	..	Cont Oil	300	8	8	8	8
12	5	..	Cont Shares	300	6⅜	6	6¼	6½
86⅝	72¾	3¶	Corn Prod	900	73¾	72¾	73¾	74
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod ppf	70	151½	151½	151½	..
18	8¼	..	Coty	600	11	11	11	11¼
38¼	31	..	Crown Cork	500	32¼	32	32¼	..
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	200	4	4	4	4
63	45	5¶	Crucible	1900	48	46½	48	46⅝
106	91	7	Crucible pf	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	94
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	44	44	44	44
5⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	2300	4	3⅞	4	4
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
41	27	..	Cutler	600	27¼	27	27¼	27
			—D—					
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
109	102½	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
23	14⅞	8	Diamond M	200	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅜
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	11⅞	11	11⅛	11
24	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
107	83¼	4¶	Dupont	7000	90	87¼	90	88⅛
			—E—					
185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	4400	157¼	152¼	157	155¾
134¼	128¾	6	East Kod pf	50	134¼	133¾	133¾	..
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	300	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	100	55	55	55	55¼
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	12300	54¾	52	53⅛	55
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	7500	48½	46¾	48	48¼
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	59	57¼	57⅝	57⅛
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	100	41½	41½	41½	..
35⅜	28¾	2½	Euit Bldg	200	30	28¾	30	29⅛
39¾	25½	..	Erie	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
45½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	1900	31½	30	30	32
40½	30¼	4	Erie 2 pf	700	30	30	30	30¼
12¾	8½	..	Eureka Vac	100	8½	8½	8½	8
			—F—					
22¾	13½	..	Fed Dept St	200	21	21	21	..
49⅞	39½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	39½	39½	39½	40¼
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	100	60	60	60	59¾
55	41	2½	First Nat St	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	2	2	2	..
3½	2	..	Fisk 1pf cv	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19¾	12	3	Follansbee B	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	300	46⅜	44½	46¼	45⅝
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Wat Inv	300	28⅝	28½	28½	28⅞
38⅜	22½	4¶	Fox A	12100	24½	22½	23⅞	24½
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	300	33⅜	33¼	33½	33⅜
			—G—					
60	49½	5	Gamewell	1000	50	50	50	50
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
73⅛	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	200	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛	64
47	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1000	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	25¼
25⅝	21⅞	3	Gen Baking	800	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜
13	7	..	Gen Cable	300	7	7	7	7
25½	15½	..	Gen Cable A	100	16½	16½	16½	16
65	39	..	Gen Cable pf	80	40⅛	39	39	39
54¾	41⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	23200	45	42⅞	44⅜	44¼
12⅛	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
56	47⅜	3	Gen Foods	1600	53⅝	52⅜	53	53⅝
76⅜	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	68⅛	68	68	70
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	1300	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
50	43¼	3¶	Gen Mills	100	44	44	44	43⅛
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	46200	44¼	42⅜	43⅞	43⅛
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5%	1700	101⅛	101	101½	101½
23	14½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	500	15½	15¼	15½	15⅛
28	19½	4	Gen O Ad A	20	20	20	20	19½
10¼	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad ct	200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
15½	6¼	..	Gen Theater	800	8½	8½	8½	9
9½	5⅛	..	Gen Realty	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
57⅝	40	4	Gen Refrac	200	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
76	67	6	Gen Pr Ink pf	40	71½	71½	71½	..
34⅞	21⅛	..	Gillette	1500	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	31¾
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	100	73	73	73	73
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	3500	5⅞	5½	5⅞	..
16½	8⅝	..	Glidden	200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅝
78	59½	7	Glidden ppf	10	59½	59½	59½	60
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	2400	38⅞	37½	38⅜	38½
20⅞	13¼	..	Goodrich	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
68	40	7	Goodrich pf	200	40	40	40	..
52⅜	38⅜	3	Goodyear	800	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	42
91	81	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	..
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	400	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
70	52	7	Gotham pf xw	10	70	70	70	..
5⅛	3⅞	..	Graham-P	1400	5	4¾	5	5
22⅝	15⅝	2	Granby	500	16⅛	16	16	16⅜
25½	19	1	Grand Silver	400	20⅛	19	20½	21
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
69⅝	58	5	Grt Nor pf	300	58½	58⅛	58½	58⅛
23⅞	19⅜	2	Grt Nor Ore	200	22⅛	22½	22½	22⅛
11⅞	7⅛	..	Grt W Sug	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
96¼	85⅛	7	Grt W Sug pf	220	89	89	89	89
6⅜	2⅝	..	Grigsby Gru	1000	4⅜	4	4¼	4⅛
80	50	7	Gulf Stl 1pf	10	56	56	56	..
			—H—					
9⅝	6⅞	..	Hahn Dept St	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn Dept St pf	200	57	56	56	..
44⅛	33½	2	Harbison	500	34⅛	33⅝	33½	34
42	31⅛	2	Hawaiian P	50	30	29⅝	30	..
8	3⅛	..	Hayes Body	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
58	50	3	Hercules P	100	50½	50⅛	50⅛	..
119½	118⅛	7	Herc P pf	30	118	118	118	..
103⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hershey Ch	100	95⅛	95	95	95
37	28	2½¶	Holland F	200	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝	31⅛
9⅛	4½	2	Houdaille B	1600	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
68⅞	36¼	..	Houston Oil	2700	48⅞	46⅛	47⅝	47⅛
14⅞	8⅛	..	Houston New	2200	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
29⅞	21	4¶	Howe Sound	500	21½	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
44⅞	37	3½	Hud Man	400	39⅛	38	39⅛	..
26	16⅜	1	Hudson Mot	600	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
13⅝	8⅛	..	Hupp Motors	9300	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
			—I—					
89	61½	7	Il Central	1400	62½	61⅛	61½	63
96	33⅛	4	Ind Rayon	400	44⅝	33⅞	38⅝	46⅜
182	140	4	Ingersoll R	1700	154	140	145	153¾
71	57	4	Inland Steel	100	57	57	57	..
11⅝	7⅛	..	Inspiration	700	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9¼	5⅞	.40	Insur Sh Del	600	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
9⅝	6⅝	.40	Insur Md ctfs	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
34	24¼	..	Interboro RT	200	26	24⅝	25⅝	25⅞
5¼	2⅝	..	Int Agri	100	3	3	3	..
51⅛	36	7	Int Agri ppf	100	36	36	36	..
179⅝	145⅛	6¶	Int Business	200	160	160	160	159
62¼	41⅞	4	Int Cement	200	45	43⅝	44	44¼
4	1⅞	..	Int Combus	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
60⅞	47⅞	2½	Int Harv	1000	49⅞	48	49⅞	49½
143½	131	7	Int Harv pf	200	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	..
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¼
18⅞	9	2	Int M Mar	300	10	9⅛	10	9⅜
20⅞	13⅝	.60	Int Nickel	14700	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅜
42	30⅛	7	Int Paper 7%	140	33	30⅛	30⅛	33⅛
4⅛	2⅛	..	Int P&P B	1500	2½	2⅛	2½	3
43⅞	26⅛	7	Int P&P pf	700	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	..
69	54	6	Int Print 1 pf	40	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
11	8¼	..	Int Ry ct	50	10½	10⅛	10½	..
42	34	3	Int Salt	100	34	33⅝	33⅝	34⅝
36⅞	18⅞	2	Int Tel & T	6300	30⅞	28⅞	30	29⅞
21⅞	14⅛	2	Inter Dep St	200	14½	14¼	14¼	15½
18⅛	12⅛	2	Intertype	100	13	13	13	..
9⅛	5	..	Inv Equ	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
			—J—					
57½	39¼	4	Jewel Tea	400	45	44½	45	..
80⅝	52½	3	Johns Man	3200	58	55⅝	57¼	56¾
123½	119½	7	Jones & L pf	40	121	121	121	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Jordan Mot	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—K—					
64	53	4	Kan C So pf	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
24⅞	15	1	Kayser	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3½	1⅝	..	Kelly Spring	1500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
29⅞	21	2	Kelsey Wh	200	22	21½	21½	21¼
15⅛	8⅞	..	Kelvinator	6200	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
60	20	6¶	Keldall pf	40	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58½
31⅛	22⅛	2	Kennecott	5700	22⅞	22⅛	22¾	23
70	33	..	Kenney pf	10	38	38	38	33⅛
2⅜	½	..	Kolster Rad	1000	⅝	½	⅝	½
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	500	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛
6⅞	4¾	..	Kresge DS	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	3000	25	24½	25	24¾
34⅞	18	1	Kroger	2500	30⅛	28¾	30	29⅞
			—L—					
8⅜	4⅝	..	Leh V Coal	100	5½	5½	5½	..
21⅛	18	3	Leh V Coal pf	400	21⅛	20	21⅛	20
69⅜	54	3	Lehman	400	59½	59⅛	59½	59½
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	500	20	19	19⅛	20
34⅝	23½	2	Lima Loco	100	25	25	25	25
33	28¼	2.40	LinkBelt	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
55⅛	36	3	*Liquid Car	700	37⅜	36	37⅛	37¾
63½	45¼	3	Loews Inc	15400	47⅝	45⅛	45⅝	47⅛
99	86	6½	Loews pf	100	94½	94½	94½	..
5⅞	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	11400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
35⅜	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	400	30½	29⅞	29⅞	30
111	83	7	Louis & N	700	84	83	83	84
19	11	..	Ludlum Stl	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			—M—					
51¾	34	2	McCrory Str	200	49	49	49	..
26½	20¾	1	McIntyre	400	24½	24	24½	23¾
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport	12300	91	87⅜	90	88½
10½	7	..	McLellan	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43⅞	34⅝	3	Mack Trucks	1300	35½	35	35½	35½
106⅛	83	3	Macy	1500	87⅛	85⅛	87⅛	86
27⅝	19	2	Magma Cop	400	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	20
4⅜	2	..	Mallinson	100	2½	2½	2½	2
39	32	.80	Man Elv mg	2100	36	34⅛	35	35
12	7¼	1	Man Shirt	100	11	11	11	..
3⅜	1⅞	..	Maracaibo	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
24¼	19⅛	1.20	Marine Mid	8000	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
32⅝	23	..	Marlin Rock	100	23	23	23	..
3⅛	2¼	..	Mart-Parry	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	..
31½	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	1100	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
39	28⅝	2½	May Dept S	300	33	33	33	..
34	28	2	Melville Sh	200	29	29	29	..
27	25	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
20⅞	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	5100	19⅛	18⅝	19	18⅞
10⅝	7½	..	Miami Cop	400	8	7⅞	8	..
16¾	10	..	Mid Cont	1500	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
31½	20½	3	Midland St	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
7½	4¼	..	Min Moline	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
45	40½	4	Min & SSM Il	10	40½	40½	40½	43
26¾	17¼	..	Mo K&T	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
42⅜	25¼	..	Mo Pac	100	27	27	27	27
107	73	5	Mo Pac pf	100	73	73	73	73
21⅝	10⅞	..	Mohawk	100	16½	16½	16½	..
29⅛	15⅜	..	Mont Ward	8700	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	20¼
58	50	4.40	Morrell & S	400	50½	50	50⅛	50½
¾	½	..	Mother Lode	100	½	½	½	..
4¼	2½	..	Mot Me G&E	500	3	2¾	3	2⅞
47⅝	30	2	Motor Prod	400	38⅛	37	38⅛	37⅛
72½	36	7	Mullyins pf	50	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	56⅛
19⅞	14⅞	1½	Motor Wheel	300	16¼	15½	15½	15½
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	1000	27	23⅛	27	..
18¾	11½	..	Murray Body	600	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛
			—N—					
40⅞	27¼	4	*Nash Mot	1900	34⅛	33⅜	34	35⅝
10⅜	7	.80	Nat Acme	800	7	7	7	7⅛
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
83¾	83⅜	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	2900	76	74⅝	75⅝	75
39⅞	27	..	Nat Cash R	500	29⅛	27⅞	29⅛	28⅞
50⅜	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	3300	45⅜	44⅝	45⅜	45
7½	4⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	4½	4½	4½	..
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distil	200	29	28⅞	29	29½
132	117	5¶	Nat Lead	300	117½	117½	117½	118
120	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	119	118⅞	119	..
44⅛	31⅝	1	Nat Pw &Lt	2500	35⅛	33½	34¾	34⅝
58	42⅞	2	Nat Steel	600	44	43	43½	44
111	106	7	Nat Sup pf	10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
76½	41¾	5	Nat Surety	100	67	67	67	67
14¾	10	1	Nev Cons	800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
20⅞	14⅞	1	Newport Co	200	16	16	16	..
24	14¼	..	Newton Steel	100	16½	16½	16½	..
25	19	1.60	NY Air Br	100	19	19	19	..
132¼	103	6	NY Central	3300	106¼	103¾	105	106
88	60	6	NY C&StL	300	60½	60	60	62
12⅛	6⅞	..	NY Invest	200	7⅛	7	7	7
94⅞	72⅝	6	NY NH&H	1900	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74
8	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	100	6½	6½	6½	..
118	111	7	NY Stm 7%	20	118	117	118	..
107¾	100	6	NY Stm 6%	30	106	106	106	..
93	89⅛	4	Norf & W pf	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
57	53	3	No Am pf	100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
106	102	6	No Am Ed pf	100	106	106	106	..
11	4⅜	..	No Am A wi	4100	9⅜	9	9¼	9⅛
60⅞	45⅛	5	No Pac	200	46	45¾	46	45⅛
1½	½	..	Norwalk T	100	1	1	1	1
			—O—					
19½	11⅛	1	Ohio Oil	3300	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
26	15⅛	6	Oliver ppf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
6½	3⅝	..	Omnibus	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
75	60¼	8	Orpheum pf	30	66	66	66	..
58½	46⅜	2½	Otis Elev	300	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46¾
129½	124⅝	6	Otis Elev pf	10	129	129	129	128¾
16⅝	9⅞	..	Otis Steel	500	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
69½	54	7	Otis Stl ppf	20	54	54	54	..
39¾	28½	2	Owens Ill	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
			—P—					
54⅞	45¼	2	Pac Gas	1300	49	48⅝	49	48⅝
69½	50⅛	3*	Pac Lighting	100	59	58½	59	58¾
11⅞	8⅛	.60	Packard M	3600	8½	8⅛	8¼	8¼
36	32	..	Pan-Am B	200	32	32	32	32
4¼	2¼	..	Panhandle	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
50¼	36	4	Paramount	7300	37⅛	36	37⅛	37½
2¼	1⅜	..	Park-Utah	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
4⅞	3	..	Parmalee Tr	400	4	4	4	4
2⅞	1½	..	Pathe Ex A	500	5	5	5	4½
15½	8¾	..	Patino M	700	9	8¾	8¾	9⅜
4⅝	3⅜	..	Peerless Mot	700	3½	3½	3½	3½
46½	36	1	Penick & F	1300	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36½
39⅝	28⅞	2.40	J C Penney	300	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
99⅝	97	6	J C Penney pf	100	97	97	97	..
64	54⅝	4	Penn R R	1300	57	55⅝	57	55⅝
10⅞	6⅝	1	Petroleum	700	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
12¼	7⅛	..	Phila Read	300	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¼
16⅝	9	..	Phillips Pet	3400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
70½	65	7	Phoenix pf	40	65	65	65	65
87	72	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	72	72	72	..
39½	24	..	Post Tel pf	100	26	26	26	..
28⅜	12⅝	2¶	Prairie O&G	1300	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
26⅛	17⅝	3¶	Prairie P L	1500	23	22	22	22½
7⅛	4	..	Press Steel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
71¼	63	2.40	Proctor & G	1500	68¼	67¼	67¾	67½
6	2½	..	Prod & Ref	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
16	11⅝	..	Prod & R pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
96½	72	3.40	Pub Serv	2900	82¾	80⅝	82½	82¼
100	95	5	Pub Ser 5%	100	100	100	100	100
112	109¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	112	111¾	112	..
58⅜	40⅛	4	Pullman	1200	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	43⅝
2	¾	..	Punta Sug	400	1	1	1	1
101⅞	88	8	Pure Oil pf	10	89¾	88	89¾	90
55¼	34⅛	4	Purity Bk	400	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36½
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio	20500	21	19¾	20⅝	20⅞
60	34½	5	Radio pf B	300	48⅜	47	47	48
24½	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	9900	21½	20½	21	21
97½	68⅛	4	Reading	100	70⅛	68¼	70⅛	..
30⅞	16	3	Real Silk H	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
19⅝	10½	..	Rem Rand	1000	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
10⅛	7¼	.40	Reo Motors	200	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
25⅝	12	..	Repub Stl	2300	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	16
54	29½	..	Repub Stl pf	100	36	36	36	35¼
90	27	4	Revere A	100	27	27	27	..
22⅝	11½	2	Rey Metals	400	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛
18⅛	5½	..	Reynolds S	100	12	12	12	12
6⅜	2½	..	Richfield Oil	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10¼	5⅜	..	Rio Grande O	1600	6½	6¼	6¼	..
26	16½	2.20	Rossia Ins	400	20	20	20	20¼
42⅝	30⅝	1.87	Royal Dutch	2300	31⅞	30⅜	31	33
			—S—					
64¼	38⅝	5	Safeway S	900	52½	49⅝	52	51⅛
96	86	6	Safew S 6%	100	95	95	95	95
107	98	7	Safew S 7%	10	105½	105½	105½	..
30⅜	17	1¶	St Joseph	2000	18	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
62⅛	23½	..	StL & SF	100	24¼	24	24¼	24¼
76	37	6	StL & SF pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	37
33⅛	20	..	StL SW	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
1⅜	½	..	Seabd AL	500	¾	¾	¾	..
2½	1	..	Seabd AL pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
63¼	44⅞	2½¶	Sears Re	5600	52¼	49¾	52	50¾
6½	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
11¾	4⅝	..	Servel	4600	10⅛	9½	10⅛	9⅝
21	12	10	Sharp Dhme	200	18	17½	17¾	17½
61⅛	53¼	3.50	Sharp D pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	..
29⅝	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1300	26¼	24⅜	26¼	24¼
10¼	6½	..	Shell Unin	1500	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
76	40	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	40	40	40	40
9⅜	4½	..	Shubert Th	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¾
23¾	14⅞	..	Simmons	1300	15½	15	15⅛	15⅛
15⅞	10⅛	1	Sinclair	10800	11⅝	11	11¼	11½
12⅞	6½	..	Skelly Oil	1000	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
62	34	..	Skelly Oil2pf ww	200	34⅛	34	34	..
39	29	7	Sloss Sh pf	20	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
4⅜	1⅜	..	Snider	200	2	2	2	2¼
15⅞	7½	..	Snider pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
95	89	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	90	90	90	90
54½	45⅜	2	*So Calif Ed	900	46⅜	45⅜	46⅜	46¼
109⅛	89⅞	6	So Pacific	900	92⅛	91	92⅛	92
17⅛	9⅜	2¶	So PR Sug	700	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅝
112	96⅛	8	So PR Sug pf	10	105	105	105	105
65⅞	36⅛	8	So Railway	400	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	38⅛
83	63	5	So Ry pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	60
76	69	4	So Ry M&O	100	69	69	69	..
114⅛	111	7	Spalding pf	10	115	115	115	..
13⅝	8⅝	1	Sparks With	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
17¾	9	..	Spicer pf	500	9½	9	9	..
17½	5¼	..	Spiegel May	200	10½	10	10	..
20½	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	3300	18	17⅞	18	18
88⅝	58	3.50	Sta Gas	3900	72⅝	70¼	72⅜	71
64⅞	57	4	Sta Gas pf	200	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
4¼	2	..	Sta Inv	600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
105¼	102¾	5	Sta Oil Ex	300	104⅝	104¼	104¼	..
56⅝	41⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	6300	42⅞	41⅞	42	42⅛
19	13⅝	1	Sta Oil Kan	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
52⅛	39⅝	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	26200	41	39⅝	40⅝	41⅛
26	20⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1900	20⅞	20½	20½	20¾
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
9⅝	8⅛	1.20	Sterling pf	400	8	8	8	..
40	33	3	Ster cv pf	100	38	38	38	38
20⅞	14⅝	..	St-Warner	1000	15	14⅝	15	15
54½	37¾	2	Stone & Web	1200	43⅝	42	43⅝	43½
26	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	100	22½	22½	22½	22¾
118¼	115	7	Studebak pf	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
48¼	39½	1§	Sun Oil	200	40⅝	40½	40⅝	..
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	400	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30
18⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	400	12	10¾	12	11
			—T—					
9½	5¾	.50	Tenn Cop	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
36¼	26¼	3	Tex Corp	6400	27	26¼	26¾	27
55¾	44	4	Tex Gulf S	3000	45	44½	44¾	45
6½	4½	..	Tex & PLT	800	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	12
106½	105	7*	The Fair pf	100	105	105	105	..
10	6⅛	..	Third Ave	100	8½	8½	8½	..
27	18⅛	..	Third Nat Inv	100	23½	23½	23½	23
35	26	2	Thompson	100	28	28	28	..
8⅝	4	..	Thom Star	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
9	5¾	.60	Tidewat As	300	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	200	56⅝	56½	56⅝	57
12	9¼	.80	Timken-Det	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	43	3	Timken	300	47½	46½	47½	47¾
18	11	1	Transamer	1500	11½	11	11½	11¼
11¾	6½	..	Tri-Cont	1200	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅞
94	92¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
17½	7⅞	1	Trans & W	100	13	13	13	13
45⅝	29⅞	2.50	Trico	300	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	..
17⅞	9	4	Twin City	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
			—U—					
75¾	51½	5	Underwood	300	55½	54	55½	55
72	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	11500	59⅞	57½	59¾	58⅛
26⅝	19⅝	2§	Un Oil Cal	1000	20⅛	19⅝	20	20⅜
205⅛	166¼	10	Un Pacific	1500	168	166¼	167¾	166½
86¾	83⅝	4	Un Pac pf	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
25⅛	20	1.60	Un Tk Car	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
38⅞	22½	..	Uni Air T	2100	29¾	28¼	29½	29¼
59	46	3	Uni Air T pf	100	55	55	55	53½
41¾	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
28¾	17½	..	Unit Carbon	200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
31¼	16⅛	.75	Unit Corp	44000	23	22⅛	22⅞	22¾
52⅛	44⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	400	51⅜	51	51⅛	50⅞
12	3	..	Uni El Coal	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
67¾	51¼	§4	Uni Fruit	3700	58½	55	56½	59½
37⅛	27¾	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	5700	31⅝	30½	31⅝	31⅛
103¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
107	102	6½	Uni P Dye pf	90	106½	106½	106½	..
50	40¼	1.60¶	US Gypsum	300	43⅞	43½	43⅞	..
77⅝	36⅝	2	US Ind Alco	700	37⅛	37	37	37⅛
37⅛	27⅞	2	US Pipe&Fed	2100	29⅛	28½	29	28¾
20½	18⅛	1.20	US P&Fd pf	400	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
36¾	24⅝	3	US Realty	600	25	24¾	24⅝	24¾
20⅝	11¾	..	US Rubber	1600	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15½
36⅛	20¾	..	US Rub 1pf	200	26¾	25½	26¾	25
25⅝	18½	..	US Smelt	100	20	20	20	20⅛
152⅝	120⅞	7	US Steel	53100	132	129¾	130½	132¾
150	143⅝	7	US Steel pf	200	149½	149	149¼	149
42	29	8	Univ Pict pf	20	32½	32½	32½	..
31	21⅛	2b	Util P&Lt A	1400	25¼	24⅝	25¼	24⅞
			—V—					
76¾	42	..	Vanadium	13900	45⅝	43¼	44⅞	45⅛
71¾	64¼	7	Va-C-Ch 7%	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
107	98¼	6	Va El&P pf	10	107	107	107	..
71⅝	41½	4	Vulcan	300	54	51¾	51¾	51¾
			—W—					
26	14¾	..	Wabash	200	15	15	15	..
27⅞	22	1.50	Waldorf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
15	8¼	1	Walworth	100	9	9	9	8¾
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	200	5	4½	4½	5⅛
20⅝	10⅛	..	Warner Br A	4800	11¼	10¾	11	11
40½	23⅛	3.85	Warner Br pf	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
7⅜	4¼	..	Warner Quin	2400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
46⅜	27⅛	3	Warren Br	700	32½	31¼	32	31⅜
57⅛	54½	4	Wesson O pf	200	56	56	56	56
112½	103½	6	W Pen P 6%	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	112
44½	24½	4	Wn Dairy A	200	38⅛	38	38	38½
12⅞	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	200	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
19⅝	12⅝	..	Wn Md	400	13	12⅝	13	12½
14⅞	10	..	Wn Pac	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
31⅝	22	..	Wn Pac pf	100	23	23	23	..
150¾	120½	8	Wn Union	4200	123	120½	122	122
36⅛	29⅞	2	Westg A B	1200	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30
107¾	75¾	4	Westg Elec	10400	78⅛	75¾	77	77¾
119½	100	4	Westg El pf	40	100½	100	100	..
2⅜	1	..	Wextark Rad	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26¼	19¼	1	White Mot	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
47¾	39	4§	Whi Rock	200	42	41½	41½	..
5	2⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	4	4	4	..
9⅝	6¼	..	Wilcox Oil	700	8¼	7	8¼	..
8	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
54¼	44¼	*7	Willys-Ov pf	200	49½	49	49½	49
65¾	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	18400	61¾	59¼	61⅝	60¼
106⅞	59⅜	..	Wor Pump	12300	69¾	66⅝	69½	68⅝
80⅝	66¾	4	*Wrigley	400	75	74½	75	74
			—Y—					
15⅛	9⅝	..	Yel Truck	1800	10⅞	10¼	10½	10¾
29	20⅝	3	Young S&W	100	21	21	21	..
			—Z—					

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC WIDE FLUNG UTILITY WITH GOOD EARNINGS

Operating revenues and other income of $26,633,820 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was shown today in the annual report of the Associated Electric Company. After deductions for charges, etc., there was a balance of income of $6,242,119. The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, showed current assets of $7,442,706, compared with current and accrued liabilities of $4,055,397; the surplus account stood at $15,631,768.

The Associated Electric Company, which was formed in 1926 to provide for the senior financial requirements of a large diversified group of operating public utility properties, was serving last year electricity and gas in a territory of more than 2,000,000 population. More than 600 communities served by this group extended from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, through the middle and southwestern states, and across the Pacific to the Philippine Islands. The wide diversity in type of industry, and character of population served, as well as geographical location, was of great benefit in assuring stability and continuity in demands for service.

Net earnings before depreciation, but after operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, except federal income tax, and a small amount applicable to minority common stocks, amounted to $13,076,945. Annual interest and preferred dividend requirements of subsidiaries, and interest on Associated Electric Compnay 4½ per cent and 5 per cent bonds was placed at $5,396,802, leaving a balance of $7,680,143. Provision for retirement of fixed capital was $1,739,332. Net earnings, as outlined above, were 2.42 times the above-mentioned annual charges before depreciation, and 2.10 times after depreciation on the over-all basis.

The principal construction project of the Associated Electric Company during the past year was the important hydroelectric development on the Botocan River, 55 miles from Manila, Philippine Islands. This involved the construction of a 16,000 k.w. capacity power plant, together with a 110,000-volt transmission line.

EXPORT PRICE OF COPPER REDUCED

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Price weakness in the domestic copper market resulted today in a reduction of a quarter of a cent a pound in the export quotation to 10.05 cents, c. i. f. European base ports.

The new foreign price places that quotation on a level with 9¾-cent copper in the domestic market, which still is one-quarter of a cent above offerings at 9½ cents a pound by custom smelters at the close of last week.

General Cable Corp. has reduced the price of bare copper wire ¼ cent a pound to 11½ cents in carload lots.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE

Federal Water Service Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, net income of $2,249,613 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equal, after Federal Water Service Corporation preferred dividends, and under participating provisions of the shares, to $2.71 a share on the 560,274 shares of class "A" stock outstanding on the above date, against $3,402,142, or $3.25 a share on 540,281 class "A" shares outstanding at the end of the preceding year.

COTTON EXCHANGE TRADING

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has voted that on the days of publication by the United States Government of cotton condition reports and crop estimates, trading shall cease 5 minutes before the time of publication and shall be resumed 15 minutes after the publication of such reports. The only exception is that on such days as the publication coincides with the hour of closing the exchange, trading shall cease 10 minutes before the regular closing hour.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING UP

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—New municipal financing scheduled for award this week amounts to $19,074,284 and represent the needs of 58 communities, compared with actual offerings of $15,027,000 last week. The largest issue scheduled is $7,000,000, Allegheny County, Pa., 4½ per cent road, bridge and public building bonds, to be placed Thursday. On the same day Cambridge, Mass., will place an issue of $1,000,000. Wednesday, Beaumont, Tex., will open bids for $1,100,000 street, sewer, water and dock bonds.

BANK STOCKS DECLINE

The New York City Bank stock market during the past week registered a further reaction, as indicated by the dollar-index figures compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster. Based on April 18 prices, 16 leading bank and trust company shares were quoted at 18.8 times known earnings, against 18.9 times at the close of the previous week. The yield now stands at 4.146 per cent, compared with 3.973 per cent a week ago.

U. S. RUBBER OUTLOOK

F. B. Davis Jr., president of U. S. Rubber Company, said manufacturing economies resulting from the reorganization program and from concentration of its manufacturing activities will permit the company to report profits for 1931 if the same unit volume of sales is achieved as in 1930. So far in the current year operations have been running below the similar period of 1930, but are holding at fair levels, he said.

STANDARD DREDGING CO.

CHICAGO, April 20 — Standard Dredging Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $745,788 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net in 1929 of $1,093,470, equivalent after dividends on the $2 convertible preferred to $1.98 a share on 400,020 no-par shares of common.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular.

Bonds: Irregular; foreign bonds improve.

Curb: Irregular; high-priced specialties strong.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta weak.

Cotton: Steady; unfavorable weather forecast.

Sugar: Easy; lower spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; beneficial rains and decreased export demand.

Corn: Easy; bearish weather and crop reports.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Lower.

INITIAL VICTORY FOR STOCKHOLDER IN FILM SALE CASE

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A stockholder seeking to set aside the sale of Loew's, Inc., to Fox Films won an initial victory today in Supreme Court.

Justice Cotillo denied a motion to dismiss a suit whereby the stockholder, Edward M. Stanton, hopes to have the sale voided. The court directed that the suit proceed.

The suit is against Loew's, Inc., and three officers, Nicholas M. Schenck, Arthur M. Loew, and David Bernstein. The plaintiff alleges they obtained illegal profits of $9,200,000 by acquiring control of 400,000 shares of Loew's without the knowledge of the stockholders and selling them at double the market value to Fox Films.

STABILIZATION OF PERUVIAN CURRENCY

LIMA, Peru, April 20 (AP)—A junta decree stabilizing the Peruvian gold sole at 28 cents American gold on the advice of the Kemmerer Commission was both commended and criticized by the newspapers today.

La Prensa called the decree a measure "fulfilling a real necessity and guaranteeing commercial expectations despite the necessity for reducing the buying power of the currency."

El Comercio said: "The country expected a happier solution. Stabilization at 28 cents gives Peru poor money which will increase the cost of living."

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Apl.18	Last Apl.17
100	Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	..
100	Am Com Pwr A	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
50	Art Metal Wks	5½	5½	5½	..
400	As Tel Util	25	24⅝	25	25
80	Binks Mfg A	6¼	6¼	6¼	8
350	Brown Fence	15½	15	15	15⅞
250	Butler Bros	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
200	Cent Pub Ser A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150	Cent & SW Util	20	20	20	..
100	Chicago Inves	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
125	Common Edison	237	236½	237	235¾
250	Consumers Co	3½	3	3	3⅝
900	Cont Chgo	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
52500	Cord Corp	11⅛	9⅞	10⅜	11
100	Gleaner C Har	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
900	Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
4500	Insull Ut Inv	36¼	35	36¼	35⅝
750	Kalamazoo Stv	28¾	27½	28¾	28
200	Libby McNeil	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
50	Manh Dearborn	14	14	14	14¼
300	Mer & Mfr "A"	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛
3000	Mid Utilities	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20⅝
450	Mid Ut pf	99¾	99	99¾	99½
400	Mo-Kan Pipe	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	25½	25	25½	25
300	No Am Car	22	22	22	21½
650	N A Lt & Pwr	68	67¾	68	68
150	Polymet Mfg	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
150	Q R S DeVry	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
300	Seab Ut Share	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
50	St Dredge cv pf	8	8	8	..
650	Swift & Co	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28⅜
100	Swift Int'l	38	38	38	37¾
4500	U S Radio	23¼	22⅛	23	23
300	Utah Radio	3	3	3	..
250	Util & Ind	7	7	7	..
50	Vortex Mfg	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
50	Vortex Mfg A	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝

Total sales 120,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	.83⅛	.83⅛	.82¾	.82⅞
July	.64¾	.64⅞	.63⅞	.64⅛
September	.65	.65	.63⅝	.63¾
Corn				
May	.60⅛	.60¼	.59⅝	.59⅞
July	.62¾	.62¾	.62	.62¼
September	.61½	.61¾	.61⅛	.61¼
Oats				
May	.30⅝	.30¾	.30¼	.30⅜
September	.31	.31	.30¾	.30⅞
Lard				
May	8.60	8.62	8.60	8.60
September	8.90	8.90	8.87	8.90

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.64½	.62⅝	.62⅞
July	.65⅞	.63⅞	.64⅛
October	.68	.65⅝	.66b

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.74⅝	.74⅜	.74⅜
July	.58⅛	.57⅛	.57½
September	.58¾	.57½	.57⅝

COPPER RANGE PROFIT

Copper Range Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, profit of $104,841 before depreciation and depletion, equivalent to 27 cents a share on the 395,000 shares. In 1929 net income was $830,742, equal to $2.13 a share.

TRUST OF OPINION NEWSPAPERS BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

After a survey, lasting several months, of the advertising medium best suited to financial advertising, officials of the Administrative and Research Corporation, sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares, announced yesterday their decision not only to continue to place the larger part of their advertising appropriation in the financial pages of the newspapers of the country, but to augment the amount of space heretofore used.

Added significance is given this announcement by the fact that this company is already the largest user of advertising space in newspapers among financial advertisers in the country and that much pressure had been brought to bear upon the Administrative and Research Corporation to divert their large appropriation to other advertising channels.

The fact that the company has depended almost entirely upon newspapers to publicize its securities and that in 1930 it developed the greatest shares volume in the history of the investment trust business, naturally had much to do with the decision of the company.

ACCEPTANCES DROP IN MONTH OF MARCH

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The dollar volume of bankers acceptances declined $53,120,981 during March to a total of $1,466,736,503 as of March 31, Robert H. Bean, executive secretary of the American Acceptance Council, reported today.

The total showed a decline of $72,549,295 from the volume outstanding March 31 last year, but despite the depressed condition of business in the current period, the total is $261,000,000 higher than on the corresponding date in 1929.

"For the first three months of this year," Mr. Bean said, "the acceptance volume has declined only $90,000,000, contrasted with a drop of $293,000,000 during the first quarter of 1930. This would seem to forecast a sharp reduction in the next three months, but new acceptance business, drawn by the continuous low and steady rates, is still furnishing a volume on new bills to at least partially replace many maturing acceptances.

FRANCE SHIPS GOLD TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The first shipment of gold from France to the United States in four years will leave Paris Wednesday.

The international banking house of Lazard Frères announced that the shipment will consist of $3,500,000 and will be consigned by Lazard Frères of Paris to New York. The gold will be shipped on the liner Paris.

The last shipment of gold from France was $6,000,000, received in February, 1927.

Shipments of gold from Paris had been expected in banking circles, since the recent decrease in transportation costs from Havre to New York have brought the gold export point of dollar exchange down to 25.575 francs.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	10.30	10.37	10.26	10.32	10.29
July	10.56	10.63	10.53	10.59	10.55
October	10.92	10.97	10.87	10.95	10.89
December	11.16	11.22	11.11	11.18	11.13
January	1.25	11.29	11.23	11.27	11.14
March	11.45	11.52	11.44	11.49	11.45

Spots 0.30 unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.36	10.47	10.36	10.45	10.37
July	10.64	10.72	10.63	10.70	10.61
October	10.98	11.05	10.98	11.04	10.96
December	11.21	11.29	11.21	11.27	11.20
January	11.30	11.39	11.30	11.39	11.28

Ttone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.28	10.37	10.27	10.35	10.29
July	10.54	10.63	10.53	10.61	10.54
October	10.88	10.98	10.88	10.96	10.88
December	11.12	11.22	11.11	11.20	11.11
January	11.22	11.30	11.22	11.30	11.21
March	11.43	11.50	11.43	11.50	

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	5.52	5.55	5.52	5.55	5.46
July	5.62	5.65	5.60	5.64	5.54
October	5.72	5.76	5.72	5.75	5.66
December	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.74
January	5.84	5.88	5.83	5.87	5.78
March	5.93	5.96	5.93	5.96	5.87

Spots 5.66, up 10 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American)

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX CORPORATION

Paramount Publix Corporation estimates its consolidated net profits, after all taxes and charges for the first quarter of 1931, including earnings of subsidiary companies, at $3,510,000, equal to $1.12 per share on 3,128,873 shares outstanding at the end of the quarter. This compares with $4,834,000, or $1.79 per share on 2,691,813 shares in first quarter of 1930.

BOND OFFERING WITHDRAWN

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The offering of $15,000,000 of debentures of the Midland Utilities Company, which had been expected shortly, according to an official announcement this morning by Halsey, Stuart & Co., the bankers, has been withdrawn, it was announced subsequently.

WHEAT BUYING AT CHICAGO IS ENCOURAGING

Market More Two-Sided Than Formerly and Bulls Are Aggressive

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—The continuation of drought conditions in the Northwest and Canada, with stronger foreign markets, together with evidence that European buying in general is expanding rapidly, started rather free buying of wheat, and prices worked to a higher level last week, the September and December deliveries at Chicago showing the biggest advances.

Winnipeg was much higher, and so far as the Canadian market was concerned there was a sound basis for the improvement in the actual sales of Canadian wheat for export, these reaching the largest proportions in a long time.

In addition to more active buying of Canadian wheat, Europe has bought Australian wheat more freely in competition with Oriental countries, and one sale of Australian wheat totaled 3,750,000 bushels.

Much of the Australian wheat is going to eastern Asia, and the pressure on European markets has been much smaller than expected.

After many months of compulsory use of native wheat, stocks in continental Europe have been reduced to small proportions, while Russia is offering only little wheat. Argentina is shipping a bit more freely, but has not been pressing the wheat at reduced prices. As a result Europe may have to turn to North America and especially to Canada for a large part of her supplies the next few months.

In this country the absorption of so much of the surplus by the farm board organizations has removed any hedging pressure of consquence, and has left the market practically a new crop proposition, and with the new crop months so far below the old cash wheat basis, there has not been so much pressure.

With the possibility that European demand may also soon include some of our wheat, and with the unfavorable spring wheat conditions in regard to moisture, the market not only became more two sided, but much of the time the bulls held a distinct advantage.

The spring wheat situation in this country and Canada is dubious so far as the weather is concerned. Seeding will undoubtedly be early, but without general rains soon, the crop will be off to a poor start. It is too early to bank heavily on drought conditions, but with violent dust storms frequent, and a marked deficiency in the moisture supply compared with normal up to this time, there is apparently a genuine basis for concern.

Corn has failed to keep pace with wheat, and in fact has had a downward tendency, due to shattered liquidation and lack of general buying support. On the bulges there were larger offerings from the country, and the shipping demand was not specially active.

Shipments from Chicago so far since the opening of navigation have not been especially heavy. Prospects are for a big increase in corn acreage, and the planting season will be unusually early from present indications. The market has been without any bull leadership, and the speculative trade has been of small volume much of the time.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR B. ALTMAN & COMPANY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—John S Burke has been elected president of B. Altman & Co. He succeeds the late Col. Michael Friedsam, with whom he was associated closely for several years, not only in the management of the Altman stores, but in building up Colonel Friedman's private art collection.

"The business of B. Altman Co will be conducted on the same principles and with complete respect for the same traditions that have guided the administrations of Benjamin Altman and Michael Friedsam," Mr Burke said in a prepared statement. "Experience has taught us that they are sound and profitable. There will be no changes in policy or personnel."

Mr. Burke was born in Norwich, Conn., and was educated at the Norwich Free Academy and Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1912. He became associated with B. Altman & Co. soon after he left college, becoming a director in 1911 and vice-president in 1924. In 1922 he married Miss Helen Churchill daughter of Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Churchill.

GRAIN AT CHICAGO MOVES DOWNWARD

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Grain prices underwent early setbacks today as a result of reports indicating a general breakup of drought. Material enlargement of the amount of wheat on ocean passage counted also as a bearish factor.

Opening at ½ cent off to ¼@⅜ up, wheat afterward continued to sag. Corn started unchanged to ½ down and subsequently declined all around.

Opening prices were:

Wheat:, May, old 89@83⅛c, new 84@84⅛c; July, 64⅝@¾c; September, 64¾@65c; December, 68½@⅝c.

Corn: May, old 60⅛c, new 61¼@½; July, 62⅝@¾c; September, 61⅝@¾c; December, 54½c.

Oats: May, old 30⅝@¾c; September, 30¾@31c.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛ to 1¾ down, corn ¼ to ⅞c off, oats at ¼ to ½c decline and provisions unchanged to 10c advance.

Public Utility Earnings

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1931	1930
March gross	$757,960	$809,65
Net aft ord txs	124,615	139,62
*Surp aft chgs	72,828	72,86
12 mos gross	9,041,733	9,572,8
Net aft ord txs	1,350,937	1,555,8
*Surp aft chgs	710,641	852,53

*Before depreciation and federal taxes.

INDUSTRIAL INCOME OFF

First-quarter earnings reports of 33 industrial companies show aggregate net income 45 per cent below the results of the corresponding period of 1930, Standard Statistics Company estimates an aggregate decline of from 35 to 40 per cent.

STEEL INDUSTRY FAILS TO HOLD OPERATING RATE

Now at 50 P. C. of Capacity —Prices Appear Easier— Pipe Call Best This Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, April 20—For a fourth week in succession the steel industry has failed to register improvement, and many observers who had expected that the peak for the first half of the year was yet to be reached have by now modified their opinions. The general operating pace is 50 per cent of capacity, compared with 57 per cent in mid-March.

The steel price structure is not particularly sound. Steel scrap prices have declined slightly and are now the lowest since 1915. The light-rolled finished steel prices are easy or weak, including certain forms of sheets, strip steel and terne plate.

The higher prices on bars, plates and shapes, which had become effective on April 1, 1.70 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, have not been given a thorough test, as consumers had ordered needs in sight before the price was lifted. In view of the easy complexion of steel prices, there is considerable doubt as to whether these higher prices can be maintained.

Some bankers and economists have criticized the steel companies for attempting to mark up prices at this time, and attribute the falling off in operations to these advances. However, in steel circles the extent of the rise was so trivial that it is believed the quotations cannot have affected the state of business.

New York sales offices of the steel companies report that the volume of business so far this month has been equal to that in March. However, there is not quite so much prospective business on the horizon as there was earlier this year.

Big Pipe and Structural Call

The steel markets are not without their bright spots. Several new pipe line projects have appeared which will account for the use of 500,000 tons of steel. In fact this branch of steel consumption is the briskest so far this year. There has also been better purchasing of freight cars, though maximum lots are 500 to 600 cars each whereas 2000 or even 3000 cars are ordered at a time when railroads are buying in liberal fashion.

Fabricated structural steel continues to hold its place in the lead among the lines of demand. Orders placed so far this year are 200,000 tons in excess of orders during the corresponding period of last year. There are sixteen new projects involving 1000 tons or more each throughout the country, half of which are for work at Philadelphia.

Fabricators have been stating for the last few years that Philadelphia was becoming a very important potential market for steel. That conservative city is yielding to the pressure of modernism and is beginning to follow in the footsteps of New York in replacing old structures with the most up-to-date ones. The largest new inquiry in that city involves 9000 tons for a hospital. Subway work, court houses and an art building are other important outlets in that city.

Tin Makers Are Busy

The tin plate makers are working at the highest pace of any line, now being at 85 per cent of capacity and promising to reach 90 per cent within a few days. They are putting out rush orders from the can companies to supply the summer and fall pack of foodstuffs. The tin plate branch of the steel industry is one of the few which compares favorably with last year.

The Birmingham district is probably the most active one in the country, its scale of operations being at 65 per cent of capacity compared with 55 per cent at Chicago and 40 per cent in the Youngstown district.

The comparatively low operating rate in the Youngstown district is due to a falling off of both line pipe and automobile steel business. However, line pipe business prospects are improving. Automobile production is gaining, the current rate of output of cars being 12½ per cent higher than in March. This means that production in April will probably be 325,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada compared with 280,000 units in March.

Pig iron demand continues very quiet for the most part. At New York one sale of 1000 tons was made during the week, and there has been an inquiry for 1200 tons which has not yet resulted in an order.

Nonferrous Markets

The largest pending piece of iron business on the Atlantic seaboard involves 2000 to 3000 tons of iron for the Draper Corporation, Massachusetts maker of textile machinery.

Pig iron prices remain firm for the most part. Buffalo iron sells generally at the same price of $16 a ton, furnace, though on large inquiries in New England a price of $15 has been quoted. Alabama iron for shipment into the North is unchanged at $11, Birmingham, compared with $10 at the start of the year.

The iron and steel scrap markets have a weak tone and the average price of the metal is the lowest since 1915. Declines of 25 to 50 cents a ton have taken place in some items and in some districts over the last week.

Production of steel rails is lower than usual for this time of year. Such operations in the Chicago district are 50 per cent of capacity, compared with 55 per cent formerly, while the rail mills in Colorado have closed down entirely for a time because of lack of orders.

The nonferrous metal markets have been weak for the most part. The price of zinc was falling for several days at $1 a ton per day, reaching 3.65c a pound, East St. Louis, or 4c, New York, on Saturday, the lowest price since 1901. Copper was slipping again in its routine see-saw movement of recent weeks. By the end o the week the red metal was obtainable in a limited way at 9½c a pound, compared with 10c at the beginning of the week. Tin sold at 24⅞c a pound on Thursday, but was slightly higher at the end of the week.

Only silver has advanced, closing the week at 29¼c an ounce, the highest for several weeks.

Lead was steady in price, though somewhat easy in tone, surplus stocks of lead having increased 7600 tons during March to over 130,000 tons, the largest in history. Lead is the only major metal whose statistical position, judged by surplus stocks, has not been improving.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	77¼	77¼
Alleghany Corp '50	74¾	74¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	40	40
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101⅞	101¾
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82	81½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s	93	92¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	129	128½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107⅜
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106¼	106¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	77
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70⅛	69⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	103½	103½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94¾	94¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	112½	112½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96¼	96¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92¼	92
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	102	102
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	103	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	106½	106½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109⅜	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	82⅝	82⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100	100
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn City 1st	83½	83½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¾	104⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	83	83
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104⅜	104⅜
By Products Coke 5½s	102	102
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	20⅛	20⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅜	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102⅞	102⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106½	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106½	106¼
Can North 4½s	101¾	101¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44	105	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 5s '45	103¾	103¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅛	108⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	39½	38
Ches Corp 5s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104½	104½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79¾	79¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	97½	97½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101½	101½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	30	30
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67⅜	67⅜
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	91	91
Chicago M&StP 4½s E '89	90½	90
Chicago M StP&Pac adp 2000	23	22½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62¼	62
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84⅛	84⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	79¾	79½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	94½	94½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Chicago Railway 5s	66	66
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98½	98½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	92½	92¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '68 A	95	95
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99½	99⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111
Colonial Oil 6s '38	52	52
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	30	30
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	97¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37¾	37¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104½	104½
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¾	106⅛
Cons Ry 4s '54	73½	73⅜
Container Corp 6s '46	63½	63½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97¼	97¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85½	85⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	67¾	67¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8½	8½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41⅞	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	66
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77½	77¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	75¾	75¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	108¼	108¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98¾	98¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¼	88¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104⅜
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	107⅜	107⅜
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	86	86
Erie RR 5s '67	73¼	73
Erie RR gen lien	70½	70½
Erie RR gen '75s	73	73
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100¼	100¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	77½	77
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20½	20⅜
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95½	95½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	104
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s	55	54½
Gen Steel C 5½s ww	91	91
Goodrich 6s '45	56½	55
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99	98¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	107¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111⅞	111⅞
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110½
Havana Elec 5s '52	51⅛	51⅛
Houston Oil 5½s	102⅜	102¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¼	60
Hudson &Man adj in 5s '57	77¾	77¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	82½	82½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86½	85¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	88	87
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	85¾	85¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	52¼	52¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93⅞
Ingersol-Rand 4½s	79	79
Int Match Corp 5s	92¼	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¾	95½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	73¾	73
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93⅜	93
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94¾
Int &G Nor 1st 6s '52	85⅛	85⅛
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	58¼	58¼
Int Hydro 6s	87	87
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	73¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	68	67⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79½	79½
Int Hel &Tel 4½s cv '39	91⅛	91
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84½	84¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	14	14
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76¼	75⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96½	96
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95	95
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	75	75
Kings Co El 4s '49	84¾	84¾
Kings Co El 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104⅜	103¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101⅝	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	61	60⅛
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84⅞	84⅞
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003 C	99¼	99¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105	105
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93¾	93¾
Louis Gaes & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	104⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105½	105½
L&N 3s Stl div '80	64⅛	64⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	31	31
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Metro Edison 4½s	102½	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102⅝	102⅜
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99⅛	99⅛
Mo Pac 5s 1st	87	86¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	87¾	87
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	87	87
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81	81
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	104¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	75
Morris & Essex 5s	106⅝	106⅝
Namm Sons 6s	93	92¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	14½	14½
Newark Gas 5s	106	106
NYC&HR 4½s n	98⅞	98¾
NYV&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	94	94
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99⅛	99⅛
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78⅝	78¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111	111
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78⅞	78⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85¾	85⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	114⅝	114⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅜	103⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102	102
Niag Shares 5½s	97	97
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98	98
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	48	48
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¼	103¾
No Am Co 5s	99	99
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	95½	95½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	103½	103½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¾	106¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113¼	113¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96⅜	96⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94½	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	54¾	54¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	83½	83¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	82	82
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	65½	65½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95⅜
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4¼s	96¾	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101¼	101¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74	74
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅜	102
Pitts & Mk	103	102¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	95½	95½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	78⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	74½	74½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100½
Port Gen Elec 4s '35	90	90
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	95½	95⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Pub Svc NJ 5s	105⅜	105⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89⅞	88
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83¾	83½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95⅜	95⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¾	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	49⅞	49¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92	92
Rio G Inc 5s	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	76	76
St Louis & SF 5½s '78	64½	64
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	88⅛	88
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	180⅝	180⅝
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	81½	81
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95⅜	95⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12¼	12¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	6⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	79¾
Sell Union 5s '45	70⅝	69⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73⅛	72
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '94	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅞	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	100
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80⅞	80⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	96	96
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52	52
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	97	96¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110	110
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	95	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	29
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅛	102⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	93¼	93¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98¾	98¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72⅜	72¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	66	66
Walworth 6s '45	71¾	71¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	50¾	50⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '65	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	106	106
Western Maryland 5s '52	78¾	78¾
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Western Union col 5s '38	104	104
Western Union 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	95	95
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88½	88
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¼	102¼
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	26	26
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	54⅝	54⅝
Youngstown SCheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr20	Last Apr18
3½s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25
3½s reg	101.18	101.18	101.18	
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.23	102.23	102.23
3d 4¼s reg	103.26	103.26	103.26	
4th 4¼s '38	103.31	103.29	103.30	103.29
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.21
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.21
US 3⅜s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	64¼	64¼
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	85	85
Antioquia 7s A '45	55¾	55¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	54⅞	54⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Glimmer From Grain

FOR some time now wheat seems to have been hiding the candle of its value under many too many bushels of supply. After zigzagging for a week, the price of wheat, it is noted, is 7 or 8 cents higher. The gain is attributed to doubts about Europe's grain supplies. There have been signs that these supplies have been rather heavily drawn upon. One observer points out that Europe's wheat prices have not been so low as they are at present since 1896, when 50-cent wheat was being sold in the Chicago market. This observer also notes that the grain trade was quite as discouraged then as it is now, but that better times were ahead.

No Stones Here

Living in glass houses may have its limitations. But add some aluminum and some steel, and restrictions are likely to turn to advantages. This is exactly what has been done in building a house now on display in the Grand Central Palace, New York. The structure has a three-inch wall, insulated to keep cold out better, it is claimed, than 14 inches of masonry can. The weight of the house is estimated to be one-twelfth the weight of a concrete and steel structure the same size.

Past Tense for Tension

While Wall Street isn't using much energy slapping itself on the back these days, neither is it wasting much energy in tension over the recent decline in stock prices. The feeling seems to be that the behavior of the stock market is a natural reaction to the slowness of the business revival, but that there is nothing impending over the market. It is felt the situation is much different from that of last fall. At that time it was not known how many financial calamities were playing Damocles' sword over the financial community. Now, with most of the earnings reports for 1930 and for the first quarter of 1931 out of the way, and the financial skies showing brighter blues, Wall Street can take a market decline philosophically.

Dancing the Contango

Contango Day sounds like the gayest sort of holiday. On the contrary, it is an important business day on the London Stock Exchange. On the New York exchange all transactions are due to be settled the day following that on which the transaction is made. But on several other big stock markets settlement may be made periodically. At settlement time the trader who has bought stock must take it and pay for it. The one who has sold must deliver it to his broker, so that the broker may pass it on to the purchaser. Sometimes, however, the trader wishes the bargain to continue beyond the settlement. In this event he arranges with his broker to carry the bargain over. This arrangement is made on Contango Day. It involves an adjusting of the trader's account with his broker, and also a charge by the broker, which charge is called a contango.

C. W. M.

MONEY MARKET

Acceptance Market

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅞c	29¼c
Bar silver in London		13½d
Bar gold in London		84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1½
60 days	1⅜@1½
90 days	1⅜@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 13/16	4.85 13/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 11/16	.0523 11/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1406½	.1406½	.1407
Czecho'vakia—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129 9/16	.0129 9/16	.193
Holland—florin	.4014½	.4014½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121¼	.1121¼	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 9/16	.0059 9/16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1022	.1022	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2678	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1926¼	.1926¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176 1/16	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2462½	
Shanghai—tael	.3106	.3162½	*
India—rupee	.3612	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3305	.3305	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0710	.0710	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2766	.2766	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 13/16	.99 13/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

ONTARIO GOLD OUTPUT

TORONTO, April 20—Ontario gold ore production for March totaled 402,055 tons, yielding gold valued at $3,402,238, compared with 360,398 tons, containing $3,228,222 in gold, during February and 309,203 tons, yielding $2,952,163 in gold, during March, 1930. Total production for the first quarter of 1931 was 1,156,696 tons, yielding $9,919,492.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¼. De Beers was 4⅝. Rand Mines 3. Money was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills 2½@2 9/16 per cent; three months 2 9/16 per cent.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

2 Santiago Chile 7s '49	78	78	78
4 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	76¾	76¾	76¾

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. *Ex-rights.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.93⅞	$.93¼	$1.24½
Corn, 2 yellow	.77⅝	.80	1.00⅝
Oats, 2 white	.40	.40½	.56
Flour	4.55	4.55	6.05
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	28.00
Pork	26.00	26.00	31.50
Lard	.0935	.0955	.1075
Cotton, mid-up	.1030	.1030	.1620
Zinc	.0365	.0385	.0482½
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09¾	.10	.14
Tin	.2500	.2545	.3540
Rubber	.0637½	.0675	.1490
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0490
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0550
Print cloth	.0425	.0437½	.0525

BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, April 20—"Burlington earned its dividend in the first quarter except for $330,000," said President Frederick E. Williamson. "Dividend requirements at the regular $10 annual rate are approximately $4,269,000, and our net income for the first three months fell shy of meeting these requirements by $330,000."

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM
175 MacDOUGAL STREET
(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
Good food in a lovely old New York house
Luncheon 12-2—65, 75, 85 cents
Dinner 5:30-8—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LONDON, ENG.

Mulberry Cottage
90 PIMLICO ROAD
(Near Sloane Square)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Home-made Cakes & Jams
Open Sundays Sloane 6803

For Best Home Cooking Visit
"THE OPAL"
Lunches, Teas & Dinners
OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6
206 Church Street, W. 8

The Thistle Tea Rooms
33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189
Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2625

Come and Visit the
Spanieletta Restaurant
for Light Refreshments
Luncheons & Dinners
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
10 Orchard Street, W. 1

Mrs. Cook's
Showboat Café & Restaurant
Omelettes as in France. Maryland Chicken. Corn Cobs. Waffles. Salads.
MODERATE PRICES.
(Next Piccadilly Theatre)
Americans welcomed
Open Mid-day to Midnight and After: Sunday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

Power Firm's Output Greatest in History

ALL power production records of the New England Power Association were broken in the first half of this month. In the 15-day period total output of the system was 86,000,000 kilowatt hours.

This total is substantially greater than that of any other period of 15 consecutive days in the history of the system. The new plant of the association at Fifteen-Mile Falls on the Connecticut River has been running at capacity to make fullest use of excellent water conditions.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD SEES IMPROVEMENT IN MARCH BUSINESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—Definite improvement in industry and business in March is reported in the monthly announcement of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, operating under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board and representing the opinions of representatives of more than 8000 industrial firms.

"March saw gains in average daily production in the heavy industries as compared with February, and consequent increases in consumption of materials by them," the report, issued today, says. "Distribution of commodities by freight showed gains that were only slightly smaller than expected at this time of year. Retail trade, as measured by value of transactions, gave some encouraging indication of increased buying. Wholesale prices maintained the level attained in February, but showed tendencies to fall off slightly during the first half of April.

"A closer examination of the facts of production shows an increase over February in automobile output, continuing the upward course begun in December. The value of building and engineering contracts awarded gained more than a seasonal amount. Gains were observed in steel and iron output, bituminous coal mined, newsprint paper output and, finally, in electric power consumed. Shipments of merchandise moved upward from February's average by 8.5 per cent, as against the normal rise of 10 per cent.

"Department store sales moved up normally by 11 per cent between March and February.

"Wholesale prices, while remaining on February's average level, showed renewed tendencies downward during the opening weeks in April. Textile and bulding materials prices declined, while metal prices were on the average steady.

"Employment in the manufacturing industries showed a 1 per cent gain in March, as compared with February, making the second rise of the year. Total pay rolls increased by .7 per cent.

"When all these factors are taken into consideration there was visible improvement in business during the month of March."

NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!
Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhover & DuBois
Incorporated
Grace & Second, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Great Winter Reductions!
Watch for real value in bargains!

RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton SUDANETTE Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Sts.
Ran. 1702
RICHMOND VIRGINIA
Furniture
Rugs
Draperies
Shades
Linoleums

HOLDERS ADOPT PENSION PLAN

United States Steel Head to Be Automatically Retired at 70

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 20 (AP)—Stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation today adopted the proposed pension plan under which James A. Farrell, president and for several years a leading figure in the steel industry, would automatically retire on reaching the age of 70, or in 1933.

Mr. Farrell was the first to advocate the new plan before the annual stockholders meeting today, pointing out that the old plan had been unsatisfactory.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the Finance Committee, said he and Mr. Farrell had spent considerable time in perfecting the new plan.

"I think that the pension plan is the greatest thing that this corporation has done with the respect to the welfare of its men in the history of the corporation," Mr. Farrell said.

Compensation under the new plan will be materially greater than it was under the old arrangement.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Stockholdings of members of the finance committee and board of directors of United States Steel Corporation in the corporation published today at the annual meeting disclosed that George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank of New York, continues the largest individual stockholder in the list, though he sold some of his holdings since the last list was published.

Today's list showed that Mr. Baker owned 200 shares of preferred and 87,000 shares of common stock, compared with 500 shares of preferred and 90,000 shares of common held March 31, last year. The holdings of George F. Baker Jr. increased to 20,421 shares of common, compared with 17,421 shares of common stock last year.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, held 27,822 shares of common stock as of March 31, compared with 32,536 shares of common, held last year. Stockholdings of James A. Farrell, president, were 4850 shares of preferred, unchanged from last year, and 473 shares of common, a decrease from 807 shares of common stock held last year.

J. P. Morgan's stockholdings remained unchanged from last year at 105 shares of preferred and 1261 shares of common stock, and the holdings of Junius S. Morgan Jr., at 115 shares of common stock, and Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telgraph Co., at 387 shares of common, were unchanged from last year.

A new name added to the list this year was that of David F. Houston, former Secretary of Agriculture, who holds 200 shares of common stock.

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Music House of Baltimore
Ivers & Pond and Cable & Sons PIANOS
Radio and Radio Combinations
Victor and Columbia Records
Sheet Music Musical Mdse.
G. Fred Kranz Music Co.
327 NORTH CHARLES STREET
Plaza 3732 BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE
HUTZLER BROTHERS Co.
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Fine Furniture
Never—in our 56 years of experience—has a more splendid opportunity been offered for the profitable purchase of fine home furniture.
VALIANT
Furniture and Decoration
1106 North Charles St., BALTIMORE
Philadelphia—Paris—Washington

BALTIMORE, MD.
O'Neill's
CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
Telephone CAlvert 1000
Announcing
Premier Showing of
PEDEMODE
FEMININE
FOOTWEAR

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
Chicago

Ideal Apartment Home

For those who discriminate 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT ATTORNEY
J. M. Manghum
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WESTON, MASS.—Visitors to Boston will add to their enjoyment by stopping in the beautiful town of Weston, 12 miles from Boston; automobile service if desired. For reservations write MRS. E. J. MARIA, 693 Boston Post Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG LAWYER, recent graduate of Oxford, England, as Rhodes scholar, wants connection with established law firm. Write E. E. BEATY, Okolona, Miss.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Chairman of Music Committee, 220 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY, 143 East 95th—Two modern large sunny rooms, private entrances, tub shower bath, Frigidaire, kitchenette; rent $60; sacrifice, leaving city; furniture $250. Apt. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY—Club residence just opening offers several spacious suites and smaller rooms; good plain cooking available. Circle 7-5933.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR hand wrought iron tree guards complete; reasonable. THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 583 Park Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet beautiful home; temporary or permanent; for rest and study; experienced care if needed; all conveniences; garage space. Regent 3139. 124 Winthrop Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt
on an economical annual contract basis.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience
Serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

The Oxford
1120 CENTRAL AVENUE, OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Pleasant congenial homelike surroundings for rest and study. Corespondence solicited.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A GENTLEMAN'S home, new, all American neighborhood, every convenience. Can be seen by telephoning OWNER, Melrose 0724-J (Mass.).

Most Unusual Offer
to the
First 10 Home Builders
in New Acre
Plot Development

Two Miles West of Scarsdale, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New York, 35 Minutes to Grand Central Station. Real Country Atmosphere

$7000 per acre (45% under present price). Your dealing is direct with Owner. No Broker protection nor Sales Commission paid to anyone at this price. Purchaser to build. Offer limited to one plot to individual or family. This offer is withheld from Builders or Speculators. References required. Right of withdrawal reserved. District well restricted with cost of $25,000 per house. All improvements in and paid for. No assessments. Location high and sightly. Year round attractions and natural advantages. Investigate this at once.

Address P. O. Box 297, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Bradley Hills—For sale, attractive acre lot suitable for suburban home. Further information, A. WESSLING, 910 Springfield, Wyoming, Ohio.

RESORTS

DELIGHTFUL AND DIFFERENT
The Old Greenwich Inn Crossways and Lodge

Family Inns near to business where you can be with your family nights, Sundays and Holidays. Reasonable Rates: Good Food; Private Park; Pier; Bathing; Children's Playhouse; Select Clientele. Management Mr. and Mrs. C. L. GEROULD, formerly of the Kathmere. Phone 70022. Write for circular, Drawer L, Sound Beach, Conn.

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Local Classified

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BOSTON—Pleasant, newly furnished front and side rooms; necessary to sublet or sell. MRS. IRENE CANARIS, 176 Huntington Ave.

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CHAUFFEUR desires position; 18 years private family; good mechanic; excellent references. K-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER, college graduate, four years' technical and electrical experience; location New York City. Write Box D-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOTEL EXECUTIVE—College education, back and front of house experience in New York's finest hotels; A-1 references. Write Box A-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

RADIO ENGINEER with experience desires opportunity to demonstrate present opportunities and future possibilities of communication by radio either in teaching or in research and development. Write Box M-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CAPABLE woman will take charge of elderly person or business couple's home. GERRARD, 214 First St., Jersey City.

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NEWPORT NEWS
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Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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VIRGINIA

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A cotton fabric fine as silk. Improves with washing. Colors fast to sun and water. Shown in beautiful shades, suitable for sports wear, etc. Price $1.25 yard.
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Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
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Where Shoe Repairing Is an Art
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Attractive Boxes for Mother's Day
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SPECIAL HOME COOKED LUNCHES AND DINNERS
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00 P. M.
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Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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51 & 53 Earls Court Road
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Pleasantly situated comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

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A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms from 2½ gns. weekly, including dinner & breakfast, with full board Sunday; service and constant hot water. E. B. A., 137 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Park 9242.

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LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751.

LONDON, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleys)—Bed & Breakfast from 25/6; other meals by arrangement. Park 1634. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

Quantock House
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine, excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

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Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

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SMALL 5 or 6-roomed house, with garden & garage (or space for); ½ an hour Charing Cross; to rent preferred. Box M-573, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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7, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden, sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK. Phone Primrose 1351.

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering, lift, night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

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LONDON, Earls Court—Two unfurnished bed-sitting rooms; also one unfurnished sitting room and small bedroom; meals & service optional. Box M-546, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Bayswater — Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, partial board if desired; foreigners welcome, English lessons given. Park 7633. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Handsome suite of rooms to let furnished or unfurnished, also ground floor suitable for professional purposes. HADSLEY & CO., 15 Motcomb St., London, S. W. 1.

LONDON—Unfurnished one room, ground floor, one lady; no attendance; rent includes electric light; shilling slot meter; 13/- weekly. MRS. A. PEYTON, 73 Addison Gardens, W. 14.

LONDON—Excellent service suites & rooms, bath & breakfast from 30/-; quiet, convenient. 8 Manson Place & 76 Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington.

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LONDON: 28 LANSDOWNE CRESCENT, W. 11
Unfurnished single rooms, every convenience; business ladies & gentlemen; service & meals optional.

LONDON, 17 Bramham Gardens & 4 Courtfield Gardens—Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional. Tel. Frobisher 4693.

LONDON—Unfurnished spacious room; all conveniences; tennis at rear. 169 Sutherland Ave., W. 9. Phone Abercorn 1396.

LONDON—Service rooms; service suites. 29 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. 2. Phone Paddington 3170.

NEAR LONDON—Room to let for business man in gentlewoman's house; all comforts; ¾ hour from the City & West-end, near Wimbledon; references exchanged. Apply KINGSTON, 17 Sanctuary, Morden.

SERVICE FLATS

FURNISHED FLATS
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MEZZO CONTRALTO SOLOIST
VOICE PRODUCTION and SINGING
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(on Singing staff R. C. M. Kensington)
TEACHES SINGING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Special care given to young students.
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Phone Ealing 2171

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(PIANOFORTE)
Pupils prepared for all recognised examinations. Schools visited.
63 Wigmore Street, London, W. 1.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L.R.A.M.
Visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

MISS PHYLLIS HISCOX, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., teaches pianoforte, violin, theory & harmony; receives pupils & visits schools; accompanist. 4 Warren Road, Chingford.

PIANOFORTE TUITION—Playing, theory of music. R. T. STEPHENSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., Regd. Teacher. 8 St. Stephens' Sq. Park 2499, London, Eng.

PRIVATE TUITION—School subjects for children; German for adults; English for foreigners. MISS WINSLOE, c/o The Service Bureau, 96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING—Full secretarial training; individual teaching; positions found. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

SINGING—Real Marchesi Method. Madame Molitor-Meux, pupil of the famous Mathilde Marchesi, gives lessons and classes. True method. Many successful pupils. 5 Chepstow Crescent, London, W. 11. Phone Park 7141.

SPEAK WITH CONFIDENCE
Are you called upon to speak publicly? Let me help you to acquire an effective voice, fluency & ease; confidence & poise will follow; lessons given at your residence; moderate terms. MISS NANCY BLACKWOOD, 73 Oxford Terrace, London, W. 2. Maida Vale 9464.

THE MISSES GRANT & SIMMONS
& ASSISTANT STAFF.
Piano, Violin, 'Cello, Singing, Elocution.
Orchestras & Choirs.
Tower House, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14.

VOICE PRODUCTION
Miss Catherine Walker, pupil & accompanist to RAIMUND VON ZUR MUEHLEN and FREDERIC KING, gives lessons in the above. Studio at Steinway & Co., Conduit Street, London, W. 1., or phone Hampstead 0594.

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DUBLIN—Special lessons to enable travellers to understand and speak French correctly. c/o REDDY, 13 Stephen's Gn., Dublin.

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IRENE BUTTERWORTH — Experienced coach gives lessons on hard courts in London and district. 42 Stratford Road, London, W. 8. Western 3989.

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L. T. Snell, J.P. F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

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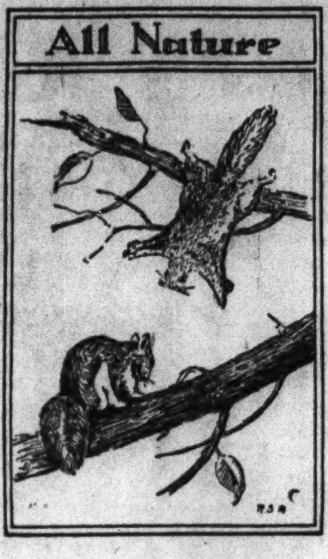
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Flying Squirrel

If you are not acquainted with flying squirrels, it may be because you are not abroad in the woods at night, for these active little animals are nocturnal in their habits. If you can manage to make their acquaintance you will find them unusually friendly and gentle for wild things—even to the extent of eating from your hand on short acquaintance.

Soon after sunset, or on moonlight nights, you may be fortunate enough to see one of them take off from a high tree and swoop perhaps 100 feet—with spread limbs connected by a fur-lined membrance which acts as a glider. The bushy tail is used as a rudder when sailing from tree to tree.

When the flying squirrel is at rest the skin connecting the legs may be seen in folds at the sides. Of course, they do not really fly; but it is said they can change their course in the air. Although they cannot sail directly from a lower to a higher point, they can scoop upward at the end of a long downward leap.

Deserted holes in trees which have been excavated by woodpeckers are often occupied by a pair of flying squirrels. They do not hibernate but go about during the winter in search of nuts, acorns and tree seeds.

The average number of young may be four, which arrive in late April, and by fall they will be nearly full size. In various parts of the world these interesting squirrels are of a blue-gray color and about the size of their gray cousins; but in tropical climes some species grow as large as cats.

A Word a Day

Constrain

Con-strain' is accented on the last syllable; c as k, o very short as in connect, ai as a in late.

In tracing this word we go back to the Latin *constringere*, "to bind together, to fetter," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *stringere*, "to bind."

We use the word in a variety of related senses: "to restrain, hold back by force," as, "he was constrained from doing it"; "to chain, to secure by bonds," as, "the land was constrained by frost"; "to compress, to bring into narrow compass," as, "constrained by the tight garment"; "to compel, necessitate," as, "he was constrained to appeal."

In the phrase, "The love of Christ constraineth us" (II Cor. 5: 14), the word translates the Greek συνέχω (sunecho), "to hold together," compounded of συν (sun), implying "close union" and with the implication of completeness, and σχεω (scheo), a primitive verb meaning "to hold."

Example: "He was constrained to ask for a new trial."

Notes and Queries

Ego (Mrs. M. S.)—This noun, according to the authority accepted by this newspaper, is pronounced preferably (in the United States) with both the e and o long, as in key and old. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, however, the accepted pronunciation in England is with the e short as in end.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

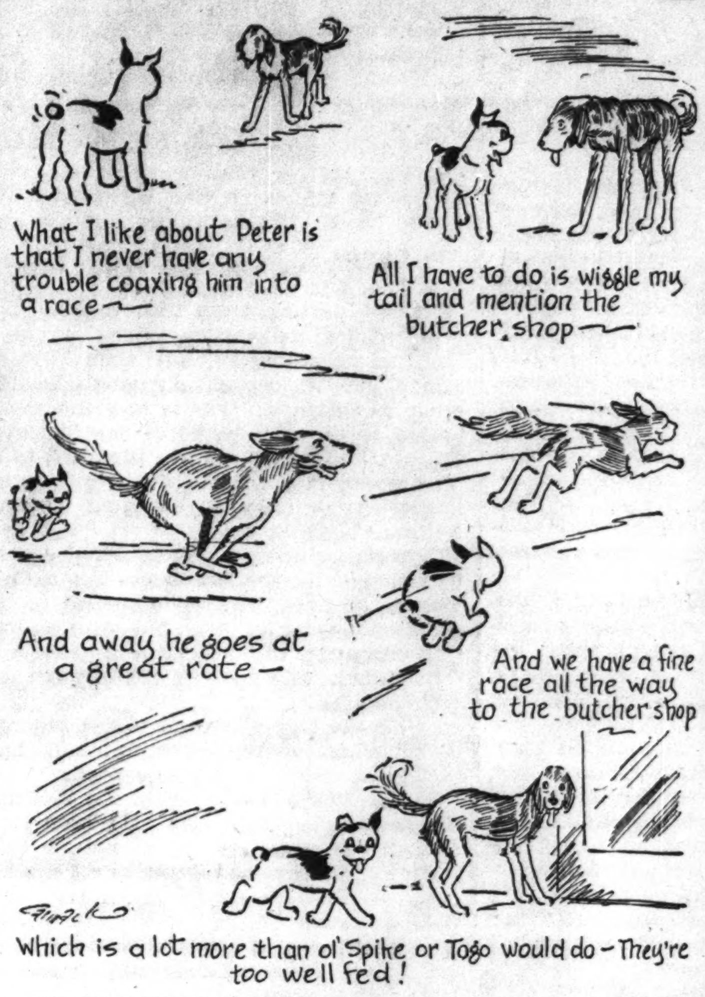
Humorist: It appears that a poultry farmer is conducting experiments with a view to increasing the size of hens. This is very bad news for suburban gardeners.

Punch: An evening paper complains that there are fewer poets than ever before. It seems impossible to satisfy the evening press.

A Quotation for Today

If what I now do were done by and for all men, would it be beneficial or hurtful to humanity?—Mazzini.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


What I like about Peter is that I never have any trouble coaxing him into a race—
All I have to do is wiggle my tail and mention the butcher shop—
And away he goes at a great rate—
And we have a fine race all the way to the butcher shop
Which is a lot more than ol' Spike or Togo would do—They're too well fed!

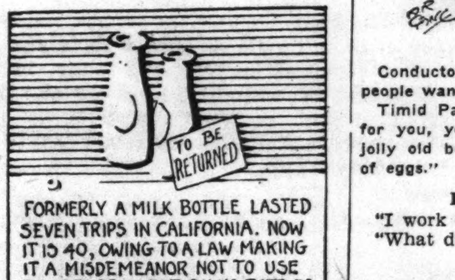
Odds and Ends

Chinese Women Sell Tickets

The Nationalist Government of China has decided to employ women on the state railways and a number of young women are now installed as ticket sellers on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Henry Clay Statue

A statue of Henry Clay, a gift from the United States, has been erected in Caracas, Venezuela, where a square is named for this statesman in recognition of his service for the cause of Latin-American countries while he was in Congress.


TO BE RETURNED
FORMERLY A MILK BOTTLE LASTED SEVEN TRIPS IN CALIFORNIA. NOW IT IS 40, OWING TO A LAW MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR NOT TO USE DILIGENCE IN RETURNING BOTTLES.

What They Say

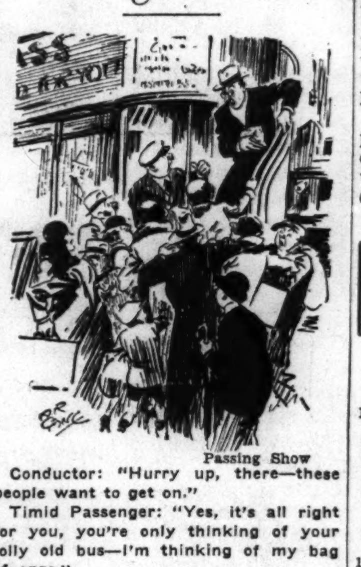
"Business System"

"The only 'business system' I ever found is just meeting conditions as they arise, and using all the common sense you've got as often as you can."—*Julius Rosenwald, merchant and philanthropist.*

Pillar of Industry

"The well-informed, ambitious, self-reliant, and indefatigable worker, whether in low or high position, is the pillar of industry."—*Albert R. Erskine, president Studebaker Corporation.*

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Conductor: "Hurry up, there—these people want to get on."

Timid Passenger: "Yes, it's all right for you, you're only thinking of your jolly old bus—I'm thinking of my bag of eggs."

Employment Note

"I work for an installment house."

"What did you buy?"

In the Café

"There isn't a bit of turtle in this soup, waiter!"

"No, and so far we haven't served any horse in the horse-radish."

Problems in Ushering

Head Usher (to aide in crowded picture theater): "Tell that large woman she'll have to take her hat off that other seat and hold it in her lap."

Usher (back after a few minutes): "What'll I do now? She says she ain't got no lap."—*Good Hardware.*

Ho-Hum-m

"How did you get along with Marjorie last night?"

"Say, when I started to tell her all about myself, she just sat with her mouth wide open."

"Did she keep her hand over it?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Willing

Portland, Ore.

A carpenter had faithfully searched for work, but without success. At last there came a morning when he seemed too discouraged to go out and ask again, and his wife urged him to stay at home that day, though neither had any assurance where another meal would come from. Idly he walked about his yard; then he stopped short and looked across at his neighbor, "At least," he said to his wife, "I am better off than he is, for I have my health and strength, and I am grateful."

He then began earnestly considering a way in which he might help this needy neighbor. He observed a broken step, which might give someone a fall. He got his tools and went over and offered to repair the step—knowing that there could not possibly be any payment, but refusing to give way to idleness. Some loose boards in the walk then claimed attention; a window was made more secure; other minor repairs filled a morning, and the worker forgot for a time that he was not expecting a payment, working in the happiness of bringing comfort to his incapacitated and impoverished neighbor.

Early in the afternoon, the neighbor's landlord called, and commented on the improved appearance of the place. On making inquiry about it the story of the neighbor's kindness was then told.

The landlord went at once to see this man who had tried to make something out of nothing, and succeeded so admirably. He had much work clamoring to be done, but he had no ready cash. The carpenter agreed to go about to the landlord's houses, do what he could with the material at hand, and take what payment came their way. In a few days, one house found a tenant, and the landlord divided the first rent with the carpenter. Gradually several other houses were acquired and put into shape for tenants who wanted cheap but cozy houses.

Today, carpenter and landlord are partners in a large business, and are on the constant lookout for men out of work who are willing to do what they can with what is at hand.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 24

Winner:

HARMON A. CURTIS, West Newton, Mass.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Kind	3	Set	3
2.	Prevent	4	End	3
3.	Familiar	4	Old	3
4.	Implant	3	Set	3
5.	Relish	4	Zest	4
6.	Lucid	5	Pure	4
7.	Obscure	3	Dim	3
8.	Caliber	4	Size	4
9.	Opportune	3	Fit	3
10.	Find	3	See-C	1
11.	Mellow	4	Old	3
12.	Debate	5	Try	3
13.	Screen	4	Bar	3
14.	Tail	5	Cue-Q	1
15.	Embrace	3	Hug	3
16.	Piquant	4	Hot	3
17.	Subside	3	Go	2
18.	Tendency	3	Set	3
		67		52

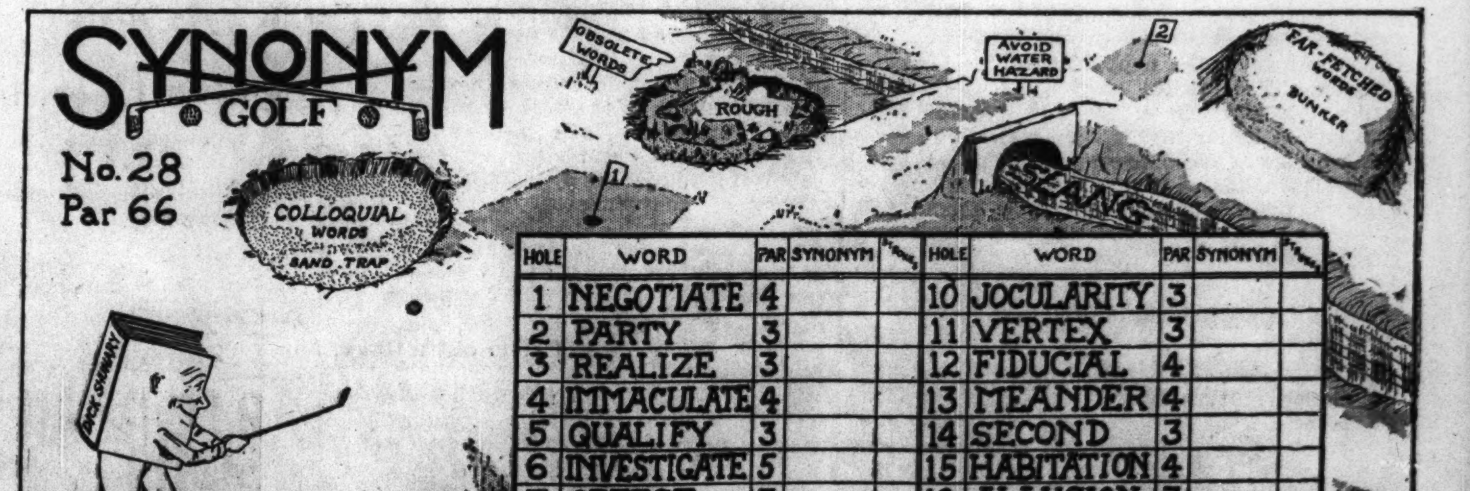
It must seem like old times to the West Newton folks to see this winner again. To clear up some of the doubtful holes, "Dick Shunary" invites attention to the following: hole 1, compare (in Webster's New International) Kind n. 3 and Set n. 4; hole 10, compare (ibid.) Find v.t. 4 and See v.t. 2; hole 16, see (ibid.) Hot a. 4b; hole 17, compare (ibid.) Subside v.i. 3 and Go v.i. 6; hole 18, see (ibid.) Tendency list of synonyms.

A 45 from Memphis was the lowest score received, but it had reached 53 before "Dick" got through with the substitute words; a 48 from Bridgeport, Conn., lost out with "dry" and "sec" on hole 11 (a dry or sec beverage does not seem to be a mellow one); a 48 from Westfield, N. J., was disqualified by "kin" on hole 1 (seems to be obsolete, or at best archaic); a tying 52 from Victoria, B. C., must be held in abeyance until something can be done about "ilk" on hole 1.

"Dick" warmly thanks the synonym golfers who are making his task of selection a more delightful one by putting down their authority for doubtful words.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 28
Par 66



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	STROKES
1	NEGOTIATE	4			10	JOCULARITY	3		
2	PARTY	3			11	VERTEX	3		
3	REALIZE	3			12	FIDUCIAL	4		
4	IMMACULATE	4			13	MEANDER	4		
5	QUALIFY	3			14	SECOND	3		
6	INVESTIGATE	5			15	HABITATION	4		
7	OBTEST	3			16	ALLUSION	3		
8	GLORIFY	5			17	UNFOLD	4		
9	TANGIBLE	4			18	LANGUID	4		

Total Score ______

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, STUDY is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but SIFT is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Regional Branch Banks

A PECULIARLY timely and suggestive article leads Harper's Magazine for April, entitled "Bank Failures: The Problem and the Remedy." Its timeliness will be apparent to the casual reader, even if he does not know that in 1930 there were 1188 bank failures in America, and that in ten years there have been some 6500 such financial disasters. It is quite true that many of these banks were quite small, but to the individual losing the amount of his deposits, or having it tied up indefinitely, the bank with which he did business seems large enough. Today in at least three states in the middle West distress is widespread on account of these small bank failures, while even in New York City the flagrant failure of the Bank of United States brought disaster to 400,000 depositors.

The author of this article, J. M. Daiger, has long been associated with investment houses and banks. His knowledge is that of an insider. He declares that the failures during eleven years have been traceable to identical factors, affecting large numbers of banks alike; that they are not wholly due to business depression, since they occurred in large numbers when business was booming; that they result from defects in the Federal Reserve System, or from conditions arising after that system was created; and that they offer a distinct economic problem only indirectly related to the state of business as a whole. He complains that, although the causes of these failures are easily isolated and defined, nothing is being done by the banking community to avert future disasters of the same sort. And he declares that the problem is one that must be solved nationally, and not locally; that bank failures cannot be looked upon as forty-eight local problems, each to be solved by changes in forty-eight different state laws.

Owen D. Young, speaking before a senatorial committee, urged that all banks of deposit, as distinguished from savings banks, should be made national banks, and that even if they should remain state banks they should become members of the Federal Reserve System. This proposition met at once with the applause and the condemnation of Senator Glass, whose knowledge of banking law, and the politics underlying it, is encyclopedic. He declared that, while an ideal solution, it would be impossible of enactment into law. The same end could be attained, however, by permitting the extension of the branch banking privileges of metropolitan national banks beyond the limits now placed upon them. Today they can only establish branches within the cities in which the parent bank is located. If, however, allowed, as John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, suggests, to establish branches "within the regional trade areas of the commercial centers in which they operate," they would gradually absorb the country banks in that territory. The difficulty with the country bank has been its extremely small capital, and frequently the small proportions of the business which it is able to attract. Under a law permitting branch banking, the strength of the metropolitan bank would be back of each branch bank.

In all Canada there are only eleven banks, but they have 4000 branches. No problem of bank failures exists there. In England the great banks can use their resources in developing branches in the remotest part of the British Empire, but in the United States a small agricultural community is dependent upon its own neighborhood to supply banking facilities, and if, as so often happens, the resources and the business back of the local bank prove insufficient, there is no central reservoir of financial strength from which it can draw to help it weather a passing storm.

The originator of this project points out that the obstacles in its path are the opposition of the American Bankers' Association and also of the state banks. Both of these are very powerful political factors. Yet it may be recalled that the Federal Reserve System, now eulogized by practically every banker in the country, was forced through Congress against the opposition of the bankers as a class. The proposition for regional branch banks naturally will enlist the powerful support of the larger institutions in each Federal Reserve district. The plan certainly deserves widespread discussion as to its merits, and if it wins approval there is no reason why it should not appear as a subject of legislation at the next session of Congress.

Candidates for Fame

THE trustees of the British National Portrait Gallery are in a difficulty about bringing their collection up to date. They are facing the fact that owing to the growth of photography fewer portraits of highly distinguished men are painted than of old; and those which exist often find their way to other institutions, owing to a rule which normally forbids the admission of a picture until ten years after the subject has passed on. They are therefore seeking to contrive a plan by which paintings or drawings of distinguished contemporaries may be purchased, and stored until the time is ripe for their exhibition.

A national portrait gallery, if it is to deserve its name, should be a representative collection of portraits of all the nation's greatest men. But the practical difficulty is, "Who are the greatest men among our contemporaries?" Under the existing British system, there is danger of excluding many who really are among these greatest. Under the proposed plan, some of the selection, standing the test of time, will be boldly exhibited to the public gaze, and others—how many would they be?—will be relegated to the lumber room in the lowest cellar.

And how widely must the net be cast if justice is to be done? Thomas Hardy would never have been included if the majority who condemned his greatest novels when they first appeared had been able to vote him down. In America, would Abraham Lincoln have been included by any decision taken before the Civil War? Or Walt Whitman, at any time when he was writing his best poems? And, conversely, how many idols of the market place might we not be tempted to include?

Fame is a tricky thing. One should not forget that it means something for a man to be celebrated in his own time. The greatest work that is done by most great men is done for their contemporaries, and it may happen that the latter may sometimes be more right than a forgetful posterity. But the more fleeting tributes will suffice for the more fleeting reputations. The national galleries are the shrines for those that endure. A means should be found by the trustees in London for winnowing the wheat from the chaff.

Charing Cross Gives a Lead

MOST persons from time to time have felt that a little extra money would be extremely useful; but there are certain things that no decent individuals would do in order to obtain it. That is how the matter appealed to the authorities of the Charing Cross Hospital when £100,000 was promised to them if they would take part in the sale of tickets for the sweepstakes recently organized on the Grand National horse race.

Acceptance of this offer would, of course, have been illegal, for the law obliges English men and women to have nothing whatever to do with sweepstakes and lotteries; but some believed that this obligation could have been evaded. On the other hand, the objects for which the hospitals were founded require that they should be carried on with the highest regard to the fundamentals of honor and social well-being; and that is an obligation which cannot be evaded.

George Verity, chairman of the Charing Cross Hospital, when the offer was brought to his notice, therefore refused it categorically and without qualification, giving to all the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland a lead which the public opinion of the country, as evidenced in the multitude of letters that his courageous action has provoked, is strongly determined that they should follow.

As a matter of fact, as is plain from the figures supplied by the authorities of Charing Cross Hospital, if anyone wishes to injure that or any similar institution, no better course could be recommended to him than the purchase of such a ticket. If the hospitals rely on sweepstakes for any part of their income, the day may arrive when they will have to rely on sweepstakes for it all. Many of their subscribers will cease to support them for moral reasons, and many others will use their subscriptions to buy tickets, on a share in the proceeds of which the hospitals will thus have to depend.

In the last year for which figures are available the hospitals of England, Scotland and Wales received £12,343,787 in voluntary contributions, from which may be deduced the sober fact that if the hospitals are going to rely on gambling instead of good will for their incomes, a sweepstakes as big as that on the Grand National will have to be run at least once a fortnight to keep them as well off as they are today. In face of this patent impossibility, it is obvious that the encouragement of sweepstakes is as great a danger financially to the hospitals as it is morally to the community.

Better Justices—Better Justice

THE seven months' investigation of the New York magistrates court by Samuel Seabury has reached the point where a report is being prepared. When this report is issued the matter will enter upon a new phase. It will be out of the hands of investigators and in the hands of the electorate. It will be possible then to know how deep popular indignation runs. Only if the conscience of the voters has been strongly stirred can there be any real hope for reform.

Important as procedural improvement is in American courts it is obvious that reform in the New York lower tribunals, as in other big cities, is a matter not of institutions but of men. The question is, how to get better men for the jobs. It is here that the reformer almost shrugs his shoulders in despair. Is there any final authority in a vast politocracy like New York or Chicago which can be trusted to name good judges?

The question comes down to two major points: a way must be found to free judicial selections from politics and popular support must be strong enough to force the new method into effect against the inevitable resistance of the municipal machine. Either of these two conditions is useless without the other. When the New York Constitution was undergoing revision in 1915 it was proposed to name judges by a Board of Judicial Appointment, consisting of the Court of Appeals and members of the Appellate Divisions, who had retired after fourteen years' service. The plan seemed wise. It appeared to be as removed from the possibility of political corruption as any machinery devisable. But the plan was not adopted. Reformers still seem distrustful of the proposal.

Another proposal is now being advanced. In general, it suggests a more searching investigation of antecedents and qualifications of candidates for the bench before they come up for election or appointment. One plan involves establishment of an independent, unsalaried commission, made up of delegates from the bar and civic organizations. They would carefully scrutinize the list of all aspirants after the list had been closed. The recommendations of the commission would, presumably, have weight with the party nominating conventions. This plan calls for popular election of judges, but under a system designed to sift out unqualified candidates.

Here again the difficulties are obvious. Could such a plan be adopted, and could it, once adopted, avoid the morass of politics? Yet this in general must be said; some important change is needed to lift municipal courts out of the depths into which they are plunged, and the occasion created by the Seabury investigation is obviously the moment to make the attempt. Now is the time to set once more about the vital task of building up a tradition of competence and independence in the lower courts—a tradition which, if once established, will do more than all the improved machinery in the world to keep the courts on a high plane.

Exit Hamaguchi

YUKO HAMAGUCHI will go down in Japanese history for his sturdy fight in behalf of Cabinet responsibility. When he authorized the signature of the London Naval Treaty over the heads of the militarists, he precipitated a collision with the Privy Council, which body, while probably not unsympathetic with the treaty, questioned Hamaguchi's procedure, and seemingly wished to rebuke him for his temerity. Other similar clashes in the past have generally ended in the downfall of the Cabinet. But Hamaguchi, backed by a united press, triumphed, and this time it was the Privy Council which was discomfited. The victory marked a milestone of no mean importance in the march of democracy in Japan.

Hamaguchi's characteristic is his firmness under fire. The quality stood him in good stead when he was battling for popular rights. But it did not help him in keeping the government party, Minseito, cohesive, once the glamour of his victory over the Privy Council had worn off. Fissures have been noticeable for some time past, and the necessity of repairing them was no doubt responsible for the drafting of Reijiro Wakatsuki to take Hamaguchi's place. While the new Premier does not have the strength of his predecessor, he has far more tact, and at this juncture in party affairs in Japan this is what is required. In foreign circles the fact that he was the leader of the Japanese delegation to the London naval conference will be seized upon as the most auspicious omen for the new régime.

Wild Life Finds Friends

HAND in hand with the conservation of natural resources, not only for sound economic reasons but to restore something of the beauty and recreational advantages of the forest primeval, goes the movement for the protection of wild life. It is an enterprise in which President Hoover is taking a leading part. Perhaps at some time not too far off every week will become a "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Addition this winter to the nation's reservations of tracts of land in Florida, California, North Carolina and Nebraska, aggregating 73,780 acres, where migratory game birds may rest and feed free from the menace of sportsmen's guns, shows that the movement is making considerable headway. These new acquisitions brought the total to date, since the United States Migratory Bird Conservation Commission began to function in 1929, to 158,167 acres, which will be maintained as inviolate sanctuaries.

But birds are not the only wild life coming under Uncle Sam's protection. All caribou in the United States are to receive the protection of the Federal Government. Numbering approximately 400, the caribou population of the country will be freed from the menace of the hunter and obtain the primeval forest of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, in which to roam unmolested with other animals of the early American woods. Authority for establishing another national park there was granted as one of the final acts of the last Congress. Besides providing a sanctuary for caribou, it will furnish a refuge for a great herd of 2000 moose and many other forms of wild life which enriched the northern forests before the advent of the white man.

Furthermore, protection of antelopes is finding influential advocates. An appeal to the United States Government for a 1,000,000-acre sanctuary in the West for the fast-disappearing prong-horned antelope was made at the recent annual meeting of the New York Zoölogical Society by Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the Bronx Zoo.

The prong-horned antelope is considered the most characteristic American mammal. It has so many distinctive features that it has received a separate classification among the mammals of the world. The remnants of the great herds that once pastured throughout the West are now confined to Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Nevada. With the antelopes reduced to a few thousand specimens, it is clear that, unless a suitable sanctuary worthy of this typically American species is established, the prong-horned antelope will be the next large American animal to disappear. This would be a tragedy comparable to that of the disappearance of the American buffalo.

The Belgian Congo is creating a sanctuary because of the decrease in the number of beasts and birds which threatens eventually the disappearance of wild life in that section of Africa. Representatives of that project have recently been in America arousing interest in a sanctuary and a research station, and have received both moral and financial support. It is not only in the United States, but in many parts of the world that wild animals are making a last stand against the onslaught of civilization. Increasingly in the future they will do so with humanity's sympathetic help.

Editorial Notes

"'Twere useless longer to retain
A title not my own."
"Then, Sir, you are not King of Spain?"
"No, I my dignity forgo,
I own my title vain."

This is not, as might be supposed, a confidential chat between former King Alfonso XIII and a friend, on events of the last few days, but a few lines from the favorite old-time opera, "Maritana," in which Don Cæsar de Bazan confesses he is not king.

Now that they are manufacturing "skinless" frankfurters in Chicago, how long will it be before someone grows a skinless orange?

Just now a vacation from idleness will mean more to the unemployed than a vacation from work ever did.

I Shall Not Go to New York

A BOY of my acquaintance came into my office this morning and said that he was starting for New York "to write." I have known a long time that he could write, but I am sorry that he must go to New York to do it.

As for me, I am no writer. I am only a bookkeeper trying to present a sufficiently heartening balance sheet and a respectable statement of earnings each month for my employers, who are oil producers and who have drilled holes, wet and dry, all over the country in which I live.

* * *

I wonder if the boy in some little bedroom high above a noisy street will think to write the story of a woman who has been his neighbor all his life. I do not mean by "neighbor" that she necessarily lived nearer to him than twenty miles, for he was raised on a ranch in this country of two-hundred-section holdings where $50,000 homes are sometimes found ninety miles from a railroad.

His neighbor was a titled English woman who married a young Irishman and, probably following the well-known star of empire, came West. And Texas forty years ago was very west indeed. It seems to me that a young English noblewoman who could come from comfort and cultural surroundings to a ranch in the midst of a vast wilderness, carrying on after her husband had passed on, increasing her 500 acres to 5000 and then to 50,000, is worth a story.

The fact that she used to help with the branding catches my imagination. I see the fine, slim hands of an aristocrat, reddened by wind and the hanging of many washings on lines, gripping a branding iron that will make a mark of identification on a bawling steer, and I am moved to wonder and admiration at the never-ceasing adaptability of women.

The way she branded calves won her the respect of cow hands. The way she sent four gently bred, clean-cut young sons into the world to distinguish themselves in record-breaking time, won her the respect and admiration of people who were not cow hands.

I think one who has known this woman a long time could weave the colorful story of her gallant life into a breathless, sweeping adventure story. There are so few Edna Ferbers, unfortunately; and so many Selinas going unhonored and unknown. Yet a weary reader in a book publishing house not long ago said that every person in the United States, past twenty years of age, is writing one book a year, while some write several, and that there are a few infant prodigies. Of course, he may have been submerged under his mountain of manuscripts so long that weariness has made him more than a little inaccurate in estimating the number of American writers. But it goes without saying that there are enough plots in American life to keep as many writers busy as he contends are busy.

* * *

While I was talking to the boy who believed that his destiny was to set literature on its feet, the president of my firm came in. Before the era of the oil industry, I had always thought of the president of any firm, even a bottling works or a laundry, as being a shade more pompous than most persons. Perhaps I have gained my impression of firm heads from the bank presidents of our town. They are stately and gray and serious. They wear sedate, gold-rimmed glasses, and one of them is never seen without a carnation in the buttonhole of his faultlessly tailored coat.

My firm's president wore boots and corduroys and two days' growth of beard. The boots were far from shining and the corduroys had seen better days. Yet he would go home and sleep an hour or so and emerge a remarkable example of what the well-dressed young business man should look like.

He had driven 200 miles since 6 o'clock that morning after being lost all night in a country that has more square miles and fewer men than any part of this amazing western world. He had gone with a friend, one of the State's surveyors. The latter was trying to untangle the problem of section lines that were laid fifty years ago in the offices of surveyors who, rather than go out into the hardships of this vast, desolate country, stayed in their little offices at the remote outposts of civilization and made their surveys from maps.

My employer had gone along scouting for new producing territory, new leases that he suspected could be bought cheaply. Dark had overtaken the two out in the Great Unfenced. The surveyor, sure of his knowledge of the country, had left the dim road and had simply taken out cross-country in his car. When dusk came they were far from a road and from any sight of habitation. They had been pulling heavily through deep sand.

Shortly after dusk they had become definitely stuck in a sand bank. A raw desert wind whirled the sand in vicious spirals. Gas flares from oil wells fifteen miles away on the stark hills made weird lights against a night of incredible darkness. Attempts at making a fire from the sparse desert growths were defeated by the wind, which swept a thick red wall of sand before it. The two men were walking around all night to keep from freezing.

Repeated honking of the automobile horn brought only the answering wails of many coyotes. From the shadowy silence of every grimly outlined hill came the shrieking, lonely howl of the desert's weird chorus, rising above the wailing of the wind. Next morning the two were found by a party of surveyors, camped about eight miles away, who had heard the honking of the horn. The car was pulled out of the sand bank and headed back for the raw little oil field town thirty miles away, whence they could travel home over a paved highway.

The young man who told this story did not tell it as a story. I do not really believe he was conscious of having passed through an experience that was anything more than uncomfortable and annoying. But then, perhaps, I am not as unimaginative as a bookkeeper should be. In a world of banal excuses for broken appointments, the excuse he offered for failing to keep an important appointment that morning at 9:30 was at least unusual.

* * *

I wonder if the boy who has already started on his way to New York has grasped any of the incredible wonder of towns springing up overnight in deserts that have turned out to be Pandora's boxes of surprises and treasures. Oil fields that roar into being and produce Moorish castles and marble palaces, yachts and strings of matched pearls, Raphael originals and first editions, gassers that blow into existence, sending rocks, drilling tools and cactus rocketing skyward, ought to be something besides a tremendous glare against a western night. They should paint pictures against the backdrops of imaginations.

Where will one find more of the elements of romance than this? A Persian prince writing his name upon the greasy register of an oil-field hotel, a German art student, a journalist prospecting for color and news, a Hungarian clinging to a battered violin and making music that the oil-field dance halls would have none of, because of its strangeness, its lack of "pep," but which made big men shiver, and men who were given to moods grow restless and unhappy. The gold rush of '49, the Klondike; these were no more than, not as much as, the gold rush to the Yates Pool in 1928.

The men who are making history in the oil industry are as intrepid and hardy and resourceful as the men who made gold history in 1849. They are for the most part men who, back in 1917 when America entered the war, grasped adventure by the tail and have never been able to let go. Oil fields roaring in, gas flares on a thousand desolate hills, a vast plan of empire building in a new West.

They are not soft young men, they are bronzed, clear-eyed and amazingly optimistic and good-natured. Their success stories will not be known until the unwritten annals of tomorrow are published. The dizzy manner in which they build fortunes in a day, lose them overnight, and regain them the next day, would be slightly disconcerting to the average writer of success stories; but for a writer of action stories—that is different.

I am over twenty years old and I am proudly American, and I have never written a book, nor attempted to write one—which disproves the manuscript reader's contention, if nothing else does—but if I am ever overtaken by the desire to write, I shall not go to New York. G. G.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

Housing Some 5000 Persons

GENEVA sits modestly in its limelight, and it requires more than half a dozen Prime Ministers or a score of Foreign Secretaries to arouse any public interest. But, spurred on by a flock of rumors that the great Disarmament Conference of 1932 might be held elsewhere, local authorities have been bestirring themselves unprecedentedly to assure League officials that Geneva is thoroughly able to entertain the 5000 or more persons who may gather for the disarmament meetings. The conference, it is expected, will be complicated and may extend more than six months. Large groups of delegates, experts, secretaries, and observers will be present. Six large halls may be needed to accommodate six chief commissions. Offices will be required for many delegations. No meeting since the Versailles Conference will have been larger or more elaborate.

* * *

Four Hundred Years Ago!

The days of the glorious anniversaries for Geneva—political and religious—arrive. Four hundred years ago, in 1531, the Reformation, which later made Geneva its capital, was beginning to take root here vigorously. John Calvin, it is true, was still leading a pleasant and studious life in Paris, wavering in his choice of a career. But Farel and others were preaching in Geneva, and up and down all the country lying between the Jura and the lakes. Berne—then the strongest political and military force in Switzerland—gave the movement every support. Evangelists from Neuchatel, helped by others from Zurich and Basel, were preaching the new doctrine. Many bourgeois families were "infected with heresy," said d'Ayman de Lullin, who governed Vaud for the Duke of Savoy. Pope Clement VII told the Duke of Savoy to "keep his eye on Geneva, which is turning Lutheran a great deal too rapidly." But the seed was sown too deeply to be uprooted, and from 1531 onward the Reformation grew swiftly to stature.

* * *

Union For Social Art

Impresarios have always known that the humblest audiences are the best audiences, and Geneva has several organizations whose object is to bring entertainment and art within the reach of the lowliest citizens of the canton. Concerts, moving-picture performances, or plays at which the price of admission ranges from twenty-five to fifty centimes—five to ten cents—are frequent occasions. The bargain performances are not bribes in the ordinary clientèle, but are specifically designed for those members of the public who cannot afford more. The "cinéma populaire" has fortnightly productions during the winter, at which only the merest pittance is charged, and the evenings are very merry. The Union for Social Art arranges, for instance, that when an artist or group of artists has been successful in a series of concerts either a special concert or a generous section of the ordinary concerts is available at modest prices.

* * *

What to Do With Profits?

So successful were Swiss women with their exposition "Saffa," which was held in 1928, that they are now embarrassed with an overflow of profits. Half of the profits have been distributed among the larger women's organizations of the country, but there are 352,230 francs—about $70,446—left over. A committee has the difficult task of disposing of this fund to the best advantage, but no decision has been reached.

* * *

Peace And The Grocer

Some eighty international organizations in Geneva are working in one way or another for peace, but the Year Book which amasses this impressive total does not mention the International Grocer. World Peace Through Groceries is perhaps a novel crusade, but it is none the less appealing. Our grocer has theories. He also applies them. It is his special function to supply the many foreign residents of Geneva with the very national specialties for which their mouths have been watering. When, mellowed and satisfied with this taste of the homeland, the customers are in a receptive mood, our grocer introduces to them the advantages and delicacies of other lands. When, for example, a Boston Genevan was delighted to find a favorite brand of baked beans, our grocer called to her attention the interesting advantages of a haunch of reindeer meat from Lapland. And the homesick Lapp, when he calls, not only gets his reindeer meat, but is recommended to try baked beans on the side. Our grocer is waiting for the Great Emergency. Then, for example, the Lappish delegate, like a stubborn little boy, will refuse to agree with anybody else, and will resist every attempt at pacification for some cause which the political experts cannot diagnose. Then our grocer, armed with a beautifully stringy reindeer cutlet, will save the League.

Marathon EXTRA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Marathon EXTRA

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Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 122

ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HENIGAN WINS MARATHON

WILD BEAVER COME AT CALL OF PROTECTOR

Grey Owl, Apache, Once a Trapper, Now Befriends Denizens of Woods

FUR BEARERS FIND FRIEND, NOT A FOE

Shiest of Wild Things Come at His Call, Feed Out of Hand, Even Live in His Cabin

The following account of Grey Owl and his life with his beaver friends in southeastern Quebec, showing the urgent need for protection of these busy four-legged builders of the Canadian streams, is contributed by Mr. Roberts, who had been sent out some hundreds of miles into the wilderness by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to obtain the story.*

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Wnack! The Indian slaps his canoe paddle sharply on the water.

And presently, while the ripples still dance in the golden sunset light, the surface of the lake is furrowed by a number of little arrow-shaped noses, hastening in his direction. Sharp claws clutch at the gunwhales and pudgy brown objects are clambering aboard, dragging their thick trowel-like tails after them.

They are the "Little People," the beaver, come at the call of their friend, Grey Owl.

For though they have been hunted relentlessly by man for centuries, this man's love destroys their fear, and brings them to romp like puppies about his cabin floor and to sleep snuggled in his arms.

My own unforgettable visit with Grey Owl was in the middle of the white Canada winter. The lake was frozen solid and covered with snow, so that our trip across it to the beaver colony was by snow shoe instead of canoe.

"How kola!" called Grey Owl.

We instinctively held our breath to listen, peering down a hole in the big white mound. But not so much as a squeak betrayed the presence of the "Little People" asleep in the bedroom of their orderly house which, if it had not been for the passage melted by their breath, might have been thought as empty of life as the silent snow-sheeted wilderness around it. Grey Owl recovered the aperture with

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Russia Boycotts Canadian Products As Embargo Reply

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 20—The Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade has just published an order establishing a thorough-going boycott against Canada, forbidding Soviet commercial agencies to purchase goods of Canadian origin or utilize Canadian ships.

This is avowedly a reprisal against the sweeping embargo which Canada laid on Soviet products, and is characteristic of the present Soviet policy of using imports to protect exports.

Another illustration of this policy was withdrawal of the recent order prohibiting importation of Soviet fowl and eggs, which apparently followed a strong hint that this prohibition might cause cessation or reduction of Soviet industrial orders in Austria. Further and less direct, but perhaps a more important manifestation of this policy, was placing of supplementary orders valued at 300,000,000 marks, in Germany, simultaneously with a 44-per cent reduction of Soviet orders with America during the first quarter of the year, unsatisfactory credit conditions, and the American embargo on Soviet timber products, being factors effecting diminution of American purchases.

The Soviet newspaper, For Industrialization, today discusses at some length the advantages and possibilities of a Soviet-German economic collaboration, characterizing recent orders with Germany as a mere beginning, "which must be prolonged through mutual efforts."

The newspaper refers to the immense import possibilities connected with the development of the huge Ural Kuznetzk iron, steel and coal projects planned during the next seven years, and argues that with industrialization, the Soviet Union will not diminish but will increase its significance as a market, and contends that Germany's competitive interests dictate cultivation of this market.

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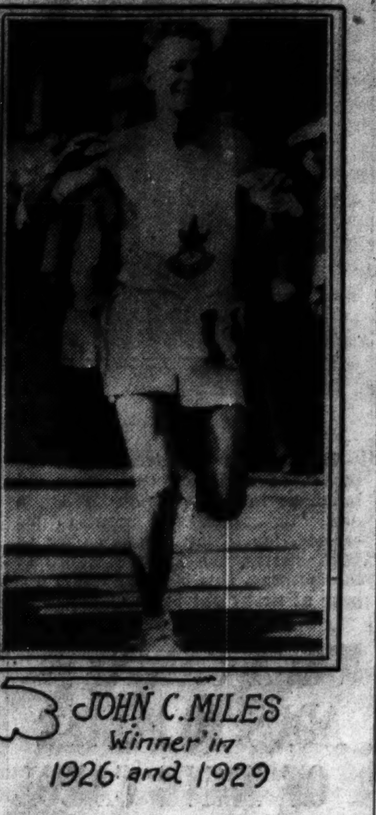
Makers of Patriots' Day Marathon History

KARL Y. KOSKI

GEORGE V. BROWN
Starter
WILLIAM J. KENNEDY
Winner in 1917
CLARENCE H. DE MAR
Winner in
1911
1922
1923
1924
1927
1928
1930
WILLIAM J. BINGHAM
Referee
MARATHON TEAM TROPHY



Bankrupt Farm Plan Voted By Geneva Board

$50,000,000 World Credit Bank Planned to Aid Eastern Europe's Farmers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 20—A plan for rescuing bankrupt European farmers was officially voted by a sub-committee of the European Federation Commission today.

Organization of an international agricultural mortgage credit company under the auspices of the League of Nations is the basis of the new relief. The plan was recently drafted by financial experts and its indorsement today by representatives of the chief European countries brings the project near to practical realization.

Final approval by the Council of the League of Nations will be sought in May, but pending its ratification an organizing committee will complete all practical arrangements so that the new company will be able to begin work as soon as the convention is in force. It is expected the first issue of shares will take place next autumn.

The purpose of the new international bank is to alleviate the burdens which weigh on agricultural production in southeastern and eastern European countries, and to improve methods of cultivation and cut the expenses, which at present ruin European farming. The new bank will be a limited liability company placed on a strictly rational business basis.

The preliminary guarantee for security of the capital invested will be supplemented by other guarantees provided by the governments concerned which will entitle them to supervise the new company's activities as an organ of public utility.

The activities of the new bank will consist in granting long or medium term loans to national credit mortgage companies which will lend these funds upon first mortgages on agricultural exploitations in the contracting countries; in issuing and negotiating bonds the redemption value

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

'Sound Pictures' Find Noise Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—A new kind of "sound picture" is being "shot" in this vicinity by Dr. William Braid White, acoustical expert.

Dr. White, with the apparatus he has developed for photographing sound, has started out to discover the cause and cure of the noise produced by street cars and trains in motion.

Equipped with his microphone and sound-recording apparatus, Dr. White recently took a trip on one of the cars of the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad to make some pictures, not of what he saw, but of what he heard. His experiments are being made on behalf of the Chicago Noise Abatement Commission, of which he is consultant on acoustical matters, in coöperation with the American Steel & Wire Company, of which he is research director.

One of the findings Dr. White reported was that seats upholstered with mohair velvet absorb more of this misdirected energy called noise than seats covered with rattan, for he rode in two cars, with different upholstery and took pictures of the noises in each one. The velvet-upholstered seats, he found, have the quality of absorbing more of the higher frequencies, which are more disturbing to the ear and thus make for quieter and more enjoyable riding.

ANTI-NARCOTIC BILLS SIGNED

Special The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Two bills, designed to strengthen the laws prohibiting the use of narcotic drugs were signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 18. Both are modeled after Canadian statutes.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY RICH IN TRADITION

Founded 200 Years Ago Its Name Is Famed in Irish History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The elder the Royal Dublin Society grows the more virile and enterprising it becomes. This year, in addition to the great annual spring show, which promises to eclipse in interest and scope any of its brilliant predecessors, a program of festivities to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the society's foundation on June 25, 1731, has been planned on a scale reminiscent of the spacious Georgian days, when Dublin ranked as one of the great capitals of Europe.

The occasion is worthy of high honor, for apart from the fact that the R. D. S. has the distinction of being the forerunner of most of the world's learned societies, its long record of service provides the first instance of a bicentenary celebration recorded in the annals of Irish history.

It is, somehow, difficult to realize that it came into existence long before the United States of America appeared on the map, when steam as a source of power was unknown, when merchandise was transported by pack horses and passengers by stage coach or sedan chair.

First Railway Built

The R. D. S. was a century old when its president, in company with a chosen few, witnessed the turning of the first sod in the building of the first Irish railway—the Dublin to Kingstown line—constructed by William Dargan, the son of a Carlow farmer.

Mr. Dargan later was responsible for the whole Irish railroad system and became one of the Royal Dublin Society's most honored and active members. Out of his own pocket he expended £80,000 on the erection of a building to house the exhibits and extend the scope of the society's great industrial exhibition of 1853.

It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the R. D. S. should have included in their exhibits at the forthcoming spring show a fine display of locomotives and rolling stock to demonstrate railway development. Oddly enough, this is also the centenary year of the Irish railroads.

The Royal Dublin Society's association with railway work was, however,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Council Approves French Navy Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 20—The council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of President Doumergue, this morning approved instructions to naval experts meeting with Italian and British delegates in London. This is taken to mean that France will soon resume an active part in the negotiations.

Instructions, the nature of which has not been divulged, were drawn up by Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Charles Dumont, Minister of Marine. The latter returned Saturday from a tour of Tunis with President Doumergue.

René Massigli, French expert whose presence is eagerly awaited in London, will start soon for the British capital, but at this time his departure from Paris has not been fixed.

FORMER MARATHON WINNERS

	H.	M.	S.
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1898—[illegible], Cambridge, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1899—[illegible], Cambridge, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1907—[illegible] West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1914—[illegible], Hamilton Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41 1-5
1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16 2-5
1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37 1-5
1919—C. W. A. Linder, Norja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13 2-5
1920—Peter Trivoulidas, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57 3-5
1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	*2	18	10
1923—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47 2-5
1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	29	40 1-5
1925—C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C.	2	33	- 3-5
1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40 2-5
1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	40	22 1-5
1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	37	7 4-5
1929—J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	‡2	33	8 4-5
1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	34	48 1-5

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 209-yard course run in 1924, 1925 and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 26 miles 385 yards.

Historic Ride of Paul Revere Reënacted, Crowds Line Roads to Lexington

A hurry of hoofs in the village street stirred citizens of Lexington long before cockcrow this morning.

The midnight ride of Paul Revere, famous in song and story, was reenacted today as Lexington celebrated the 156th anniversary of the battle held on its village green one April morning in "75."

Robert Milam of Lexington, impersonating the doughty Boston coppersmith, saw no "gilded weathercock swim in the moonlight as he passed." A silver crescent moon had disappeared behind the western woods long before he was in the saddle, but spring was in the cool night air as "Revere" reined up at the door of the Hancock-Clarke House to arouse its sleeping occupants before the sound of galloping hoofs faded along the macadam road that leads to Concord town.

Soon after the rider passed, the long roll was sounded on a drum. Red flares sprang up around the green. "Minute Men" began to pour in from all directions. It was the first occasion in modern times that a midnight gathering had taken place on the battle green. Searchlights played across the common. The fire whistle blew the year 1775. For an interval of seven minutes, church bells rang.

Capt. Ezra F. Breed, commanding the present Lexington Minute Men's organization, had his command fall in on the line from where the first Minute Men looked across to Maj. Pitcairn's red coats. Here the men waited until someone ran onto the green from the direction of Boston with the word that the enemy was not coming. Away marched the men to Buckman Tavern to await the second call, which came at daylight, all according to the old legend.

At 10 o'clock a parade was held, from Massachusetts Avenue to Lincoln Street to the Lexington Playground. A halt was made before the monument on the Lexington Battle Green. Veterans of the Civil, Spanish and World Wars were in the line with school cadets and Girl and Boy Scout organizations. At the head of the Lexington Minute Men went a reproduction of the famous Bedford Flag, the only one which was carried by the first Minute Men when they marched to the support of their countrymen at Concord Bridge.

A one-horse chaise, occupied by Mrs. Charles M. Collins and Arthur F. Tucker, who were dressed in Colonial costume, drove up to the green during the halt in the parade. Shortly after noon "Paul Revere," sent out

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Washington Elm 'Grandson' Planted

A "grandson" of the original Washington elm was planted this morning on the Cambridge Common, near Mason Street, by M. Lyle Spencer, president of the University of Washington and donor of the tree. It is hoped that, through this action, the historic elm will once more cast its shadow upon the green of the Common.

Mr. Spencer attended Patriots' Day exercises as a guest of the city of Cambridge. He has been presented a set of book ends made from the wood of the original tree and also a portrait of this historic elm, under which Gen. George Washington assumed leadership of the Colonial Army on July 3, 1775.

Two slips of this old elm were planted on the campus of the University of Washington by Arthur J. Collins, a university alumnus. They developed well and became fused, now being regarded as one tree. The tree which was planted on the Cambridge Common is the result of the efforts of Ludwig Metyger, a university gardener who succeeded in getting a good, hardy slip which has developed into this worthy grandson of the original. The tree is at present about 12 to 15 feet high.

United States Orders Ships To Honduras

No Intervention Proposed, Says Stimson, Who Reports Nicaragua as Quieting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—With the apparent subsiding of bandit operations on the east coast in Nicaragua the outbreak of a revolutionary movement in neighboring Honduras has caused the State Department to order naval vessels and troops to this newly disturbed section.

In dispatching these armed forces the Government here made it clear that this was done solely as a precautionary measure and that there was no intention of intervening between the warring factions. The situation in Honduras, it was stressed, is different from that in Nicaragua.

In Honduras the Government is being attacked by revolutionaries who are not disturbing neutrals. The State Department has been advised for some time, it was indicated, that a revolution was brewing in Honduras. A severely depressed economic situation there caused much disaffection against the Government.

The purpose of the United States in sending ships to Honduras, it was explained, was solely to "get our people out of the way of the warring groups." The United States Government does not intend intervening or sending troops into the interior.

The ships being rushed to Honduras were dispatched at the specific request of American consuls at the four endangered east coast ports, Ceiba, Port Castilla, Tela, and Port Cortez. American women and children in the Truxillo district have been concentrated at Port Castilla as a precaution.

The State Department reports that there are 1252 Americans in the affected region, 300 at Ceiba, 247 at Castilla, 333 at Tela, and 372 at Cortez. The cruiser Memphis is on the way from Puerto Cabezas, Nic., to Ceiba. Before departing from Puerto Cabezas, the Memphis disembarked a landing party of marines for the protection of this place against bandits until the arrival of the gunboat Asheville, which is coming from Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, where it has been stationed.

The light cruiser Trenton is on its way to Castilla, as is also a United Fruit Company ship. The naval ship Marblehead is en route to Cortez, and a fruit company vessel to Tela. These ships will be available for evacuating Americans should the necessity arise.

With the dispatch of the three naval craft to Honduras the United States

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Giants Beat Braves, 4-3, On Triple And Wild Pitch in 8th

A triple by Bill Terry and a wild pitch by Bruce Cunningham, who had relieved Fred Frankhouse in the first of the eighth inning, enabled the New York Giants to defeat the Boston Braves at Braves Field this morning, 4 to 3.

Terry opened the eighth with a long drive to right center field, good enough for three bases. Cunningham came into the box and the first ball he threw went wild and the New York first baseman crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run.

John Berly, a young right-hander whom the Giants purchased from Rochester of the International League, pitched eight innings and to the first man in the ninth, to be relieved at that time by Joe Heving.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0—	4	9	3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	8	0

Batteries—Berly, Heving and O'Farrell; Frankhouse, Cunningham and Cronin. Winning pitcher—Berly. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Jorda. Time—1h. 49m.

HENIGAN HOLDS HIS LEAD GOING INTO LAST 3 MILES

Henigan Sets Pace Crossing Lake Street, 21 Miles From Start, With Fagerlund Running Two Minutes Behind

KOMONEN LEADS, DE MAR THIRD, IN TROT THROUGH FRAMINGHAM

Cerny Ahead of 186 Other Starters at First Control Point, Ashland, With Pawson, MacLeod and Komonen at His Heels

James Henigan, Medford A. A., first. Time—2h. 46m. 45 4-5s.

Fred J. Ward Jr. of the Millrose A. A., New York, was second. His time was 2:49:03 2-5.

Karl Y. Koski, New York, third. 2:53:27 3-5.

Fagerland, fourth, and De Mar, fifth.

By the Associated Press

One hundred and eighty-seven runners were sent away sharply at noon today from Hopkinton in the start of the 34th annual Marathon of the Boston Athletic Association. The weather was clear and warm.

Among the runners in the pack that jumped off from the starting line was the veteran Clarence H. De Mar, seven times winner and favorite in today's race; John C. Miles of Hamilton, Ont., winner in 1926 and 1929, and holder of the time record of 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s. for the course; Carl W. A. Linder of the Boston A. A., winner in 1919; William J. Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., winner in 1917, and several who finished among the first 10 last year.

These others, considered as leading contenders, include Willie Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, who finished second to De Mar last year, and his team mate, Karl Y. Koski, who finished third. John Cuthbert of Guelph, Ontario, who won the 1931 Toronto Marathon, and Frank Cerny, winner of this year's Pittsburgh Marathon, were other entries.

Cerny took the lead soon after the start, and at the first checking point, Ashland, approximately three miles from the start, was heading the pack only a couple of yards in front of Leslie Pawson of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Y. M. C. A., John MacLeod of the Dorchester Club, winner of this year's Cathedral run, and David Komonen of Toronto. In another group a few yards farther back were Melvin R. Burt of Dorchester, John E. Peck of the Washington (D. C.) K. of C., and Jimmy Henigan of the Medford A. A.

Clarence De Mar and Koski were in another bunch about 15 yards behind the leaders and Kennedy was in about thirtieth place.

Komonen Goes Into Lead

Komonen went ahead of Cerny in the run into Framingham, six miles from the start, and was timed there in 33m. 3 4-5s.

De Mar had worked his way up toward the front and was running in third place as the leaders went through Framingham. David Fagerlund of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, had moved up into fourth place, not far behind De Mar. Pawson, Henigan, MacLeod and Johnny Miles followed in order after Fagerlund.

Among those trailing after Miles were John Semple of the Lynn, Mass., Y. M. C. A.; Arthur Gastrin of the Millrose A. A., Albert "Whitey" Michelsen of Millrose A. A., Joseph Quirk of the Dorchester Club, and Koski and Willie Kryonen of the Finnish-American A. C.

Komonen kept his place at the head of the procession through the five-mile stretch from Framingham into Natick, approximately 11 miles from the start, where he was clocked at 12:55:29.

He was about 20 yards ahead of Henigan and Fagerlund. Fifty yards farther behind was a group which included De Mar, Semple, John Jakela of the Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., Koski, Gavrin and Quirk.

Pass Wellesley Square

At Wellesley Square, practically the halfway mark in the race, Komonen and Henigan were running together in the lead. They were timed at 1:13:40.

David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., was in third place and was timed at 1:15 and immediately in back of him was De Mar.

The temperature was officially reported as 77 and the sun beat down on the runners from a clear sky. It was generally expected to favor the veterans, particularly De Mar, who showed no effects from the heat as he plodded smoothly along, apparently making his own pace.

John Jakela, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, and Koski were running together only a few steps behind De Mar and they were followed in turn by Con Olson, of the Buccaneers A. A. of Sydney Mines, N. S., Semple and Quirk.

Michelsen, Johnny Miles and Willie Kyronen were in a group of a half dozen that passed the halfway point about 7 minutes behind the leaders.

The time to Wellesley Square did not indicate a record in today's race, as the leaders were nearly three minutes behind the mark of 1:10:45 to this point. From this point on changes in the lineup were in prospect. Leaving Wellesley the runners faced the long, hard grind over Wellesley hills and through Newton.

De Mar Ahead of 1930 Time

De Mar's own time to Wellesley Square, however, was better than his mark last year, when he passed that point in an hour and 20 minutes. His time for the entire course last year was 2h. 34m. 48 1-5s.

Komonen failed to hold his place in the four mile stretch from Wellesley to the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale, and the veteran Henigan was leading at that point. His time was 1:40:08, approximately four minutes behind the record. The distance is about 17 miles from the start.

Fagerlund was in second place, about 100 yards behind Henigan, and Komonen, in third place, was nearly 300 yards in back of the leader.

De Mar was fourth, approximately eight minutes in back of Henigan. De Mar was running on the sidewalk.

The effects of the first hard hill, which the runners encountered before reaching Auburndale, were apparent as they arrived at this point. Several of them stopped to splash water over themselves, among them Johnny Miles, who was timed at 1:54. The blistering sun also made its effects evident in the lobster red faces and arms of the runners.

Ahead of Miles and in a group some distance behind De Mar were about 10 runners, including Jakela, Koski, Fred J. Ward of the Millrose A. A., Olson, Gavrin, Quirk, Karl Linder of the Boston A. A., winner in 1919, and Percy Wyer of Toronto.

Leaving Auburndale the runners faced another hill-climbing stretch.

At Lake Street, approximately 21 miles from the start, Henigan was still in the lead. He was timed at 2:07:25.

Fagerlund was in second place. His time was 2:09:10.

All Running Smoothly

Clarence De Mar passed the Lake Street point at 2:14:10, running neck and neck with John Jakela. They were in third place. Nearly 100 yards behind them was Komonen, followed by Koski.

All of the leaders appeared in fairly good condition and running smoothly as they headed into the city for the last five miles.

Percy Wyer of Toronto passed Lake Street at 2:20:15 and close behind him was Paul DeBruyn of New York.

Henigan held his lead at Coolidge Corner, about three miles from the finish. His time there was 2:25:20.

Fagerlund continued to hold second place at Coolidge Corner and was timed there in 2 hrs. 29 min.

Poland Upholds Agent at Danzig

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, April 20—Expressing confidence that the League of Nations at the coming May session of the council will strengthen the protection now afforded to Poles in Danzig, the Polish Government refuses to accept the resignation of Henry K. Strassburger, Polish General Commissioner in Danzig. His resignation was part of the sharp campaign initiated in Warsaw in the interest of Polish citizens in Danzig.

In a sense it is the counterpart to the German agitation in behalf of the German minority in Upper Silesia, and forecasts considerable activity in Geneva.

The Polish Government admits the justice of the motives given by Mr. Strassburger in resigning. It is convinced that the circumstances inducing his resignation, namely his inability to defend Polish citizens in Danzig against violence, arose independently of his activities and will find a right adjustment by the League of Nations' competent authorities. Therefore, having full confidence in him, the Government cannot grant his request for resigning his post.

UNION LOSES CHARTER FOR VIOLATING PACT

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America on Saturday revoked the charter of a Philadelphia local for failure to abide by the results of arbitration. The ousted organization is local No. 25, upholstery workers of Philadelphia. The decree is effective as of last Tuesday.

SPAIN MAINTAINS MADRID'S EDICT OF GOOD ORDER

Great Labor Parade Pays Tribute to Leader Who Spurned 'Red' Policies

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, April 20 — Yesterday Madrid witnessed an act of reverent homage by all sections of labor to the memory of Pablo Iglesias, known as the "grandad" of Spanish Socialism, and nothing could have more fittingly rounded off the events of the last week.

After this remarkable token of the civic sense of Spain's organized proletariat, the legend that this country is at the mercy of the "army" will certainly have to be revised. No less than 86 workers' associations, with their various banners formed a procession more than a mile long which started from Independence Square, sacred to the memory of the popular revolt against Napoleon, and made its way quietly and in perfect order to Señor Iglesias's last resting place in a civil cemetery.

The light frocks of the women, contrasting with the men's dark suits and flaming red flags and banners, made a feast of color. More impressive, however, than the pageantry was the discipline.

Thousands in Procession

It is estimated that 120,000 persons took part in the procession, which included the present Socialist ministers, the civil governor, the Mayor of Madrid and all other leading figures of Spanish Socialism and visiting foreign journalists of the Socialist cause.

It was Señor Iglesias who in inaugurating organized labor in Spain, set his face firmly against any Communist tendencies. His work has been worthily carried out by his successors in the Casa del Pueblo, or the People's Palace, and the Finance Minister, Indalecio Prieto, struck just the right note in saying that no words in praise of Señor Iglesias could be such a monument to him as this spectacle of order and reverence.

Progress toward normality continues swift and sure. Today university life is being resumed throughout Spain and teachers and students have been severally urged to avoid all recriminations for the past.

An excellent impression has been made by the Ministry of the Interior's special instructions to the new civil governors. They may be summed up as "no politics; no dire penalty." And positively the governors are bidden to make a tour of their respective provinces within a fortnight to see for themselves what individual problems must be tackled, and then report on them.

Constituents Give Pledges

The Government's hand is strengthened by a statement on behalf of the constituent group that they are prepared to support the new Government, and even take service under it when it has been legalized by a constituent assembly.

In addition to the plan of Army reform, which has already been approved by the Cabinet, greatest satisfaction, has been expressed that within its first week the Republican Government has ventured to annul the so-called "law of jurisdiction," one of most widely unpopular measures of monarchiacal régime.

Dating from 1906, and passed ironically enough by a Liberal government, this law placed the army in a privileged position and in earlier years it was the cause of much ill feeling between the military and Spaniards conscious of their civic rights. Henceforth as regards criticism, military persons will come under the law of the land like any other civilians.

In deference to long standing popular grievances, the public prosecutor, Angell Galarza, who has only just emerged from prison, is at once setting legal machinery in motion to "assess the responsibilities for national disorder."

Action is to be taken on the following points: First, collapse of the high commission in Morocco in 1921, for which Don Alfonso des Bourbon, as he is now called, Gen. Damasa Berenguer, and one or two others are held answerable; second, administration and conduct of the dictatorship; third, revision of the emergency action which resulted in the shooting of Capt. Fermyn Galan and Gardia Hernandez, now martyrs of the republic, in connection with the military revolt last year. A decree has been published conferring life pensions on the families of these two captives.

The royal military household has now been disbanded. Orders have been given for all royal employees to be struck of the lists. Moneys hitherto employed for civic lists are being applied at once to the relief of unemployment in Adalusia.

SCOTS FARMERS QUIT CROPS FOR STOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH, Scot.—A further decline in the arable land in Scotland has been shown in the recent agricultural returns for Scotland. The arable area amounts to 3,086,000 acres, and is the smallest recorded since 1866, when returns were first taken. The drop since 1929 is 19,000 acres. There has, however, been an increase of 11,000 acres in permanent grass, but the total area under crops and grass is less by 8000 acres. There has also been a decrease in oats and potatoes.

Cattle and sheep show a good increase. Scottish farmers are concentrating today on live stock. Farm labor has dropped from 118,034 in 1929 to 113,900.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Crime Emphasis In Press Called 'Demoralizing'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20 — The tendency of American newspapers to emphasize crime news was described by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, who spent the week-end here, as "very demoralizing."

"There is no doubt," he said, "that a great deal of the newspapers' description of crime brings about imitation." The activities of such men as Alphonse Capone and news of large funerals for gangsters, their charities and expensive personal habits were condemned specifically as bad influences.

Being in Kentucky, where legalizer race-track gambling has been an issue and may figure in the state political campaign this year Mr. Wickersham took occasion to denounce such class legislation as "legalized gambling at race tracks when it is illegal to gamble elsewhere."

Such discrimination is bad, he said, and such exemptions cannot be explained. Citing as examples those countries where legalized lotteries exist, he asserted that "gambling is more destructive to the morale of a people than anything else because the people learn to rely on chance rather than on industry and thrift."

Mr. Wickersham denounced as "nonsense," wet reports that President Hoover persuaded the commission to abandon a tentative resolution in favor of abandoning the Eighteenth Amendment. Conclusions in the commission's prohibition report, which have been attacked by some critics as inconsistent with statements of individual members of the commission, were termed by Mr. Wickersham as interpretations of persons who were looking for discrepancies.

Reiterating his personal attitude he continued, "I do not favor repealing the Eighteenth Amendment until a longer and more perfectly organized effort to enforce it has been made."

The most constructive part of the commission's work, in his opinion, he said, was the recommendation for establishment of federal juvenile courts. "The federal judicial system has no machinery for dealing with juvenile delinquents," Mr. Wickersham said, "and since criminals start young nowadays, some provision should be made to stop them before they develop, for we are grappling with the roots of crime when we deal with the young criminal."

Mr. Wickersham visited William Marshall Bullitt, who was Solicitor-General of the United States under the Taft Administration while Mr. Wickersham was Attorney-General.

MANITOBANS TO GET TEMPORARY RELIEF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A bill authorizing a temporary moratorium in Manitoba is before the provincial Legislature and is receiving support from all groups in the house because it is designed to provide relief from financial stress both for farmers and urban residents.

The bill has passed its second reading and Labor members particularly said they will endeavor to obtain an enlargement of the act before it receives its final reading. Under the terms of the bill, foreclosure proceedings against farms and urban homes will be prevented by the issuance of a certificate by the debt adjustment commissioner to whom it must be shown that such a respite will help the applicant reëstablish himself.

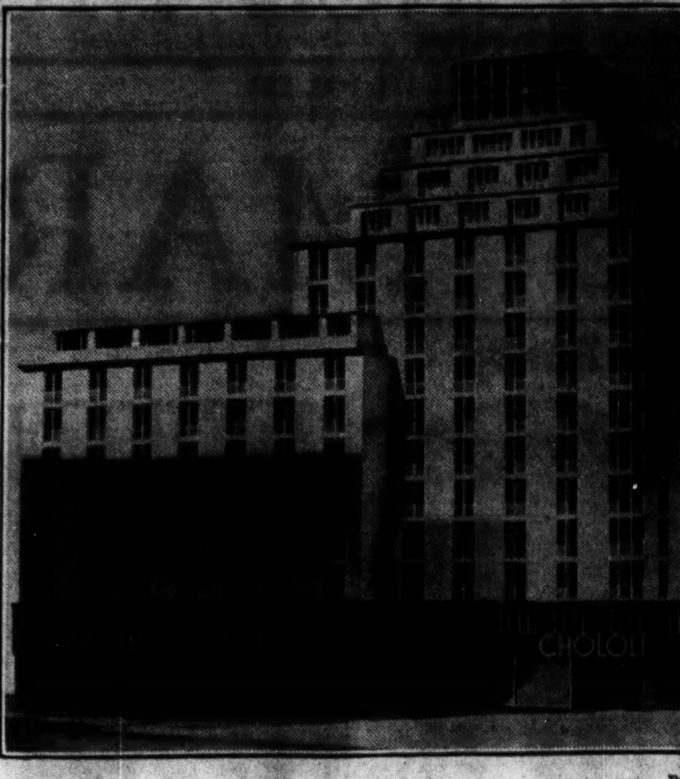
HUGE ILLICIT STILL SEIZED IN WINNIPEG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.— Excise officers, raiding a large building in an industrial district of Winnipeg, uncovered a huge illicit still of more than 1000 gallons capacity, in full working order. On the premises they also found 3800 gallons of mash bubbling in large barrels.

Not only was the still one of the largest ever seized in western Canada, but it was very cleverly concealed. When captured the still was warm indicating that the raid had interrupted its operation. The distillers had evidently made good their escape through secret passages or exits, none of which were visible to the officers.

Old Vienna to Try Modern Dress



By permission Messrs. Theiss & H. Jaksch

SKYSCRAPER PLANNED IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—In the Herrengasse, the center of some of the finest old buildings in the Austrian capital, a new "skyscraper" is soon to be erected. Stretching almost as far as Michaelertor, the lower entrance to the Hofburg, this building would appear at first sight to be quite out of keeping with such venerable surroundings; but the architects have been careful to make it conform as nearly as possible to the environs, and it is expected that the general effect will be harmonious. The new skyscraper will be about 160 feet high, and consist of 12 stories, above which will be two extra ones having glass walls. The whole building, which will be of steel and concrete, will be centrally heated by fuel oil, and all the terraces above 80 feet will have special fire escapes. Business premises, offices and private flats will be housed here.

IORGA CABINET ADDS TO POWER OF KING CAROL

Political Leaders Fail to Reach Agreement on Coalition Rule

By R. H. MARKHAM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20—At last the long awaited "government of personalities," or in starker terms a dictatorial cabinet, has come into being in Rumania.

The new ministerial council is not dependent upon Parliament nor on political parties but upon King Carol.

Going over the heads of politicians he is attempting to govern through his own agents. Ever since his return nine months ago many have been demanding that he take the power from the hands of bungling political chiefs and intrust it to disinterested and effective administrators.

Adverse to unparliamentary methods King Carol avoided this step and, though gradually assuming a more and more predominant rôle in managing affairs, he kept insisting that all parties unite in a concentration cabinet under a nonpartisan leader like Nicholas Titulescu to carry out a long program of drastic economic and administrative reforms.

During the crisis just closed he even gave politicians 15 days to work out a satisfactory combination, but in vain. Mr. Titulescu also gave up, not desiring to head a dictatorship, so the King had to resort to a group of bold individuals.

The chief figure in the new Cabinet is M. Argetoianu. He has had much political experience, is forceful, an excellent economist. It is he who is expected to keep the "extreme elements" in place.

For six months Mr. Argetoianu has been urging the King to establish a "cabinet of personalities" capable of inaugurating a new régime and it was expected be would be Premier.

The second well-known member of the new Cabinet is Mihail Manoilescu, a personal friend of the King. He is young and self-confident and is determined to organize the whole economic life of Rumania in state trusts.

Prof. Nicholas Iorga, the new Premier, though well known in American and English university circles and highly esteemed in nearly every European capital, has been singularly unsuccessful as a politician.

He has long advocated a dictatorship and ardently aspired to be head of the "cabinet of personalities."

Rumania's New Premier Advocates Strict Economy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20—Almost ready to take the oath of office, the Titulescu Cabinet collapsed, resulting in Nicholas Titulescu's returning the mandate. Prof. Nicholas Iorga, former tutor of King Carol, immediately formed a cabinet of savants, technicians, "personalities" and diplomats free from political ties.

Interviewed at the palace immediately following taking the oath, Professor Iorga sent good wishes to the United States which he recently visited and admired. He is known as one of Rumania's most outspoken men and among its most distinguished savants, being rector of the University of Bucharest. In him as Premier and Minister of Public Instruction the student antisemitic activity has its greatest foe. Realization of Professor Iorga's ideals for the country would mean a march forward under western methods.

Addressing the foreign press, Professor Iorga stated he is an adversary of the theory of big programs, that the country is only inert and needs self-confidence based on sincere work. He says he is against all forms of dictatorships; that the people must govern themselves, and that strict economy must prevail without further loans.

Governors Outline French Lick Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Four general subjects, non-controversial in nature, will occupy the attention of the national governors' conference at French Lick, Ind., June 1, 2 and 3, Norman C. Case, Governor of Rhode Island, chairman of the conference executive committee, announced here last night following a two-day meeting.

Governor Case and George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, left Albany for their homes today, John G. Pollard, Governor of Virginia and Cary A. Hardee, one-time governor of Florida, having left yesterday after a visit to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park.

The subjects to be discussed in formal papers at the conference are excessive cost of local government, land utilization and state planning, motor safety and executive duties and responsibilities. Prohibition, water power and other issues with political implications were definitely ruled out, Governor Case stating that it is a rule of the conference "to discuss state rather than national problems except where national problems affect state interests."

PLEA FOR TARIFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Appeal for increased duties on imported sewing machines to enable Australians to develop their own manufactures in this line was made at a Tariff Board hearing.

FINNS CHARGE PERSECUTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Government Asked to Get Restoration of Rights Under Dorpat Treaty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 20—Prominent citizens of Finland have addressed a strongly worded protest to the Government against an alleged persecution of Finnish citizens in the neighboring provinces of Soviet Russia.

The Government is asked to take all possible measures to restore to the Finnish inhabitants of Soviet Carelia and Ingria the rights accorded to them in the Dorpat treaty of 1920.

If the Soviet Government persists in the present oppression, the letter insists, Finland should appeal to the League of Nations and to international public opinion.

It is pointed out that the Dorpat treaty promised East Carelia self-determination and the Ingrian Finns cultural automomy. But the Soviet Government has incorporated several purely Russian districts with Carelia so as to make the Finns a minority and incapable of voting self-determination. Russians also have been established in Ingria to overwhelm the Finns.

Many Finns have been deported from Ingria and Carelia to other parts of Russia. If Russia refuses to discontinue its policy of deportation it is asked to permit the Finns to leave Russia, and if they emigrate that the American Red Cross be asked to assist liberated Ingrians.

Soviet Press Reacts Sharply

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 20—The Soviet press today reacts sharply to the agitation of Finland against the alleged deportation of Finnish peasants. Comment of Pravda in this connection is typical: "The Finnish press," it says, "has raised an hysterical outcry, attempting to depict the measures directed against Kulak elements in the Leningrad region as an annihilation of the Ingermanland race. This so-called annihilation really involves the exile of some dozens of Kulaks from the region. We warn Finnish agents against world imperialism. Their efforts to provoke complications to incite war against the Soviet Union will encounter a smashing repulse from the Soviet masses."

More Efficient Government Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina's plan of government, "the haphazard result of a century of unconscious development," was described as in need of numerous changes, in an address before the North Carolina League of Women Voters, in annual convention here, by Miss Harriett Elliott, of Greensboro.

Miss Elliott's topic was the Brookings report, recently propounded by Gov. O. Max Gardner. It is important, Miss Elliott said, that the machinery of government be well organized and efficient so that public welfare and other more human phases of activity can be carried out effectively.

Miss Gertrude Weil, of Goldsboro, former president of the league, preceded Miss Elliott with her report on international coöperation to prevent war, and urged the necessity for women to work for peace.

Mrs. Charles G. Doak, of Raleigh, reported on the work of the committee on the working child and Mrs. W. B. Pruett made a report on the legal status of women.

$25,000 MODEL LINER AT ORIENT CEREMONY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Governor, Sir William Campion, recently performed the ceremony of breaking the Red Ensign of the Mercantile Marine Service over the building recently erected in Perth by the Orient Steam Navigation Company.

A feature of the ceremony was the exhibition of a model of the liner R. M. S. Orontes which is about 14 feet in length and complete in every detail. The cost of the model was £5000. It was made by Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., builder of the mail steamer itself.

American Colleges to Be Urged To Train Men in Federal Service

Civil Service Commission Announces Call for Conference at University of Minnesota and That One or More Universities Probably Will Enter Field

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 20—A conference will be called this summer to persuade American colleges to institute courses fitting graduates for a career in the federal civil service, Thomas E. Campbell, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, announced today.

The conference will be held at University of Minnesota in the middle of July, and there is a prospect that one or more universities, possibly Minnesota, Princeton or University of Chicago, will enter the field.

Mr. Campbell says he believes this will be a first step in a new chapter in the status of government workers in the United States. The status of civil servants in Germany and England has been and is higher than in America, he says. Oxford and Cambridge send their best and most highly trained men into government employ.

Mr. Campbell says there is "possibility of tremendous improvement in the personnel of the American public servant."

Mr. Campbell is a former Governor of Arizona and most of his life had been passed in connection with mining activities, in which he felt he had a big working force if he had 1200 men.

"Now," says Mr. Campbell, "I supervise 500,000 workers—the largest force under one employee probably in the world. The work is so fascinating that I arrive early and stay late. I believe it is capable of being developed amazingly with better conditions for workers, and better satisfaction for the nation. Hitherto there has been a tendency to deflect good students away from public service."

Mr. Campbell says there is a place for the true "career man" in the Government, with salaries up to $9000 and important compensatory features like liberal holidays and retirement pay. In social prestige the Government service should carry far more weight than it actually does in America, he feels. He points out the dignity that attaches to the servants of the empire in England, and of the German workers in the public service.

In actual pay, the salaries with the United States now frequently offer more return than for equivalent jobs in academic life, he points out. The average pay for college professors, he asserts, is less than that given in many instances to the American civil servants. The job offers, too, the compensation of an opportunity to give one's best to one's country, Mr. Campbell points out, adding that in many instances this patriotic factor has a great appeal for able men.

There is an annual turnover of 40,000 yearly in the Government civil service, with 350,000 applicants for the vacant jobs, he continued. The task of the civil service is, in part, to see that the Government gets the best of those who apply. Some of the people taken on will stay with the Government 40 years. Their applications, appointment qualifications, abilities and promotions will all be charted by the commission, making it the world's biggest personnel job.

COVENTRY LIBRARIES BAR RACING NOTICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Coventry Public Libraries Committee has decided to obliterate racing forecasts from all papers on the racks—a step which was taken in the Birmingham public libraries some time ago. In the Coventry libraries it was found that newspapers were being monopolized by a small group of persons who day after day collected all possible data as a basis for betting operations, so that ordinary readers, and those who wanted to see the "Situations Vacant" columns were kept waiting for a long time.

VANCOUVER INDUSTRY GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Additional capital to the amount of $30,000,000 was invested in established Vancouver industries in 1930, according to a statement issued by the Board of Trade. Sixty-one new manufacturing plants were established and 62 firms increased their facilities.

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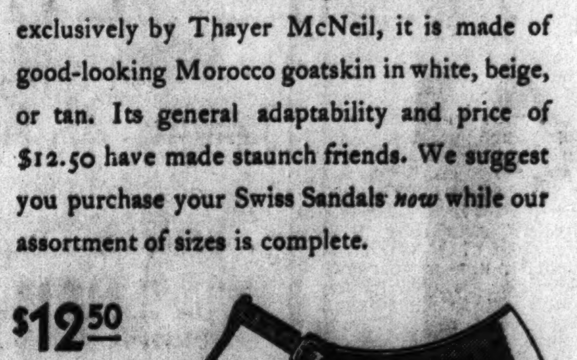

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FREE DISCUSSION OF WAR DEBTS AND TARIFFS PLANNED

World Chamber May Provide in Effect Reopening of Entire Question

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—New evidence that the world gathering of business men at the International Chamber of Commerce convention next month will provide a forum for the free and frank discussion of war debts and tariffs is provided here.

A threefold program to remedy the existing general trade crisis was proposed in a report released by the chamber prepared by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Finance Minister. He advocates the opening of creditor countries to more goods from debtor countries; extension of additional credits; and revision of international obligations.

This means, in substance, it is said here, reduction of world tariffs and a scaling down of war debts.

The Dernburg report is released immediately after publication of one by Dr. Ernst Wagemann, expert of the German Ministry of Economics. These will be followed, it is learned, by the views of spokesmen of Great Britain, France, Belgium and other interested powers.

What the international conference may provide is, in effect, a reopening of the whole question of war debts by business men rather than by politicians.

Since the United States is now the world's chief creditor country, and at the same time has imposed approximately the highest tariff barriers, the center of the discussion at the convention, as indicated by preliminary reports now published, will inevitably be America's attitude.

The position of the United States business men who will be hosts is not clearly known. It is presumed that the American section of the International Chamber will be officially noncommittal. But the feeling is evident here that something like a massed attempt will develop in this commercial group to set up forces which will later have a political effect. Fundamentally, the question resolves itself, as seen here, in whether business of debtor states can convince business men of creditor countries that the present depression is the result of world economics thrown out of adjustment by "political debts," and hence, whether it is not in the latter's own interest to scale down debts and tariff walls.

Post-war debts, Dr. Dernburg says, can only be paid through three channels—through goods, through gold, or through the extension of new credits, which only postpones the final settlement. The debts, he asserts, cannot be paid in gold. Dr. Dernburg says France and the United States have not only drained to themselves in the last 22 months all of the new monetary gold that has become available by mining, but he says that nearly half of the gold that has flowed to these two countries has come from gold reserves of the rest of the world.

Extension of credits, Dr. Dernburg says, has made it possible to keep up international trade thus far, but it cannot provide an ultimate solution.

Finally, debts cannot be paid in goods, Dr. Dernburg says, under present circumstances. This is because creditor countries have set up high tariff walls.

"The most important prior condition to fulfill," he declares, "if one would remedy the existing general crisis, would seem to be the cleaning up of the question of international debts."

The solution to the problem cited by Dr. Dernburg is threefold—lower tariff walls, reduction of debts, and extension of greater credits.

Dr. Dernburg in great detail discussed the causes for the fall of commodity prices, which he feels helped to precipitate the world depression. World farm production has enourmously increased, he stated. The intensified feeling of nationalism has also caused many countries to rear higher tariff walls and throw up trade barriers. Again, he declared, business has tended to lose its elasticity by the expansion of fixed charges; while a slowing down of population increase has developed into a marked increase in the class that is earning its own living. This means more productivity and less consumption.

Shedd Is Reëlected Editors' Group Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—Fred Fuller Shedd, of the Philadelphia Bulletin, was reëlected president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at the annual convention here today. With Mr. Shedd were also reëlected Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer, first vice-president; Grove Patterson, Toledo Blade, second vice-president, and E. S. Beck, Chicago Tribune, treasurer.

When Marvin H. Creager, Milwaukee Journal, declined reëlection to the secretaryship he had held for five years, the society elected A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News. Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; Willis J. Abbot, The Christian Science Monitor, were reëlected members of the board of directors.

A resolution offered at the opening of the convention by Mr. Abbot for amending the by-laws to permit the board of directors to discipline members was referred to a committee of the board to report on it at the next annual meeting.

A "not for publication" banquet completed the convention's activities here Saturday. The meeting was addressed by Col. Arthur Woods, director of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment; Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; W. J. Bulow (D.), Senator from South Dakota, and Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware.

British Women Seek Admittance to Upper House and Stock Exchange

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20—Women made a determined drive to invade as members such long-established masculine strongholds as the British peerage, the House of Lords and stock exchange at the annual conference of the Women's Freedom League.

A resolution was carried on Saturday reminding Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, that the "next honors list will be a suitable occasion for the realization of his hope of creating the first woman peer to take up her position in the House of Lords." Mr. MacDonald stated before the general election of 1929 that he would like to be the first Premier to create a woman peer, and naturally she would expect to take her seat in the Upper House, not just to hold a meaningless title.

Another resolution was passed stating that the time had come for London and the provincial stock exchanges to remove the ban on women as members. The suggestion is now being advanced that as the present members refuse to work on Saturdays, despite considerable public criticism lately through the medium of the press of the insufficiency of a five-day week, then women should be given charge of the "bulls and bears" on the sixth day, while men disport themselves on golf courses.

The conference strongly repudiated the contention that the unemployment problen could be solved by the removal of a number of women from industry. Another resolution insisted on the right of married women to work, if they so wshed. A serious attack on the whole position of women in the professional, business and industrial world was being made, declared Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence in her presidential address, and it was necessary to meet the formidable array of hostility. In Great Britain, she continued, no woman was eligible for higher posts in banks, while China had one bank entirely staffed by women. Then there was the recent example of the dismissal of a head mistress solely because the men assistants refused to serve under a woman.

MODEL VILLAGES HELP CHINA'S WAR VETERANS

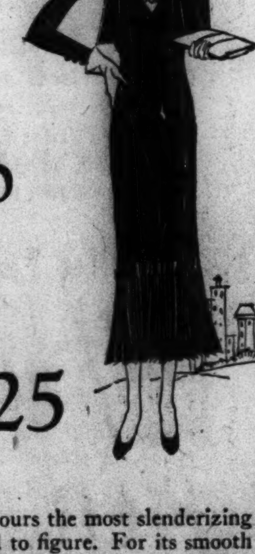
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Six model villages, each housing 500 persons, are being built by the Chinese Government for disabled soldiers.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said that this was the first time the Government has had time to plan for the care of wounded soldiers who fought for the Nationalist Government. In each village there will be a school, dining halls, bathrooms, dormitories and a recreation hall. Workshops will provide work for those who are able. Shops will be erected for such purposes as weaving towels and stockings, making shoes, canning and printing. Gardens will be given to those who are interested in farm work.

The construction for the six villages will cost $500,000.

Slattery's



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Women's Gowns, Chippendale Salon, 4th Floor

BOSTON

Market Gardener's 'Truck' in Mexico

FLAT-BOTTOMED FRUIT BOAT

Frail, Primitive Craft, Similar to That in the Photograph, Leave the Farming Districts Soon After Daybreak to Carry Vegetables and Flowers Along the Canals to the Capital.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The canals through which pass much of the fruit for Mexico City may be the same ones used many years ago by the Aztecs when conveying their produce to the ancient city of Tenochtitlan.

For miles the land is segmented by these tropical canals with their island garden patches, thought to have once been floating islands, and where corn, cabbage and carnations now grow side by side.

Each morning flatboats, propelled by Indians, leave Xochimilco, miles away from Mexico City. The boats are loaded with mosaic bouquets of radishes, roses, cabbage, carnations and other produce. Flowers are a market commodity even in the poorest sections at all times of the year. Produce somehow finds a market also.

Xochimilco dates from the pre-conquest days. The word xochilt means flowers and milpa means garden. The two words combined, and given the Aztec termination co, mean "the place of the flower gardens."

ANTITRUST LAW RULES DISCUSSED BY ELECTRICIANS

Guild of North America Awaits Approval of Its Code by Trade Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A new test of the Administration's antitrust law interpretation was offered with the opening of the meeting of the Electrical Guild of North America here today.

The guild was established last year to promote coöperation in the electrical construction industry, and speakers today recalled that a code of rules recommended by the industry is now under consideration by the Federal Trade Commission. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, giving the Government's latest statement of attitude on antitrust laws in a speech in Minneapolis last week, contended that trade associations frequently have been used "as a means or pretext for violating the antitrust laws either through the fixing of prices or suppression of competition."

Speakers here informally reclared their belief that the Trade Commission will approve the trade practice regulations. It was recognized, however, that the whole matter is still in a state of discussion and uncertainty. The guild's objects are typical of those of many similar trade organizations. They are enumerated as: (1) discovery through scientific surveys of the needs of the public and the industry; (2) finding and recommending ways and means of satisfying those needs; (3) defining and harmonizing group activities through the formulation of codes of ethics and practice and by other means agreeable to the interest of the public and the industry and conformable to law.

With regard to the Government's attitude to such a code, Mr. Mitchell in his last week's speech, said:

"If we have assailed any trade association operating under such rules approved by the Federal Trade Commission, it has been because of the association distorting its rules or going beyond them and doing acts which the Trade Commission never approved or considered.

"The action of the Department of Justice and the Trade Commission is directed at putting a stop to trade association practices which are claimed to be in accordance with rules approved by public authority, but which in fact go beyond anything which any government agency has accepted as lawful."

Contributory insurance systems, as adapted to the electrical industry, is another matter under discussion before the guild's annual meeting.

FRENCH RADICALS DEFEAT SOCIALISTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 20—The election on Sunday of Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister of France and for 25 years Mayor of Lyons, to the Municipal Council of that city marks an important victory of the Radicals over the Socialists. These two parties, which are both in opposition to the national government now in power, are engaged in a keen rivalry in view of the parliamentary elections next year.

Hitherto Socialists have appeared to be the stronger but M. Herriot's victory has given the Radicals new hope. He recently resigned as Mayor of Lyons in protest against the Socialist attacks on his administration. He presented himself as candidate for the Municipal Council in a strong Socialist district, and his decisive victory came as a great surprise. The Socialist candidate finished third, being outdistanced by a moderate candidate as well as by M. Herriot.

The dissolution of the Municipal Council, which is practically deadlocked, and the election of a new Mayor appears inevitable.

CHURCH FOR DRY MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Methodist Church in Western Australia, sitting in conference here recently, approved a petition prepared by the Australian Prohibition Council, requesting the various state governments to urge their parliaments to reduce the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

For Spring

Men's Clothing and
Haberdashery of Distinction

Worsted-Tex Suits—Knit-Tex Coats
Manhattan Shirts—Underwear
STETSON HATS

We are always pleased to open charge accounts with reliable people.

LEO HIRSH
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Opposite Symphony Hall

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

There's A Subtle *Allurement*
In The *Simplicity* Of These
BELGIAN DRAWN WORK

LINENS

. . . And When Have You Seen This
Quality At Such Low Prices? . . .

Just think of these smart, soft ecru linen with HAND-DRAWN Hemstitching. It's that type of Linen that comes out of the tub smiling after many launderings . . . and the fingers which accomplished such perfect handicraft knew their needlework. In your bedrooms and dining room particularly these linens will reflect your good taste in selection:

SCARFS
16x36 . . . . $1.00
16x45 . . . . $1.25
16x52 . . . . $1.50
36-inch Squares . . $1.75

OBLONGS
5x14 . . . . 35c
10x14 . . . . 45c
12x18 . . . . 50c
12-in. Napkins, $4 doz.

13-PIECE LUNCHEON SETS $6
One 16x36 Scarfs, Six 12x18 Mats, Six Napkins

T. D. WHITNEY
COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

'REDS' ATTACKED BY MRS. HOBART AT D. A. R. PARLEY

President-General Opens Fortieth Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A vigorous assault on Communism, before members of the Daughters of the American Revolution by their president-general, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, was the keynote of the opening session of the fortieth annual Congress of the national society here today.

A procession of national officers, escorted by young women pages bearing flags of the 48 states down the aisles of Constitution Hall marked the opening of the meeting which will continue all week. Recitation of the American's creed was led by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, its author.

Greetings to the 4000 women who were gathered from every state were extended by Maj.-Gen. Herbert B. Crosby, District of Columbia Commissioner; by five honorary presidents-general of the D. A. R.; by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, for the George Washington bicentennial commission; and by the heads of the following organizations: Children of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, and the Yorktown Sesquecentennial Celebration Committee.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was present for the colorful opening exercises, expressing a wish that the women would have "most successful sessions," and would "accomplish just as much as their revered founders would wish."

Communists, Mrs. Hobart declared in her address, have taken advantage of unemployment in the United States to "reap rich rewards in memberships, in stirring the minds of sympathizers toward hatred of the United States Government and opposition to those who own or manage businesses." Parades, riots, street demonstrations, marches on city halls and on legislative bodies have been too common, she said.

To offset the growth of Communism, Mrs. Hobart urged the women to aid in relieving unemployment and in assisting the youth of every community. "It will take extraordinary effort of men and women to protect our country from the theories promoted by alien agitators," she declared.

Cohesion, found in the Soviet Union, is also needed in the United States, Mrs. Hobart told the women. The United States, she said, should have a program of its own which will unite its people as the Five-Year Plan is doing in Russia.

In every community, Mrs. Hobart said, youths may be found needing assistance. "Enlist their services," she urged.

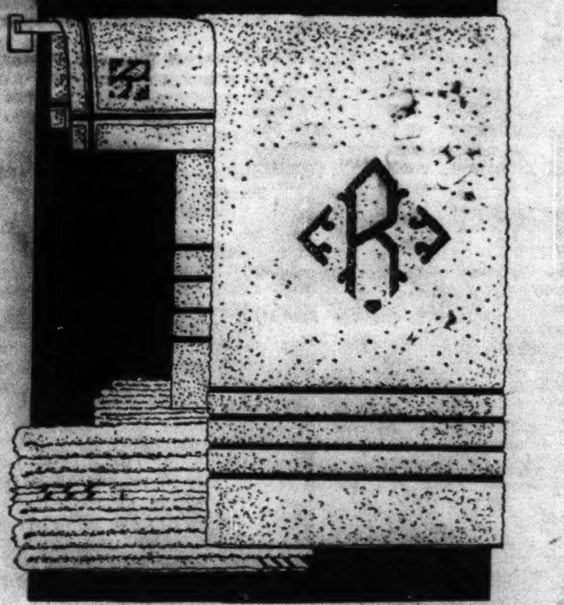
Speaking of the unemployment situation, she said, "Everything we can do, we ought to do. Women must share responsibility as long as a single man or woman desiring to work cannot find work to do. Upon lack of work is founded dissatisfaction."

She called attention to the "gains atheists are making, the daring of Socialists in organizing clubs in 158 colleges, and the concerted plan of numerous pacifist organizations to wreck the National Defense Act and abolish all armed forces speedily, notwithstanding that the Soviet Union is arranging to have 30,000,000 men and women under military training by 1935."

Yesterday a large group of the delegates took part in a ceremony in connection with the unveiling of a statue of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, in Statuary Hall of the Capitol. The statue was unveiled by Embree Hoss Headman of Haddonfield, N. J., and Fenton Allen Gentry of Chattanooga, Tenn., direct descendants of Sevier. The address of acceptance was made by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.

AIRCRAFT SALES IN DETROIT

Sales of 17 of the 41 exhibitors at the National Aircraft Show at Detroit totaled 536 ships with an aggregate value of $1,652,750.



Extra Size
White Cannon
Bath
Towels

with colored stripes and hems,
and single initial
embroidered in color

a dozen
$9

These same towels without initial would ordinarily sell for $6.50 a dozen, and the initialing would ordinarily cost $5.50 a dozen. Size 24 by 46 inches. Choice of blue, green, pink, gold, or lavender stripes with initial worked in a slightly deeper tone of the same color. Be sure to indicate initial and color when ordering by mail. Telephone Liberty 8591. Delivery in fourteen days. On sale, third floor.

White Wash Cloths with initial
and stripe in blue, pink, gold,
green or lavender, $2.40 a dozen

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Inter-University Plan Voted To Exchange Students' Opinions

Mexican Delegate to College Conference Calls on Institutions of Learning in North and Latin America to Appreciate Their Historic Responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—A plan whereby students of universities in North America and Central and South America would exchange letters on philosophy, engineering, law and art was adopted by university delegates in conference here.

It was further agreed that pupils of primary schools would exchange simple letters upon subjects suggested by professors and that pupils of the secondary schools would exchange letters dealing with geography, history and literature.

The inaugural proceedings were presided over by Dr. Gabriel Terra, President of the Republic of Uruguay, who was accompanied by Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier, Minister of Education; Dr. José Espalter, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Alberto Mane, Minister of the Interior. Dr. Mussio opened the conference with a welcome to the delegates and the hope that a settlement of university problems might be found.

It was pointed out that with the dawning of the day when students shall "come closer together through spiritual understanding" there will come greater cordiality between the universities until a sincere fraternal feeling has been attained, since for students to know one another is to understand and appreciate each others' problems.

Dr. Vicente L. do Toledano, the Mexican delegate, brought out the necessity of the universities appreciating their historic responsibilities. He further called attention to the bankruptcy of what he considered official culture throughout the world complicated by economic and political causes. He declared that if the universities, bulwarks for youth and intelligence, were unable to cope with the many current difficulties it would become necessary to turn from them and seek remedies through other channels.

Upon the motion of Dr. Raúl Capurro, delegate from the Uruguayan university, the conference unanimously voted that:

"In face of the abuses committed against the autonomy and dignity of the various American universities by the military dictatorships, and which have affronted the university conscience and culture by their brutal acts, the American University Congress makes public its formal protest against those governments in power, and reclaims for the university, as a means by which it may fulfill the transcendental social mission with which it is intrusted, the right to maintain itself apart from political parties and to be respected even during times of unconstitutional crises."

The next congress of the universities will be held in Mexico in 1932 or in Lima, Peru in 1934. It will then be arranged that the delegates shall endeavor to find some means for assuring a "happier future to human society."

School Children Beautify Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—When school's out today, Chicago's army of 600,000 school children will lay aside their books for brooms and brushes and take their part as leaders in the annual city-wide clean-up campaign.

This year the campaign takes on new significance as it is pointed out that every odd-job which can be given means an opportunity to help some unemployed person, and every bit of material purchased for the work means added stimulation to business.

As their part in the campaign, the school children are urged to carry the clean-up slogan to their own homes and to help clean vacant lots, collect tin cans, paint fences, plant trees, shrubs and flowers. In addition, they are given the opportunity by the Chicago Association of Commerce to earn prizes for their school by writing essays on the subject, "How Can Chicago Clean Up and Beautify for the World's Fair and Why?"

JORDAN MOTORS CORPORATION

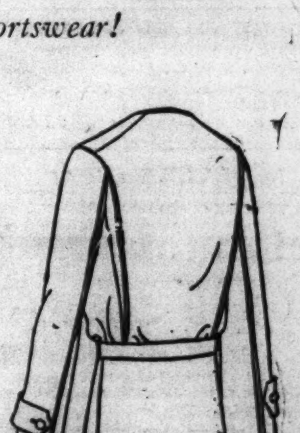
Jordan Motors Corporation, the newly formed company which has offered its common stock in exchange for shares of the old Jordan Motor Car Company, announced that it has granted an option of 100,000 shares of its common stock to interests in the company who originated its new plan of distribution. The identity of the interests was not disclosed.

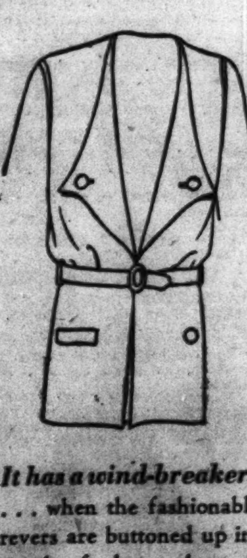
Our Sports Shop introduces the

Nonchalant
Flex-Bac

A golf jacket that is unsurpassed
for sportswear!

It is flexible! . . . allows complete freedom of movement . . . fits the body perfectly . . . expands at least two inches across the back, when the action of the player requires additional roominess.





It is light-weight! . . . unlined . . . the most comfortable suede jacket imaginable . . . at the same time, swagger—smart—colorful! . . . a real protection, too, in unfavorable golfing weather.

It has a wind-breaker! . . . when the fashionable revers are buttoned up instead of down there is added resistance against high winds or chill early morning air! (Note the score-card pocket, by the way. Also the sleeve straps to tighten cuffs.)

Second Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

HOOVER MESSAGE GREETS SIAMESE ON ENTERING U. S.

Looks Forward Keenly to Visit of King and Queen to Washington

PORTAL, N. D., April 20 (AP)—Speeding across North Dakota prairies, the King and Queen of Siam got their first glimpse of the United States today.

En route to Washington and New York, King Projadhipok, first reigning Asiatic monarch to visit this country, and Queen Rambaibarni gazed upon vast stretches of wheat lands, much of it freshly sown with spring crops, as their special train carried them toward the end of their long journey.

Richard Southgate and Stanley Hornbeck, representing, respectively, President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, extended greetings as the King and Queen arrived late last night at this international boundary town from Vancouver, B. C.

The King received the official American reception committee, but the Queen failed to appear.

A large crowd had gathered here despite the late hour, in an effort to see the royal couple.

Mr. Southgate, who is acting chief of the division of international conferences and protocols, in extending the greetings of President Hoover, said:

"I have been directed by the President to extend to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen a most cordial welcome to the United States and to assure Your Majesties of the pleasure with which the people of this country will receive their royal visitors. The President and Mrs. Hoover trust that Your Majesties' stay in this country will in every way be enjoyable and they ask me to say that they are looking forward with the keenest anticipation to Your Majesties' visit to Washington."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY HAS FLYING CLUB

Students of Boston University have organized a flying club under the direction of Prof. Hilding N. Carlson of the College of Business Administration. A ground school has been established. Plans to have a glider and airplane next year are being discussed.

Richard M. Jones of Jamaica Plain, sophomore at the College of Business Administration, is president of the club. He studied aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years. Several girls have joined.

CHAMBER TO HEAR OF CHEMISTRY WORK

Effects of chemistry on the industrial problems of the world are to be explained to the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, April 21, by Dr. James F. Norris, professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is to outline some of the surprising new ideas that have developed from chemical research and point out some of the little-known trends in industrial life that are being brought about through application of chemistry.

The club is also to have as its guest Maj. L. Urwick, director of the International Management Institute at Geneva, who will speak on recent developments in management methods in Europe.

Stores to Merge Delivery Service

Consolidation of store delivery service by the larger retail merchants of Boston is being planned by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to replace the expensive system now in vogue, whereby each large store has its own delivery organization or special arrangement with express companies.

A dual object is sought, first to relieve traffic congestion in the retail district and second to reduce the cost of the customer delivery service to member stores. A large concentration point is planned, probably in Cambridge, to which the trucks of the new service will convey all parcels to be delivered from retail stores. There they are to be sorted and sent out by trucks covering every section of Greater Boston.

Suburban residents who shop in Boston and are fond of requesting that the parcel be sent out, will no longer see the truck of the store from which they made the purchase, pull up to the curb in front of their home. In its place a neat, modern vehicle, with uniformed attendants, will come to the house, to deliver the merchandise.

UNITED STATES ORDERS SHIPS TO HONDURAS

(Continued from Page 1)

now has seven war vessels in Nicaraguan and Honduran waters.

According to word received by the State Department from Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras, no prominent revolutionary leader is as yet associated with the movement which broke out April 19. The band of 200 that captured Progresso, in the Truxillo interior, according to Mr. Lay, consisted of "unemployed, Communists, riff-raff and criminals of the north." He said that the band robbed the Bank of Honduras in Progresso and requisitioned railroad stock and other equipment. In other respects, however, Mr. Lay advised, "their conduct was orderly."

Today, word reached the State Department that the Government had retaken Progresso. Mr. Lay expressed the view that the Honduran disturbance would be of short duration.

Henry L. Stimson announced this morning that the German Minister to Guatemala had requested the American Minister to Guatemala for American protection of German nationals in the disturbed Nicaraguan region. This request will be granted, Mr. Stimson stated.

GRANITE SEAT ON MALL DEDICATED

A granite seat, commemorating the deeds of Boston men in the Civil War, was presented to the city of Boston yesterday by the Daughters of Union Veterans in ceremonies held on the Commonwealth Avenue mall at Arlington Street. The inscription on the memorial reads, "In Memory of Our Fathers, The Grand Army of the Republic."

Laurence Curtis 2d, a member of the City Council, accepted the gift to the city in behalf of the Mayor. Mrs. Grace E. Dow, former president of the organization, made the presentation address. Nine Civil War veterans were present.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Highway Declared 'Not a Race Track'

The highway is not a race track and the sooner the speedy motorist learns this the better for himself and those whose rights he carelessly ignores. Seventeen fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week brought this statement from Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in which he particularly deplored the utter abandon of certain motorists in approaching highway sections under construction.

Three accidents occurring on a stretch of road in Medford, now under repair, brought the registrar's warning that "speed and not poor roads" accounted for the mishaps. In no less than five of last week's fatalities the motorist "lost control" of his car, he declared.

As usual, the toll of pedestrians was nearly thrice the toll taken of motorists. One driver cut out of line, another backed into a child, and another bus patron was struck while alighting.

Eight of the seventy persons convicted of operating after drinking last week were jailed. There were 1046 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 93 for driving under the influence of liquor.

PAUL REVERE'S FAMOUS RIDE IS RE-ENACTED

(Continued from Page 1)

from Charlestown to cover the entire route of the Boston patriot, and "William Dawes," coming by way of Roxbury, dashed up to the green before an escort of cavalry from Boston. Captain Breed and the board of selectmen awaited their arrival before the Minute Man statue at the head of the common.

An interesting feature to the day's celebration was introduced in the afternoon when airplanes representing the United States Army, Reserve and National Guard Air Corps appeared over the town. Circling the village in flight formation, the pilots dipped their course and dropped flowers on the battle green.

The competitive drill and parade of Girl Scout Bugle and Drum Corps, an annual fixture of Lexington's Patriots' Day celebrations, was held later in the afternoon. A captured German field piece, presented to the town by the War Department, was accepted by representatives of the American Legion and the Minute Men on behalf of the town. Col. Wilson B. Burtt represented the War Department.

A sunset service at the flag pole on the Common will be held by the Boy Scout troops. Buglers will sound retreat and the colors will be lowered. A military ball will be held in the Cary Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the American Legion. The Old Belfrey Club of Lexington will also hold its annual assembly this evening.

India Welcomes Lord Willingdon To Viceroyalty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, April 20—The arrival of Lord Willingdon, the new Viceroy of India, and the departure of Lord Irwin, his predecessor in this post, has been marked with scenes of unusual enthusiasm.

In the case of Lord Willingdon, welcome has been extended to one who previously has given many years of service in India as a popular provincial Governor. In that of Lord Irwin appreciation has been expressed to a Viceroy who has won the affection of Indians of all ranks and castes.

Formal installation of Lord Willingdon in his new office took place at the University Convocation Hall in Bombay where the warrant from the King-Emperor was read and the oath of allegiance administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Viceroy thereafter took his seat in the Council while the royal salute of 31 guns thundered from the neighboring fort.

Lord Willingdon takes up the viceregal post at a critical time in India's political evolution. The work accomplished by Lord Irwin in recent weeks, particularly in connection with the settlement of differences between the Government and the All-India National Congress is thought by political observers to have made Lord Willingdon's task much easier than would otherwise have been the case.

At the same time, problems ahead of the Viceroy call for the exercise of exceptional powers of statesmanship, with which Lord Willingdon, according to both British and Indian opinion, appears to be amply endowed.

Something of the difficulties ahead of the King's representative were indicated April 18 when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in presenting the address of welcome, pointed out the serious state of trade in India and emphasized the need of formulating a constructive policy to restore the economic productivity of the country.

Referring to the constitutional situation the address asked the Viceroy to take a firm stand on trading safeguards deemed essential under any new constitution, and indicates that the Round Table discussions and the Irwin-Gandhi pact have helped to bring considerably nearer an amicable settlement of India's constitutional problems.

Lord Willingdon in replying to the address asked the coöperation of the people and princes in helping India "toward the goal of responsible government and a position of absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions of the Crown." This is interpreted to mean that Lord Willingdon is about to implement the declared policy of the British Government for which Lord Irwin has consistently worked.

BOSTON MAYOR AMONG GROUP TO VISIT PARIS

Mayor James M. Curley will be one of the group of 37 mayors expected to visit the International Colonial and Overseas Possessions Exposition in Paris next month, it has been announced. Mayor Curley will be accompanied by his daughter Mary, it is believed. The mayors have been invited to be guests at the exposition in return for the courtesies they extended to Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte on their good-will tour of the United States last year.

The mayors will leave New York on May 15, according to Rene Racover, who is arraning for the mayors' trip. They will participate in the opening of the American exhibit which is a reproduction of the Mt. Vernon home of George Washington. They will arrive back in New York on June 19.

HONEY TOPS THE MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—While prices of other primary products have declined, that of honey is well maintained on the English and European markets. At one time the price of New Zealand honey was consistently low in London, but grading and up-to-date marketing methods have improved the product, and today this honey tops the market. New Zealand honey is now being sold as far afield as Germany and Scandinavia.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, until 10:30, through April 22.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, Home of Miss Mildred Faunce, 119 Bellevue Street, 7:45. Meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner dance, Newspaper Chauffeurs, Distributors and Helpers, ballroom.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Glee Club rehearsal, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 9:30.

Franco-American Civic League: Dinner, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

Fine Arts—Napoli Che Canta (film), continues from 1 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Jewelled Daughters of the Air," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3; bird walks daily at 9.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: State contest of young artists; Steinert Hall, Boylston Street, 9:30 to 4.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon, ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Back Bay Association, Inc.: Meeting, Parlor C, Hotel Statler, 4.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon, with talk on "Canned Goods," by Mrs. Anna Waterbury, purchasing agent for union; Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Distillate Burner Manufacturers' Association: Luncheon meeting, Parlor F.

West Roxbury Community: Luncheon bridge, auspices Woman's Club, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 1.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, with address, "Browning and the Human Scene," by the Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Bostonian Society, Old State House: Meeting, with address, "The Beginning and the Ending of the Civil War," by the clerk; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Massachusetts Chapter, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: "Question-Box Meeting," with discussion of debatable subjects; address, "Smoke Abatement," by David A. Chapman, Department of Public Utilities; 12:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon with Lowell Thomas, adventurer, author and lecturer, as guest speaker; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; "Boston Braves Day"; Judge Emil E. Fuchs, William B. McKechnie, Henry (Hank) Gowdy and Walter J. (Rabbit) Maranville, guests; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastels by Shunichiro Tomita, Japanese objects of art, and bronzes by Bela Pratt.

Robert C. Vose, 579 Bolyston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Annual exhibit by Business Men's Art Club of Boston.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by Frank Carson. Through April 30.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—Needlework pictures.

Junior League Art Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Sculpture by Dorothy Whipple Fry. Through April 24. Paintings by Charles Kaeselau.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Pencil drawings and sketches. Through May 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Decorative color prints of the nineteenth century and earlier. Through April 30.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by old and modern masters, including Durer, Van Dyck, Ingress, etc. Through April 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drypoints and soft ground etchings. Through April 30.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Persian and Indian miniatures.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old English sporting prints; early nineteenth century lithographs in color.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Oils by William B. Hazelton. Through May 15.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Oil sketches by Martha Brewer. Through May 9.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers and colder; moderate fresh to southwest winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; colder in the interior Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Tuesday; warmer in extreme portion tonight; colder Tuesday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds and the weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Rains first part of week, followed by mostly fair weather; temperature near or above normal first half, much colder Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.20	Max. Apr.19		8 a.m. Apr.20	Max. Apr.19
Albany	52	74	Memphis	64	78
Atlantic City	56	58	Miami	74	78
Boston	58	69	Montreal	56	58
Buffalo	64	72	Nantucket	52	52
Calgary	20	..	New Orleans	66	82
Charleston	66	72	New York	56	68
Chicago	62	78	Philadelphia	54	76
Denver	32	70	Pittsburgh	60	80
Des Moines	46	72	Portland, Me.	52	64
Eastport	50	60	Portland, Ore.	52	64
Galveston	66	70	San Francisco	58	72
Hatteras	62	66	St. Louis	64	80
Helena	26	44	St. Paul	44	58
Jacksonville	64	74	Seattle	44	56
Kansas City	56	76	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	56	78

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:46 p. m., Tuesday 12:53 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

Spanish Explorers Sowed Seeds Of Florida's Wealth in Oranges

Searchers for Gold Gave the State Fitting Name of 'Flowered Land'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANIA, Fla.—The Spanish explorers who centuries ago wandered across Florida in a vain search for gold, are said to have brought with them oranges. These they ate as they journeyed and carelessly tossed away the seeds, which took root and grew, until today they yield each year a priceless golden treasure.

For the "Flowered Land," as the Spaniards named the State, was a natural orange grove, awaiting only the sowing of the seeds. Trees of golden fruit now cover a great part of the peninsula.

If there is one section of Florida where this citrus fruit flourishes unusually well, it is the Everglades. "Payahokee," the Indians called them, and the name, meaning "grassy waters," is a perfect description.

Twenty miles north of Miami, one comes to an almost monotonous stretch of swampy Everglades that is the site, on the one hand, of the United States Government's Botanical Garden, and on the other, the Flamingo Groves. Here are to be found unnumbered varieties of tropical and subtropical trees and plants.

The luscious fruit from the Carica papaya tree here attains great size. Acacia Confuscius, whose name reveals its Chinese origin, is to be found. The sharp needles which protrude from its leaves, when dried, make excellent phonograph needles. The Henna tree, indigenous to India, yields an oil from which a dye is made. The Indians used it to color their nails and teeth.

Rubber trees, with which Thomas A. Edison has been experimenting, are to be seen, apparently flourishing, even though far from their native equatorial haunts. The attractive yellow blossom of the Bitter Aloe reminds one of the beauty cream made from the oil of its leaf.

Limes, which show green when cut in halves, and huge lemons grow here in profusion. These lemons, too large for the northern market, are used locally for delicious lemon pies. For shipment north the lemons are cut while still green and small.

Among the myriad exotic plants found here are the Guava tree of Java; the Chinese Tung, the nut of which yields an oil used in the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes; the Gumbo Limbo tree that sheds its bark but not its leaves; the Surinam cherry tree from the South Seas, and the Madagascar plum.

But above all, there are the orange groves. Fifty-seven varieties of oranges are grown in the Flamingo Groves by Floyd L. Wray, its president. The Valencia comes from March to June, and is followed in the summer months by the Lue Gim Gong. Among the unusual varieties is the Citrus Nobilius, which at one time was a forbidden fruit to all but the King of Siam.

Fruit of Papaya Tree

Flamingo Groves: Floyd L. Wray, President.

SYDNEY'S NEW BRIDGE SYMBOL FOR NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The youngest Governor ever sent forth by the British Government has just visited the scene of his labors after a lapse of 30 years. This is Earl Beauchamp, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, and a member of the Cabinet of the late Lord Oxford.

In the course of a speech here he referred to the new Sydney bridge as one of the many wonders of the world. "It is not merely a utilitarian bridge," he said. "There is a spiritual side to it. It is the symbol of the birth and development of a nation."

STOCKHOLM NEARS TOP AS TELEPHONE USER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Stockholm claims to hold the second position in the world in the number of telephones used in proportion to the number of inhabitants, according to the recently published report of the Royal Swedish Telegraph and Telephone Department. The first city in this respect is given as San Francisco. Sweden as a whole has more than 83 telephones per 1000 inhabitants, the city of Stockholm having 305 telephones per 1000 inhabitants.

SOCIAL SERVICE COURSES

Three special courses of study for trained workers in social service will begin tomorrow at the Simmons College School of Social Work and continue for six weeks, according to an announcement by Katharine D. Hardwick, director of the school.

LAW MAKING LIQUOR CRIME EXCUSE FOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A vigorous campaign for repeal of an archaic state law which makes drunkenness, under certain circumstances, an excuse for the commisison of a crime has been launched by the Colorado Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Juries should not excuse offenders against law and order because they were under the influence of alcohol at the time the crime was committed, is the consensus of lawyers here, aroused by the acquittal by a Denver jury March 26 of two men charged with simple robbery. The defense presented evidence that a third man induced the defendants to drink intoxicants and that they were drunk on the night of Feb. 22 when George Guthery was robbed of $275 at the point of a gun in a sparsely settled section of Denver.

Under terms of a Colorado statute enacted in 1861, only two years after the Pikes Peak gold rush, the instructions to the jury given by Judge Robert W. Steele in district court, that the defendants be freed if the evidence showed they had been induced to drink to aid in the robbery, had ample legal foundation. But the verdict has served to arouse attorneys, police officials and supporters of prohibition to the desirability of repealing archaic laws that are out of sympathy with the State's strong dry sentiment.

The Colorado Law

The law in question, pointed to by Frederick E. Dickerson, defense attorney, follows:

"Drunkenness shall not be an excuse for any crime or misdemeanor, unless such drunkenness be occasioned by the fraud, contrivance, or force of some other person or persons for the purpose of causing the perpetration of an offense, in which case the person or persons so causing said drunkenness shall be considered principal or principals and suffer the same punishment as would have been inflicted on the person or persons committing the offense, if he, she, or they had been possessed of sound reason and discretion."

Since the gun used in the crime was found to have no firing pin, Judge Steele ruled it was not a dangerous weapon and the charge of simple robbery was placed against Albert F. Lund and Witten R. Parsons, the defendants. Defense witnesses testified that these two were induced to drink by Russell M. Hayden, that he flourished the gun and obtained the money. Hayden was to come to trial later.

Acquitting men who offer drunkenness as an excuse for crime is gross injustice in the opinion of John F. Vivian, Federal Prohibition Director for the Eighteenth District.

"I don't agree with a jury which holds that drunkenness under any conceivable circumstance is a proper excuse for the commission of an offense," he declared.

"As a matter of fact those who transgress while drinking should receive a more severe penalty than those who err while sober. This law should be changed."

"This statute may have been necessary at the time of its adoption," remarked James T. Burke, deputy district attorney who prosecuted the case, "but since the adoption of the prohibition laws it would seem as if some change might be needed."

Mayor Stapleton

Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, of Denver, who is a lawyer, points out the possibility that malefactors might claim that they had been forced to drink by another person and escape blame in that manner.

"The law opens up almost limitless possibilities," he said, "and should be investigated."

Andrew J. Reynolds, assistant district attorney, pointed out that one interpretation of the law is that it provides for the lack of intent to commit a crime.

"Several states," he asserted, "have laws which provide that a man who is drunk and is induced to commit an offense by another, while having no previous intent to commit the offense, should be held not guilty."

On the other hand police officials, led by Chief R. Fred Reed, suggest that a very large number of crimes are committed by persons under the influence of liquor, and that one of the principal arguments against the use of liquor is its asserted effect of breaking down moral resistance to wrongdoing.

"No excuse for drunkenness or for the commission of a crime while the criminal is under the influence of liquor should be accepted," they say.

MountHolyokeAdds Five Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 20—Five new undergraduate scholarships have been established at Mount Holyoke College, it has been announced here by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of the college.

Increase in the amount of another scholarship to cover full tuition, and the allocation of supplementary gifts from a $2000 Alumnæ Scholarship Fund to three students who will study in Europe next year, were announced at the same time.

Seven Massachusetts students are included in a list of 33 who, having made an average of 85 or over for the first three semesters of their college work, have attained sophomore honors and the title of Sarah Williston Scholars. Miss Frances Beach, of Newton Highlands, Mass., who holds the highest scholastic honor in the sophomore class, has been awarded the Fidelia Nash Field Scholarship, now enlarged to cover full tuition.

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AMERICAN'S VIEW ON FREEING INDIA ALTERED BY VISIT

Great Difficulties in Way of Educating Masses Are Better Understood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—"Americans who view the current political situation in India with a 1776 complex are making a profound mistake," declared S. A. R. Weissenburger, business man of Cleveland, O., who is in this country studying distribution problems associated with American business activities.

In an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Weissenburger indicated that his attitude on the Indian situation had undergone a decided change in consequence of personal contacts with the problems involved.

"Many Americans assume that all peoples demanding political independence are of a caliber similar to the American conolists of 1776," said Mr. Weissenburger, "but the parallel by no means holds in relation to India."

He cited first of all the racial and religious problems rampant in the country, pointing out that no western country has any similar difficulty to face.

Confined to British India

He thinks it is very significant that the political upheaval in India today is confined solely to British India, contending that in native states the people's demand for independence would not be tolerated by the rulers. In this regard he mentioned the recent investiture of a young ruler at Jaipur, where among the thousands participating not one Gandhi cap was seen.

"The strength and weakness of the British Government in India today lies in the fact that the people have been fostered to an appreciation of British democracy entirely by the British themselves," said Mr. Weissenburger. "Now the Indians are so eager to enjoy for themselves the freedom British have taught them to appreciate that they are in danger of running before they can walk.

"The danger involved is very real. If Indians do not have a stable government they are likely to lose the constitutional privileges that England has brought to them, and find themselves in the hands of an autocratic proletariat.

"I had much more sympathy for the Indian demand for complete independence while in the United States than I now have while in India. I know now that my American attitude was formed largely by the American press, which, as a whole, did not clearly reflect the situation in this country.

Political Immaturity Seen

"One prominent leader in the All-India National Congress has said in my hearing that she would rather face war with all its horrors than continue under the ignominy of British rule; in view of the atmosphere of communal hostility which is the common life of this country, and the nearness to bloodshed and strife to which the people are continually exposed, this rash statement indicates the political immaturity of the so-called Congress leaders.

"The American flair for sponsoring religious freedom is entirely misapplied when associated with India, because not even the most liberal of American religionists would sanction the tyranny which underlies the religious life of India."

Mr. Weissenburger said that one great criticism he had himself attached to the British rule was the belief that England had not done enough for the education of the masses. On his realization that the country had a population more than three times as large as that of the United States he began to appreciate the difficulties involved, even in the matter of supplying teachers for so large a sub-continent, quite apart from other complications in the situation.

Fleet of 670 Planes To Be in Maneuvers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 20—Maneuvers of the First Army Air Division are to be held on May 24, 25 and 26 in New England and the Hudson Valley, as part of an exhibition that is to extend from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, and along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, it is announced by the War Department.

While the exercises are primarily military, they are declared to be of far greater value to commercial aviation in demonstrating the possibilities that this form of transportation holds.

A fleet of 670 planes will be engaged in the maneuvers, to be allocated between Boston, Springfield and Hartford. Exhibition at Boston will be staged over the water in vicinity of City Point playground, at noon. No ammunition is to be used. Pursuit planes will sweep through the air at a speed of 250 to 300 miles an hour.

About 600 other kinds of aircraft are to assemble over the outskirts of Boston, and, in review formation, "parade" low over the water in a line about 20 miles in length and taking 15 minutes to pass. A smoke screen possibly may be arranged before the exercises are completed.

On May 26, the fleet leaves New England, via Pittsfield, to Albany, flying over the Hudson River to New York and return to their airdromes on Long Island.

BEQUEST PROVIDES HAVEN FOR WILD LIFE

CONCORD, N. H., April 20 (AP)—A sylvan haven for all forms of wild life, both plant and animal, will be established under the will of Samuel Myron Chase of Hopkinton, filed for probate today. A half million dollars will be devoted to a forest preserve of not less than 640 acres.

Mr. Chase's farm of 63 acres will form the nucleus of the preserve, which will virtually surround the village of Hopkinton. Title in the preserve, under the will, will be vested in a self-perpetuating organization of trustees.

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NEWS GATHERING 'WONDERS' CITED BY HEAD OF A. P.

A. T. & T. President Also Gives Optimistic Talk at Annual Luncheon

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Daily wonders performed in gathering the world's news were touched upon today in an address by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press. He spoke at the annual luncheon of the organization.

Mr. Noyes, who is publisher of the Washington Star, introduced the guest speaker, Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

After dwelling upon "the tremendous progress in the science of the telegraph and telephone wire," he praised Mr. Gifford's leadership in a development which has "approached the marvelous."

He also had high commendation for the staff of the Associated Press.

"I feel," he said, "that I can never speak of our organization without paying a fresh tribute to our superlative working staff, under the leadership of Kent Cooper, a real genius, which daily performs new miracles in the extraordinary excellence of the report delivered to us."

The customary toast to the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover was proposed by Mr. Noyes. This is the only toast offered at Associated Press annual luncheons.

After describing the Associated Press as "simply a reporter of its individual members, raised to the *n*th power," the speaker said its 1298 member newspapers demanded a true report of the world's happenings "undefiled by bias or partisanship."

"So far as we are concerned," he said, "we believe that this organization of ours, supervised by a board of directors made up of practical newspaper men from all parts of the country, selected by the vote of the membership at large, and owned by 1300 newspapers of every possible shade of political, religious and economic viewpoint, gives us the sort of report we demand."

The membership of the Associated Press, Mr. Noyes said, is the largest in its history. He added that "we by no means reckon our growth by simple additions to our membership but rather by the far more important yardstick measuring the increase and improvement of service to our newspapers."

Prefacing his introduction of Mr. Gifford, he said "technical wonder workers" have brought wire communication to such a stage of development that "one pair of telephone wires can carry not only the telephone conversation for which it was designed, but simultaneously furnish 38 telegraph circuits, to say nothing of radio program transmission and telephotograph circuits."

"A number of great men," he said, "have taken part in the creation and development of what is now the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, this giant among industrial corporations. Theodore Vail was one of these men and Walter S. Gifford, his successor, is another."

"I want to reaffirm my faith in the continued progress of our country, in the common sense and ability of its people," Mr. Gifford said. "In short, I want to reaffirm my faith in American democracy—political, social and economic—and to add that the experiences of this depression have done more to confirm this faith than the experiences of the boom that preceded it.

"As our industrial development proceeded we have added to political freedom and intellectual freedom, freedom from economic want as one of our democratic objectives. I know that there are right now several million men and women who want to work, but are unemployed in this country. But as bitter a picture as that is, it does not change the fact that our industrial civilization has brought us within sight of a democracy of well-being, and has crystallized our intention to see it accomplished.

"We are going to go forward out of this valley as we have from others before by the democratic road—by the thought and efforts of thousands of intelligent, able people—by the wisdom of the many.

"We have with us those who want to return to the good old times. They are of the order of the "wufus" birds. As you know these interesting birds fly backward to keep the wind out of their eyes, and they are not interested in where they are going, but only in where they have been.

"And then there are those who shout from the housetops that if we do not take their particular medicine, the Bolsheviks will get us. These folks, unlike the wufus birds, want to go somewhere. They want us to progress, but they want us to progress from terror, rather than by conviction. These people are all wrong.

"We like to see wage scales maintained—we are committed to the theory of high salaries, of living for all. In no other cycle of this kind have wages ever been maintained as they have in this. It is true all wage scales have not been maintained. Although the present scale of wages would be equivalent to a large increase if commodity prices and the cost of living should stay down, we ought, I believe, to make every effort to maintain the wage scale."

Census in Hungary Shows 8 P. C. Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Provisional results of the Hungarian census show that there has been an 8.7 per cent increase in the population during the last decade, the figures being 7,989,069 and 8,683,740 respectively.

This falls somewhat short of the natural increase to be expected, which is attributed to the emigration of 73,479 persons, since 1921. The new population of Greater Budapest is 1,420,548, a gain of 210,000. Two other Hungarian cities have populations of more than 100,000 inhabitants, namely, Greater Szeged with 168,472 and Debrecen with 117,410. There are 111 towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Among new features in the census questions on unemployment, development of sport, the Levente—Hungary's semimilitary, semisport organization—and housing.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Flora Doyle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Zenda O. Fuller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur D. Lawrence, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline Ganz, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Emil E. Weller, New York, N. Y.
John T. Windell, Yonkers, N. Y.
Uytendale H. Foley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martha Y. Jonas, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Winifred Spencer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. May A. Jeschke, Sayville, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara H. Rice, New York, N. Y.
Miss Bianca S. Simm, New York, N. Y.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophie M. Smalley, Brandon, Vt.
Mrs. Bertha Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. R. A. Sonn, Atlanta, Ga.
M. Phillip Shatts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys Y. Shatts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Holt Pfister, New York, N. Y.
Jean Jacques Pfister, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. R. Knitel, New York, N. Y.
M. R. Knitel, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Horstman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Adele Dawson, New York, N. Y.
R. Blaine Dawson, New York, N. Y.
Harry Frank Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. M. Stinchfield, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Stinchfield, New York, N. Y.
William Robinson, Rockport, Mass.
Russell Williams, Gloucester, Mass.
Arnold G. Williams, Gloucester, Mass.
Donald Walsh, Gloucester, Mass.
Bryan Russ, Gloucester, Mass.
S. F. Swantees, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Fred Russel Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Samuel H. Fargher, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
A. Elizabeth Clark, London, England.
Mary E. Rolleston, London, England.
Evelyn G. Rolleston, London, England.
John L. Rolleston, London, England.
Mrs. Minnie Bier, Kew Gardens, England.
Carl Bier, Kew Gardens, England.
Mrs. Richard H. Reed, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel H. Richards, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. W. Baumann, New York, N. Y.
W. Baumann, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate E. Ferndenberg, New York, N. Y.
Ruth B. Rose, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Gunst, New York, N. Y.
Mary Ferhn, Whitestone, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry B. Fowler, Newark, N. J.
Harry B. Fowler, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. G. M. Fargher, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Miss Ethel Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
William A. Clark, New York, N. Y.
Harry Carlson, Dayton, O.
Alexander H. Wedelstadt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Houston, Tex.
Miss Idamae Aderlin, New York, N. Y.
Miss Grace Holladay, Evanston, Ill.
J. S. Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.
Leonard Reibstein, New York, N. Y.
F. M. Byers, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Grace S. Voorhees, White Plains, N. Y.
Albert Andruss, Whitestone, N. Y.
Samuel Katz, St. James, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilian Lanferty Woelfe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Olga Ballin, Colonial Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas Hyde, New York, N. Y.
Miss Martha M. Teal Woodside,, L. I., N. Y.
Agnes E. Law, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie G. Tenney, Miami Beach, Fla.
Louise E. Hedden, East Orange, N. J.
Mary D. Williams, Rutland, Vt.

SUNDAY

Minnie Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Arlene Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Mrs. Marian W. Stover, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Clement H. Stover, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe W. Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
J. Otho Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
Jean Elmer, Detroit, Mich.
Regina Pauly Ferris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. Ford Baker, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie E. Carlson, Jamestown, N. Y.
O H. Rathman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Anne Rathman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Frieda Hoehl, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Evangeline P. Stover, Detroit, Mich.
H. E. Stover, Detroit, Mich.
Daisy Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Warren T. Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Lemont I. Allen, Auburn, Me.
Miss Gladys I. Benway, Nashua, N. H.
Miss Hilda Thompson, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Nellie F. Willard, Nashua, N. H.
Jacob T. Dobreff, Nashua, N. H.
Alfred B. Nichols, Nashua, N. H.

Employment Issues Discussed At World Conference for Blind

Speakers Urge Necessity of Providing Such Work as Will Enable Those Engaged to Deliver Normal Value in Product to Employers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Problems of providing employment were among the issues discussed by speakers at the World Conference on Work for the Blind at the Pennsylvania Hotel last week.

The speakers emphasized that persons in this group engaged in industry must be able to deliver normal value to their employers and deplored the inroads that machinery is making in handicraft work formerly done by them.

"Be content with those jobs in which blindness is no handicap, and at which a person possessing proper qualifications can produce equally with the average sighted worker and without special arrangements," Capt. E. A. Baker, general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, said. J. F. Clunk, national supervisor of industrial employment of the organization, collaborated with Captain Baker in preparation of his address.

"If you desire a contribution from the firm, then seek and get it from the treasurer. Do not attempt to make the production side of the plant contribute, even though the company might be willing. We never say that we are looking for a job for a blind person, but rather that we are seeking those operations which require hand skill, and where a person in this group may secure the same quality and quantity of production as does the average worker."

Harry I. Hunt of Boston, Mass., at a roll call for representatives or organizations which supply aids for the blind, said:

"Speaking for The Christian Science Church, I am happy to report steady progress in supplying books and periodicals in Braille, Grade One and One-Half. A quarter of a century ago, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, authorized the embossing of 'Rudimental Divine Science' in American Braille, which book was later issued also in the New York Point system of type for the blind, as was 'No and Yes,' another book by Mrs. Eddy.

"Through the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy a substantial contribution was made to the work of the commission whose labors resulted in Revised Braille, Grade One and One-Half. With the advent of this uniform system, our list of Braille publications began to grow. 'Unity of Good,' 'Rudimental Divine Science' and 'No and Yes' were published in substantial book form. In 1924 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mrs. Eddy, was brought out in an edition of 500 sets of 5 volumes each, or 2500 volumes in all, at that time the largest edition of a book in Braille. This was followed by an interpointed edition of Mrs. Eddy's autobiography, 'Retrospection and Introspection,' in one volume.

"The Christian Science Publishing Society now publishes interpointed editions of 'Answers to Questions Concerning Christian Science' and 'Christian Science Bible Lessons,' a monthly periodical containing the lesson sermons read on Sunday in our churches. This month the Society has brought out a Braille edition of 'The Herald of Christian Science,' also interpointed, which contains articles and editorials from our inkprint periodicals.

"Let me add that our books and periodicals are sold for less than cost of production and also have been supplied liberally without cost to readers of Braille who have been without the means to purchase them. All public libraries in this country and in many other countries in which there are departments for the blind have been supplied gratis with Braille editions of Mrs. Eddy's writings."

Great Deal of Research

S. W. Starling, general superintendent and secretary of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, England, said that during recent years a great deal of research has been carried on in the hope of extending the field of their usefulness, but that, while suitable occupations or processes in manufacture can be found, "some obstacle is discovered which prevents its application."

"Our field at present, therefore, is a comparatively limited one and resolves itself generally into occupations which concern themselves chiefly with manual dexterity," he continued. "The reason for this is obvious, especially in these days of highly specialized machinery which plays such a leading part in manufacture. Thus, generally speaking, only the few trades which cannot or have not been mechanized are left for the blind to pursue. It is an interesting fact that in some countries many of the blind have been absorbed into ordinary industry, where machines have been specially adapted for their use. One feels that a great deal more can be done in this direction, especially in Great Britain, where, except for a few isolated cases, they are restricted to the ordinary occupations practiced in a workshop for the blind."

Mr. Starling mentioned 21 crafts in which they can engage, the most suitable of which, from the point of view of wage-earning possibilities and the amount of employment they provide, he said, are: for men, the making of baskets, brushes, mats and mattresses, and pianoforte tuning and repairing, and for women, the making of fancy baskets, mattress covers and brushes, machine knitting, netting and chair seating. Even with these occupations, he said, there is need for the earnings to be augmented.

BANKRUPT FARM RELIEF PROJECT VOTED IN GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

of which may not exceed the total value of the loans granted to nation mortgage companies.

The authorized capital of the international company is fixed at $50,000,000. The shares of the initial issue of $5,000,000 will be nominal and their holders will command a majority at general meetings. This first block will be divided equally among the contracting parties in order to guarantee the international character of the bank.

A special reserve fund for the purpose of further development of the company equal to the first block of subscribed capital will be advanced by the governments and refunded in course of time. The total value of the bonds to be issued by the company may not exceed 10 times the nominal amount of the paid-up capital and special reserve.

Terms of the loans to be granted by the company will depend upon the terms on which the company itself has been able to borrow. It is hoped that, owing to the thoughtfully planned guarantee provisions of the whole scheme, these rates will follow a decreasing curve and that the business handled by the international company will contribute to lower interest rates prevailing upon the national mortgage markets of the countries requiring assistance.

Any party which signs the convention can become a borrower or lender. But borrowing countries must provide definite guarantees regarding their mortgage legislation. Where such legislation is inadequate the governments will be required to guarantee the loans granted to their national mortgage companies and may be requested to improve their laws.

Certain members of the board of directors will be appointed by the League Council and the International Institute of Agriculture, others by a general meeting of shareholders. But all directors must be of different nationalities and heads of land credit, mortgage or banking institutes in their respective countries.

The scheme makes no suggestion regarding the seat of the international company. But as its activities will be closely linked with those of the World Bank and the International Mortgage Bank recently established in Basel, it is believed here that that city might advantageously be chosen as the home of the new international credit institution. Its charter requires from the country to be selected as its seat facilities similar to those granted by the Swiss Government to the World Bank.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND PEACE NOTES ABROAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans to help the cause of peace by sending a number of peace resolutions to the heads of governments partaking in next year's world disarmament conference were decided upon at the recent meeting here of delegates from the Australian organisations affiliated with the world disarmament movement. These resolutions, which are to be passed by the different societies interested, will also be sent to kindred societies overseas, and to Soviet Russia, which three years ago introduced a bill suppressing all forms of armament—a bill which, however, was defeated.

The Australian disarmament movement has done extensive work in distributing copies of the Kellogg pact.

Chicago Merchandise Mart Spreads Wares on 7500 Bargain Counters

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Had Mrs. Bargain-Hunter strayed into the Merchandise Mart here during the spring sale on April 13 or 14, she would have "gotten an eyefull," but she would also have been in for a big disappointment.

For the bargains which greeted her searching eye were not for her—not yet, at least. Not until, through the channels of commerce, they reach "ye little gifte shoppe" on her street, or the bargain basement of her favorite department store. This particular sale was for Mr. Buyer.

When the Merchandise Mart puts on a big sale it does it in a big way, and especially when it is celebrating its first anniversary. Four million square feet of special "bumbers" displayed on 7500 bargain counters—this is what the Merchandise Mart calls a "sale."

Perhaps it was a table lamp—silk or parchment shade, complete with Hunter's eye, price $2.75. Yes, very well indeed, surely worth twice the price, maybe three times, but look at the little sign below: SOLD ONLY IN LOTS OF 12—WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY.

But surely sometime, somewhere, somehow, Mrs. Bargain-Hunter will be able to pick up one of these lamps, she is assured, with over 100,000 buyers from stores in all the middle western states invited to attend.

This mart, a veritable "wholesale city under one roof," was completed approximately a year ago, and this was the first coöperative, unified sale held by the hundreds of wholesalers who exhibit there.

The mart, the largest building in Chicago, and probably in the world, has 12 floors devoted to display rooms, each floor having an extent of five acres. The corridors, [illegible] feet long, are veritable streets, each leading to exhibitions of allied types of merchandise.

MONTERREY SCHOOLS VALUED AT $1,381,138

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The largest item in the total municipal property owned by the city of Monterrey, industrial capital of Mexico, is the investment in school buildings amounting to $1,381,138, according to official statistics.

Other leading municipal investments include governmental buildings, parks and paseos, public markets, stadiums, athletic fields and city libraries.

SCHOOL COURSE ON EFFECTS OF LIQUOR PUSHED

Woodcock Urges Revision of Texts to Conform to Recent Findings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 20—Possible need for revision of textbooks used by the public schools in teaching the effects of alcohol on the human system, to insure their accuracy in line with recent discoveries, was pointed out by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, yesterday.

The proposal was made in connection with the publication of a monograph compiled by the prohibition bureau's division of research and public information, showing that all but two of the states have laws requiring the teaching in the public schools of the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on human beings.

In the last 10 years, Colonel Woodcock pointed out, important and far-reaching laboratory tests have been made to ascertain the effect of small quantities of alcohol on human efficiency. Such studies as those made by Dr. Walter R. Miles, Dodge and Benedict, Johnson and Paschal, and by Lord d'Abernon in England, show that the quantity of alcohol in one quart of 2.75 per cent beer or in one pint of 10 per cent wine has direct results on the human system, he said.

The bureau's study contains a digest of state and federal laws on the subject of hygiene and temperance teaching in the public schools, with a history of the law in each State. These laws, generally, prescribe that in all schools supported wholly or in part by public funds, certain courses in hygiene shall be given for specified lengths of time with special reference to the influence of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system.

Dismissal from office of any superintendent or teacher for failure or refusal to provide such instruction is directed in many states, the bureau's survey revealed. The course is usually given between the third year in the grammar school and before the second year in high school.

The states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Tennessee provide that a certain period in one day each year shall be set aside as Temperance Day, or Frances E. Willard Day, when a program shall be given by pupils portraying the important results of temperance and total abstinence approached from various practical angles such as increased health and efficiency, greater productivity, thrift, reduction of crime and lessening of child delinquency.

The National Education Association's support of prohibition is referred to as showing the attitude taken toward law enforcement and law observance by the teachers of the public schools, who, as much as any other class of persons, come into constant contact with the results of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1789 is the oldest dealing with temperance education found by the bureau. That law, which is still in effect, requires that "resident professors and tutors of the University of Cambridge and other colleges and all teachers of academies and other instructors of the youth shall exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction the character of . . . sobriety, industry, chastity, moderation and temperance and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded."

Textbooks on hygiene and the effects of alcohol are generally provided by the state or municipality. In a number of states certificates to teach are not issued to persons who have not passed a special examination in hygiene which includes the effect of alcohol and other narcotics on health and character. The laws of Illinois, the bureau says, are typical of the amount of time to be spent in such study. They provide that the course shall be continued not less than four hours a week for a period of 10 or more weeks each year.

175 MILES FOR 1S. ON LONDON TRAMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—By riding on the London County Council tramways for 175 miles on a special one-shilling "All-day ride-at-will" ticket, a resident of Highgate established a record here.

These special all-day tickets are issued to induce people to make greater use of the tramways. The journeys in this case were made on 31 different cars, and the ordinary single fares would have totaled 9s. 2d. The passenger started at 5:22 a. m. and did not finish until 2:5 a. m. the next day.

New York to Greet World-Wide Masons

NEW York, April 20 (AP)—Delegations from seven foreign nations, eight states and the District of Columbia have been named to be guests at the sesquicentenial celebration of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York, May 3 to May 10, Robert J. Kenworthy, Grand Secretary, announced yesterday.

Kenworthy said the gathering would be the largest in the history of Freemasonry, and that it has no other purpose than to honor the Grand Lodge of New York, the largest in the world with 1026 lodges and 347,000 members.

Among the speakers will be the Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, Pro-Grand Master of England; Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State; John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain; and Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

Delegates have been named from England, Scotland, Ireland, Finland, Rumania, Canada, Mexico, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Invitations were extended to orders all over the world Mr. Kenworthk said.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended April 11 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output totaling 54,855,933 k. w. h., an increase of 882,294 or 1.6 per cent a year before. Gas output was 357,806,300 cubic feet, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from a year before.

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FARM LOAN PLAN, TESTED IN SOUTH, CALLED SUCCESS

No Corn-No Credit Policy in Saluda County, N. C., Bringing Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALUDA, N. C.—This little mountain town has inaugurated a farm loan policy which has proven to be practicable and satisfactory.

Set in operation a year ago by Col. B. W. Crouch, local banker, in an effort to stabilize relations between the farmers and bankers and improve agricultural conditions generally, the "No Corn-No Credit" policy, as it is known, has contributed much toward the solution of farm financing in Saluda County.

In commenting on the first year's results from the plan, Colonel Crouch said:

"Just one year ago the bankers in Saluda County announced through the county papers to the farmers of Saluda County, that it would be their firm policy to extend credit only to those farmers who first made a living at home under the caption 'No Corn-No Credit.'

"This conclusion was reached after thorough study and consideration, and only after this study revealed the fact that practically two-thirds of the money that the banks had been lending to the farmers was being spent for flour, meat, lard, corn, vegetables, and such food and feedstuffs as could, without any doubt, be produced on the farms.

"A check up recently shows that the great bulk of the farmers in this county are in far better position than they were a year ago, for the reason that they produced more corn and other necessary food and feedstuffs during the past year than ever before, and their real money requirements for the present year for farming purposes will be less than since 1920.

"It follows that the farmers themselves are now convinced that it is a waste of their time to undertake to grow cotton with which to buy what they can easily grow on their own farms. They are convinced that the policy laid down by the banks is the only safe one for themselves and for the banks.

"The bankers of the State are not attempting to dictate to anyone, but they certainly have the right to extend credit to those only whose loans are to be repaid. No bank has the right to lend the money of its depositors to that class of farmers who persist in planting only one crop, that of cotton, when such farming is purely speculative—a gamble, if you please—with the cards stacked against them. The only certainty about it is that they will certainly lose.

"At the very beginning of the present year let no man calling himself a farmer be misled or deceived. With a carry over of something like 8,500,000 bales of cotton, and with less and less of American cotton being taken by the spinners of the world, let us say in all seriousness that the farmer, whether large or small, who pins his faith to cotton, to the neglect of all other crops, is taking a risk that the boldest speculator would turn down.

"Shall the farmer cut out cotton altogether? By no means. When he has made sure of sufficient grain, meat, vegetables, plenty of food for himself and feed for all his stock, then let him make all the cotton that he can, resting assured that what cotton he does make will be practically clear."

CANADA AVIATORS STAKE IRON CLAIMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Out of a blue sky there descended here an airplane in which were Frank H. Fisher and Kelvin Edmison, who had spent one of the most adventurous flights in Canadian commercial aviation. They had been to the Belcher Islands in the Hudson Bay and back to stake iron claims for a Toronto mining company. They accomplished the trip, with three days on the islands, in six days. Under the most favorable circumstances by the ordinary means of travel, this trip would have taken three months.

They staked 1800 acres of iron ore claims. There are 10 Eskimo families living on Belcher Islands, but the Toronto airmen did not see any of them. They brought back four "husky" dogs, and the mail from Great Whale, that would not have gone out until July, when the first boat will arrive.

Libraries to Help Alien Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That the foreign problem in Canada can be solved by education and that the library system should reach the remote settlers, was the opinion of Miss Mary J. L. Black given during an address before the Ontario Library Association convention, at which more than 200 delegates from the public libraries of the Province were present.

By placing libraries among the foreign sections of New Ontario propaganda could be successfully checked. Certain classes of foreigners are lacking in a sense of social consciousness and they dislike interference from church or state.

"For generations we have feared the ignorant Russian," Miss Black declared. "Russia is now reducing her adult illiteracy at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year, and since the revolution, has opened 22,000 reading rooms. They may not be following the educational, religious, economic, or social standards we prefer, but they will inundate us if we do not meet them with equal intelligence and up-to-date methods."

There are 2,000,000 people without library service in Ontario, it was stated. The small library system could not solve the problem. The first outlay must be a large library unit and a trained librarian who should be given an adequate collection of books. These could be scattered among the numerous branches and deposit stations.

FIRE FIGHTERS TO HOLD MEETING IN TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association, the parent association of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, will hold a joint convention here on May 8. It is expected that 800 delegates from the United States and Canada will attend.

"Incidental to the first hazard there is the much more vital question of the safety to human lives, and the consideration of this subject will be of interest, and it is hoped, of permanent value," stated E. P. Heaton, Ontario fire marshal, to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, here. "We wish to show the parent body that we have men actively engaged in fire prevention work who will rank with the foremost advocates of fire prevention in the United States."

"CONSCIENCE MONEY" RECEIVED

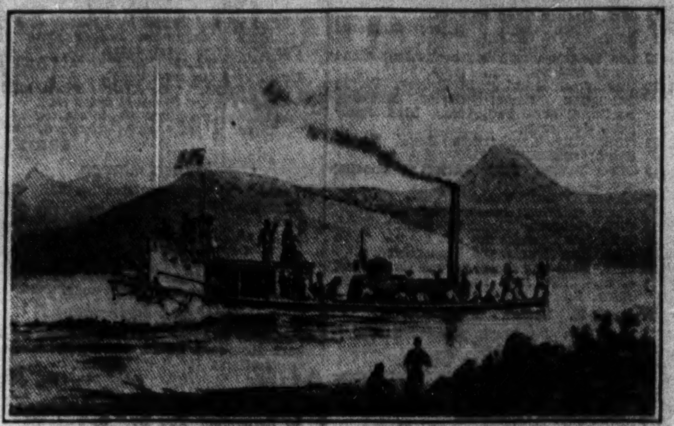
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The city treasurer was enriched by the receipt from Los Angeles of $3 in conscience money. The sender spent his school days here. He was playing baseball when a foul ball flew through one of the windows of a conservatory. The writer sends the amount of the damage. He states in his letter, "It is the little things that count when one seeks to preserve his conscience void of offense before God and man. Some day I hope to return to Toronto and how could I look you in the face with this debt hanging over me?"

LUTHERANS BACK DRY LAW

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—The Illinois conference of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Synod Saturday adopted a resolution approving the prohibition laws and condemning "the attempt of the Illinois Legislature to nullify the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment repealing the State Enforcement Act."

Giving the Indians a Treat



The Explorer, Believed the First Steamboat That Navigated the Colorado River. It Was in Operation There During the Winter of 1858. This Is Taken From a Contemporary Sketch Thought to Have Been Made by the Boat's Commander, Lieut. J. C. Ives.

Steamboats Braved the Colorado Toward Middle of 19th Century

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Into the Colorado River discussion, as a defense exhibit in the suit of Arizona against the Federal Government, has been inserted the log of the Explorer, a little stern-wheeled craft that floated on the stream in the winter of 1856.

It was brought in sections to the mouth of the river and there assembled. Its commander was Lieut. J. C. Ives of the United States corps of topographical engineers. Near Black Canyon, where the Hoover Dam is to be placed, the 54-foot craft struck a rock.

It was later repaired and returned to Fort Yuma, near which point only a few months ago were found the remains of a boat believed to have been the Explorer.

On the evidence of the log, assumption is made by the Government's attorneys that navigability of the stream will be established and thus there will be strengthening of the claim of the Federal Government upon use of the channel for reclamation and power works.

But the Explorer was far from being the first craft that bore white men upon the river. There were the boats, oar and wind propelled, that took the Alarcon party in 1540 from the head of the Gulf of California for 85 Spanish leagues, or as far as the site of the modern city of Needles. The leader called the stream Rio de Buen Aguia, "River of Good Guidance." In 1826 the lower reaches were sailed by Lt. R. W. Hardy of the British Navy. In 1850 boats plied from the gulf to Fort Yuma, near the mouth of the Gila.

The first steamboat came in 1851, to the dismay of the Indians, who described it as "blowing fire and smoke from its nose and kicking back the water with its feet." A much larger craft, the Uncle Sam, brought supplies to Fort Yuma in 1852, and two years later on the stream were even larger boats, the General Jesop and Emeralda, one of which, in 1857, ferried Lieutenant Beale and his camel-borne survey party near the site of Fort Mohave.

In 1866 the Arizona Legislature passed a resolution praising the captain of the Esmeralda for reaching Callville, near the mouth of the Virgin River, above Black Canyon. Down the stream were carried the rich ores of the period, to be shipped even to Wales for smelting.

Salt for the ore milling processes of the day was brought from great salt beds in the Virgin Valley, in the point of what now is Nevada. Though the boats frequently dared the rapids of Black Canyon, the point usually reached was Hardyville, near Fort Mohave, 347 miles from Fort Yuma. Assuredly then the river was considered navigable.

Importance of the river as a marine highway diminished when the Southern Pacific Railroad bridged the stream at Yuma, in 1877, and the Atlantic & Pacific at Needles, in 1883. Yet traffic on steamboats continued until 1906, when the channel above Yuma was blocked by the building of the Laguna dam, which diverts water for irrigation in California and Arizona. Above the dam there is still in operation a fleet of motor craft, its commodore being Mrs. Nellie Bush, who carries a proud commission as the last of the active river pilots.

Through the diversion of water into the immense canal of the Imperial Valley irrigation system in California, the river channel often is dry in winters for many miles above the head of tidewater in the Gulf. But spring floods still pour down. Of late years it has carried only about half of its maximum flow, though with records of even 30 feet of depth at Yuma and of 100 feet within the Grand Canyon.

The Boulder Canyon Dam will equalize this flow, eliminating both low and high water, possibly maintaining a channel for the river transportation needs of agricultural communities along the banks.

Junior League Wins Concession

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Young women of the Raleigh Junior League have been granted as near a perpetual lease on the rotunda refreshment stand in the Capitol as it is possible. The bill was shoved through the Senate, which granted rights until revoked, and the House likewise rushed it through, and then, eager to extend further privileges, held up the enactment of the bill by adding an amendment permitting the sale of "Christmas goods." The amendment, offered facetiously, was adopted without a dissenting vote, and the measure went back to the Senate for concurrence.

The Legislature has now been in session long over the allotted constitutional 90-day period, and the members are serving without pay being unable to make headway toward finding taxables to meet the mounting costs of government.

SCHOOL UNION PLAN SUPPORTED IN SOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although the initial step to put into execution a plan to unite Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges into a university, to be known as the University of Birmingham, is yet to be taken, many outstanding business and religious leaders of the Birmingham district are manifesting enthusiastic support of the proposed merger.

The Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the two largest newspapers in Alabama, originators of the plan to establish the university, are conducting a campaign at present to sound out public opinion on the question and are meeting with much encouragement.

ALABAMA PLANTING DIVERSIFIED CROPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUBURN, Ala.—Favorable weather late in March and early in April has given impetus to planting of crops throughout the State, with cotton and corn predominating reports to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute indicate. Planting started in southern Alabama about March 15, and has since extended to the extreme northern counties.

P. W. Gist, agricultural statistician at the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, announces Alabama farmers intend to increase their corn acreage 6 per cent, oats 35 per cent, potatoes 23 per cent, and hay 20 per cent, with a corresponding decrease in cotton acreage likely.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANS REFORMS IN MODEL PRISON

'Live at Home' Program Is Advocated by Farm Expert at Social Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Unemployment, prison reform, laws affecting women and children in industry, agriculture and other topics affecting social and industrial affairs were discussed by recognized experts at the two-day session of the North Carolina Social Service Association, held in Goldsboro and attended by more than 250 delegates.

Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare, discussed prison reform. She pointed out that, by an act of the 1931 session of the General Assembly, North Carolina will replace its present prison, built immediately following the Civil War, with a modern fireproof building, to cost approximately $500,000.

This prison will be located at a more suitable site, near but outside the city of Raleigh, on a state-owned farm. She told her hearers that equipment will be provided for vocational training and that better safeguards for the protection of prisoners are planned.

Hugh McRae, of Wilmington, farm colony expert, recommended that steps be taken to develop an effective organization of the most influential interests in each separate county for a definite and long-time "live-at-home" program. He said the plan advanced by Gov. O. Max Gardner had aroused state-wide interest and ought to be carried on in every county.

Mrs. W. P. Waddill, of Henderson, a welfare worker whose activities have been favorably commented upon throughout the State, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Included in the list of speakers were Kemp P. Baattie, of Rocky Mount; Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro; Dr. G. W. Forster, of State College, Raleigh; Dr. C. C. Taylor, of State College, Raleigh; S. H. Hobbs Jr., of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; F. P. Latham, of Belhaven; T. E. Brown, director of vocational education in the state department of public instruction, Raleigh; and I. O. Schaub, dean of State College, Raleigh.

CANADIANS FEELING ASBESTOS COMPETITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That there is little hope for the asbestos industry in Canada until the Canadian producers join forces to face world competition, is the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Robert Massie, president of Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., expressed at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

The Russian producers and those of Rhodesia were coming together in a working agreement. Canadians would be asked to participate once they presented a united front. Several conferences have been held, but had been productive of no definite results, said Lieutenant-Colonel Massie.

England Chapter Meets at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 20—Founded to commemorate the London Naval Treaty of 1930, "England Chapter" of the Daughters of the British Empire in Illinois held its first annual luncheon Saturday.

Godfrey Haggard, British Consul-General in Chicago, welcomed the new chapter, expressing his hope that it would "do its bit" to further the cause of world peace. Mrs. T. W. Nunn, who founded the chapter, said that since the London Naval Treaty was an important step toward peace, Englishwomen in Chicago had chosen to celebrate it by forming this organization. Its first public function at the Edgewater Beach Hotel was attended by about 100 guests. L. C. Robinson, retired Indian Army officer, addressed the luncheon group.

Mrs. Edward Price Bell, American wife of the journalist, was chosen honorary regent of the chapter. By bringing American women into the organization as honorary officers, Mrs. Nunn said, the Daughters hope to further understanding between the two nationalities. The women of the new chapter have pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for a room in the British Old People's Home in Illinois.

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The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed reduction in authorized common stock by 50,000 shares.

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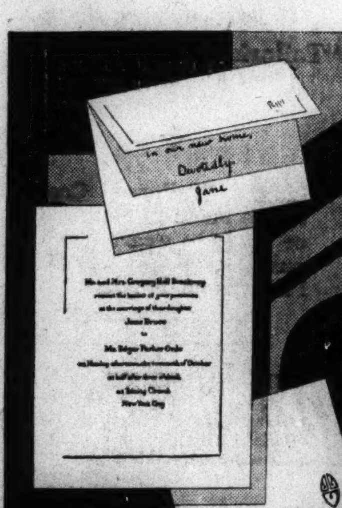

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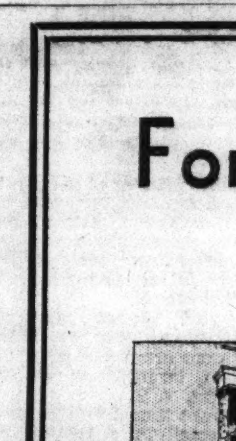

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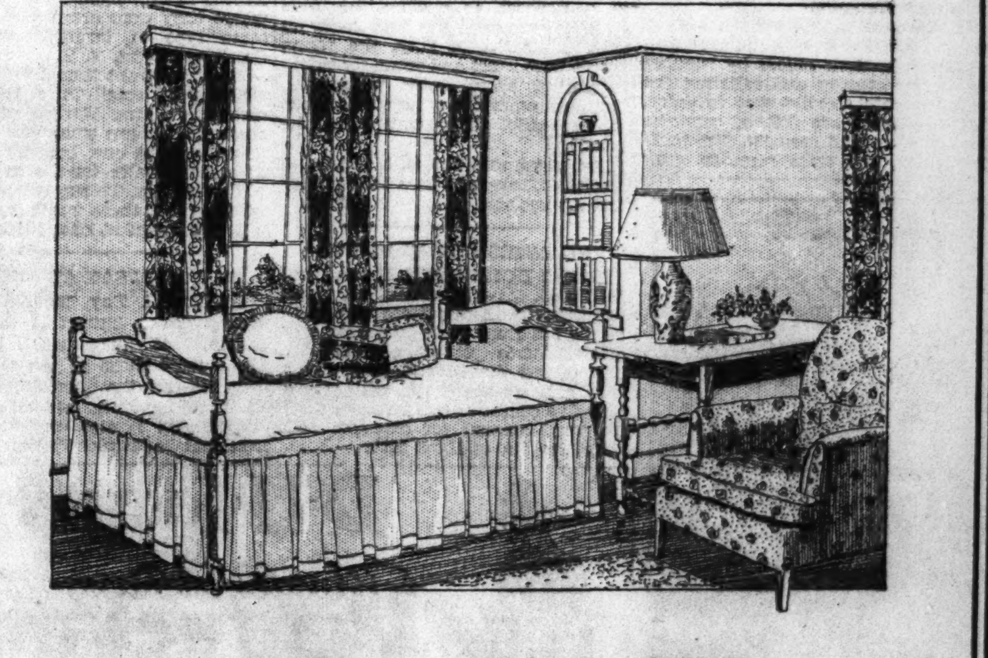

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AMERICA STILL FAVORS COURT, SCOTT REPORTS

Delay in Agreeing on Terms Has Not Changed Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 20—The desire of the American people to participate in the work of the World Court has not been adversely affected by the five years' delay in settling the terms of adhesion, Dr. James Brown Scott says in his annual report on international law to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Scott places the onus for the delay on "difficulties over the acceptance and interpretation of the fifth reservation dealing with the advisory opinions of the Court."

"There has been no change of heart," he writes, "on the part of the American people or Government in regard to their traditional espousal of the establishment of an international court of justice. Nor is there any unwillingness on their part to accept the composition and method of establishment of the present court or its jurisdiction for the decision of international disputes."

Dr. Scott cites Elihu Root's statement before the Senate committee on Jan. 21, 1931, to the effect that "if there should be final disagreement of views, the United States could stand upon its rights in the Court under the fifth reservation, and as long as the United States remains an adherent of the Court no opinion could be rendered by the Court against its claim of interest."

"Should the Senate decline to accept the interpretation of Mr. Root when it meets next December," Dr Scott continues, "a further delay in the adherence of the United States to the Court will ensue. It does not seem reasonable to expect, however, that this difference of opinion. . . should permanently postpone the participation of the United States in the activities of the Court in relation to the world at large."

The division of international law, of which Dr. Scott is the director, has been at work for 20 years on various aspects of a court of international justice.

Boston Art Notes

The Business Men's Art Club

Indeterminate is the line which differentiates the amateur from the professional painter. There is no rule of measure, no standard which can be applied conclusively to pictures, and so their makers arbitrarily dub themselves by whatever name they choose. Is it that those who paint all the time are professional, and those who pick up the palette and brush Sundays and holidays are amateurs? How well, then, did that customs officer, Rousseau, do by himself with what was only a hobby. How aimless, on the other hand, may the continued practice of soi-disant artists prove, despite the daily application.

The exposition by the Business Men's Art Club to be seen in the gallery of the Boston Art Club on Newbury Street at Dartmouth, raises this question emphatically. In the main, it strikes the eye as attractively, at least, as most of the exhibitions at the club. In fact, it seems but another of a series of shows by painters of the right wing. If the club were given to a more liberal spirit and would invite artists of varying tendency, we might respond differently.

Business men generally seem to compensate for lack of sunshine and good air in their offices by running off to the country and selecting the most peaceful, idyllic spot to paint. Their pictures are full of sunshine and verdure and serenity. For business men, the trees seem to grow thicker, the country is more lush. They accept the romance and mood of earlier poets. They have no challenge, for that is expended in their offices. Artists, painting, continually find their fun and excitement in new problems, in transitions to new modes. Not conservative artists, of course. They prefer to maintain the same attitude, the same phrasing, the same scheme.

Landscapes prevail among business men, who do not fare as well when they try a hand at portraiture. This latter subject requires practice and continued observation. Landscapes may be treated generally, without being probed as to literal exactness.

Among the landscapes are some very attractive ones, such for instance as those by George W. Bardwell, Carl Nordstrom, P. J. Cummings and Dr W. W. Harvey. These painters seem to approach their subject with more alertness, with a more studious viewpoint. A picture by Dr. H. B. Shuman might well hang in a show alongside works of experienced painters. Impressionistic scenes by the Rev. D. D. Addison are pleasingly wrought after the lumièrist manner.

On the whole, the effect of such an exhibition is gratifying, so long, of course, as the participants do not pretend to dictate to more enterprising artists what they should or should not do.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

"Napoli Che Canta"

Melodious Italian adds variety to the foreign language films at the Fine Arts Theater, in "Napoli Che Canta," given its Boston première on Saturday afternoon. That is, we know Italian to be melodious in fact, whether or not it always appears so in mechanistic transcription. But then, talking as well as silent films require a separate technique of appreciation. "Napoli Che Canta," translated as "When Naples Sing," is a mixture of both. Passages of conversation are frequently thrown on the screen with the translation just below. It is surprising how easy it is to understand Italian under these circumstances. Often, singers, single or in group, accompany the action, and throughout there is a reproduction of orchestral commentary. There is little spoken dialogue.

The simple story could be easily followed without any of these aids. Gennarino (Jerry in America) born in Naples, is brought up in New York, his father having amassed wealth in this prosperous land. He and the equally wealthy Alice become engaged in the offhand manner of their sophisticated young set (to please their parents) and it takes a year in Naples (whence Gennarino migrates for military service) to correct their sense of romantic values.

The cast, under the artistic direction of Mario Almirante, includes Malcolm Todd and Lillian Lill as the sweethearts, Anna Mari, Georgio Curtis and Carlo Tedesco for the more Italianate characters. A few gaps in the action we felt must be due to censor's shears rather than direction.

There is much to enjoy in the photographic representation of the decorative Italian city which has borne the impress of scenic allure for centuries. Modernistic New York is revealed as not too far behind for glamour, in the arresting views of its skyscrapers seen at odd angles from below, or notching the harbor horizon in outline. The camera has been used with a clear sense of design, taste and originality. The theme of disembodied "Dancing Feet" has perhaps been played enough, but there are other more distinctive touches.

We are still wondering about the Countess, left alone in a small sailboat somewhere in the Bay of Naples at its rougher if not roughest. She was chaperoning Alice and a black-eyed young Italian, who had ventured forth in a rowboat to explore the Blue Grotto. Naturally, the tide came up with a little extra fury, the young people were upset and swam for safety to another shore. Later, we see the Countess, calm and quite comfortable, at her villa. How, then, was she saved?

But as we said before, it requires a special technique to be a Motion Picture Appreciator.

M. L.

SALARIES CUT IN BRAZIL

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil, April 18 (By U. P.)—Salaries of all public functionaries in this State were arbitrarily cut from 20 to 30 per cent by official decree yesterday. Under the new decree the Federal Interventor, who acts as Governor, will receive only five contos of reis for salary and an equal amount for expenses each month, a total of about $900.

Woman Heads Georgia Creamery Under State Coöperative Plan

Plant Is Farmer Owned and Controlled and Confines Business Locally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga. — The Athens Coöperative Creamery, the only coöperative in the South dealing with the retail distribution of whole milk, completed the first nine months of its successful operation this month.

It is unique in that it is farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, managed by a woman, and every product is marketed locally.

The principal products handled and manufactured by the coöperative are sweet milk, buttermilk, cream, cottage cheese, butter, chocolate milk, and ice cream in the summer.

The new plant was organized under the Coöperative Act, passed in Georgia in 1921, for the purpose of encouraging new industries to come into the State by tax exemption over an initial period of five years, giving new organizations plenty of time to "get on their feet."

Work upon this way of local milk distribution was carried on jointly for two years by L. H. Marlatt, extension dairyman of the animal husbandry division of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and L. S. Watson, County Agent of Clarke County.

No standardization of milk is made at the Athens plant, the product coming direct from the dairy herds. In other words, to quote Mrs. Marlatt, the manager, "It is a quality product throughout, and is as good as the cow makes it." Mrs. Marlatt is the wife of the extension dairyman of the agricultural college, who worked for two years trying to show local dairymen the logic of such a plan.

The coöperative now handles 350 gallons of the approximately 800 gallons consumed daily in the city of Athens, which has a population of approximately 20,000. All milk is pasteurized as soon as delvered at the plant, not being exposed to the air from time of going to pasteurization bottled, where it is automatically capped, after which it goes to the refrigerator where it is kept at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

A composite sample of the milk is taken from each patron every morning for the purpose of testing its butter fat content, the basis upon which the price is decided.

The average business per month of the plant now averages a little more than $5200, as compared to $4800 for the first month of operation, the average monthly increase being $200. Mrs. Marlatt expects to do $60,000 worth of business by July 1, 1931, the end of the fiscal year of the business.

The nine stockholders of the plant have an investment of approximately $10,000, which includes both plant and delivery equipment. An initial payment of $1000 was made upon the investment, and the remainder is taken care of by monthly installments. According to present plans the plant will easily pay for itself within a little more than a year.

To start with, the plant did not even have any operating capital, but get around ths difficulty by holding back the payments on the milk for one week, which is still being done and will continue until the full purchase price is paid.

Mrs. Marlatt, manager of the plant, has had approximately 21 years' experience in this type of business. For the six years preceding her management of the coöperative, she operated the creamery at the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlatt came to Athens in 1917 from New York State where they were connected with the same type of business at French Creek and Cuba, N. Y.

Asked what she thought of the possibilities of small local coöperative creameries, Mrs. Marlatt replied: "I don't see how any small city could get along without one, because it serves as a safety valve for the milk supply of the locality. To support a business of this kind, there would have to be a population of at least 10,000 people."

DAY TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to deliver the chief address at the semiannual banquet of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, at Chicago, May 6. Mr. Day is also president of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Cows Work for Her

MRS. L. H. MARLATT

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Dance program.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 NBC, Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Burt Whitman, guest speaker; Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra; Graham McNamee, announcer.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "The Dancing Men."
10:30 NBC, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Canada, addressing 2000 boys at Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:45 NBC, Henry Busse's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Paul Revere's Ride."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Bostonia Quintet.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Joe Cornell, accordionist; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Richard Halliley, baritone.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "Scenes of Montana Campfires."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Joe Rines and his orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots": Organ and soloist.
5:10 "Show Tunes": orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising: orchestra and soloists.
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Marion McAfee, soprano; Tide Water Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial Mystery story.
7:00 Camille Girouard, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father;" recording.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Tito Schipa, tenor; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Pierre Braugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smolen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 News; weather; baseball; time.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ashbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
6:00 Weather; Evening Musicale; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, speaking from Advertising Club luncheon.
1:35 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.
4:00 p. m.—Bostonia Quintet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

Music

Horowitz

Vladimir Horowitz gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program was made up of Liszt's B minor Sonata, Busoni's transcription of Bach's Chorale in G minor, Hummel's Rondo in E flat, Prokofieff's Toccata, and, from Chopin, two Mazurkas, the Etudes in F, op. 10, and in B minor, op. 25, and the A flat Polonaise.

An audience of good size repaid him with warm applause for his characteristic exhibition of brilliant pianism. The artist without doubt realizes that now that the first glamour of his meteoric descent upon America has begun to fade a little, he must offer some playing of peculiar interest if he is to hold his place in the forefront of popular concert pianists in this day of music by dial. He apparently is not yet ready to tackle Beethoven in public, but it may be that he is preparing his way by means of such items as the B minor Sonata and the Bach-Busoni Chorale. At present he is a superlative executant who dazzles with his brilliance. Such a technical equipment, we may hope, will eventually be placed at the service of the more profound type of music.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 21

Musical Drama

Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex" (WJZ Chain). Drama of Sophocles set to music by Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer, direct from stage of Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Leopold Stokowski conducting. Margaret Matzenauer is "Jocasta," Paul Althouse is "Œdipus" and the Harvard Glee Club is the chorus. One hour. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Reviewing Herbert, Romberg, Friml and De Sylva musical productions. 8.

Armchair Quartet, male voices; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). A group of familiar ballads and the very modern "Something to Remember You By." 9.

"Echoes of the Opera" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Genia Zielinska, soprano; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra under the direction of Harold Sanford. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Four part "Egyptian Impressions" suite of Bainbidge Crist to close a modern program. 6.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). "Tales of Hoffman" excerpts, Saint-Saëns's aria and Drigo's "Serenade" are best known in this dinner music concert. 6.

Concert Orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). All-French program. You will probably like Saint-Saëns's North African "Reverie du Soir," and Pierne's "Entry of the Little Fauns," best. 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Four modern ballads. 6:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied Quality—WJZ—T). Pan-American program. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Sigmund Spaeth, master of ceremonies; Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet; **Frank Black's Orchestra** (Continental—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; chorus, orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11:15.

Harry Richman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 12.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Lee Morse, popular songs; **Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra** (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Gene Austin (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The Victory of San Jacinto" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Some history of the Lone Star State. 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). The arrival of the "iron horse" into the valley. 9:30.

Shakespearean Drama (WOR). Forty-five minutes. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). 10.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Russia and the World Markets" (WEAF—T). Voters' Service period. 7.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Anton Dounis, mandolinist (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11:45.

Daytime Programs

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 9:30 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

"Melody Parade" (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 11.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA Denver). Spring lamb yield; garden calendar talk. 12:30.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). 1:30.

"The Brass Section" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). String trio. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor; Ada d'Orsay, soprano (CBS—T). 3.

Music in the Air (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Piano appreciation lessons by Osbourne McConathy. 3.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone. 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, vocal trio; Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra, from San Francisco. 4.

Garden talk (CBS—T). Clarence Fowler. 4.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey, conductor. 4:15.

Marie Gerard, soprano; **Earl Palmer,** tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 4:30.

"Modern Decoration," Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (Ponds—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 5.

"Adventures in Words" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, noted lexicographer. 5:15.

"What Happened to Jane" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

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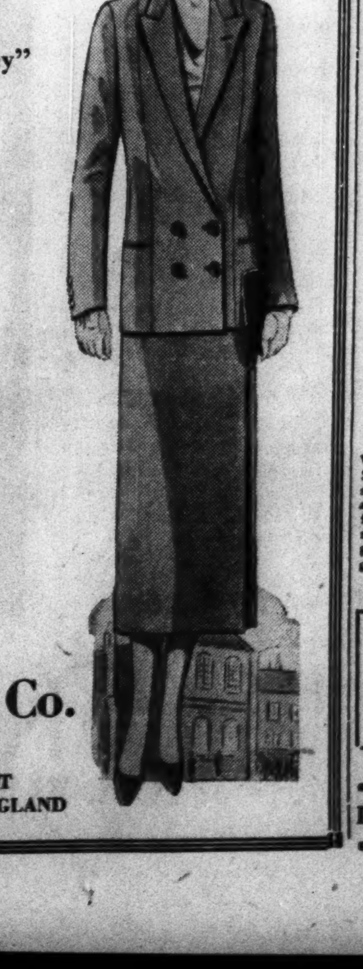

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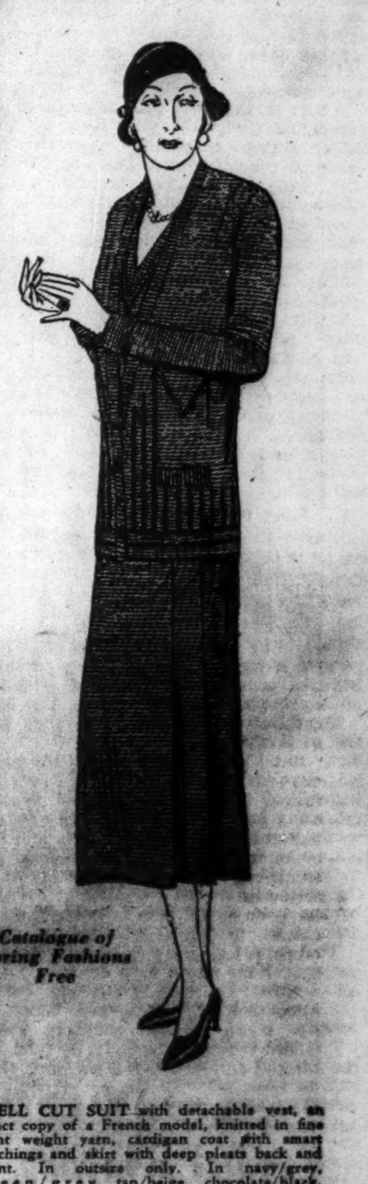

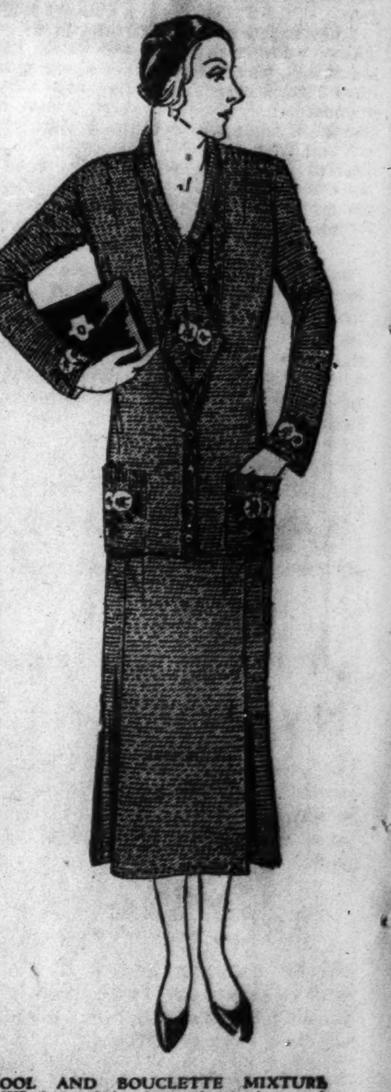

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PROHIBITION LINE-UP FACES NEW PROBLEM

Redistricting in States With Split Party Power Provides the Menace

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A political struggle of the most important consequences is under way in the country today, but because it is being waged on 32 different fronts its national significance is as yet not discernible.

The issue revolves about the congressional redistricting of states affected by the 1930 reapportionment. Thirty-two states must revise their House representation for next year's elections, and the result in some of the states has led to the severest kind of political controversy.

Each party has endeavored to arrange the geographical lines of the new districts so as to insure them the best chances to win. In states where one or the other party is in control of the legislature and the governorship, this has been comparatively simple.

The opposition has cried "gerrymander" but has done so knowing that if it was in control it would do about the same. In some states court action to halt this kind of redistricting has been threatened but so far no actual suits are known to have been brought.

Where the greatest difficulties have arisen has been in states where political control is divided, where one party or the other runs the Legislature, but not the governorship, or where the parties divided the branches of the Legislature. Such split political alignments have already led to deadlocks in a few states and are threatening similar conditions in others.

The most confused situation on this issue that has so far attracted attention is that which has developed in Missouri. There the stalemate became so adamant the attempt to redistrict at this session of the Legislature was abandoned, and it was decided, as a compromise, that next year all the State's representation to the House will run as candidates-at-large.

Say Constitution Violated

Some authorities in the capital claim that this is a violation of the Constitution, which requires that senators be elected by the state-wide voting, but that members of the House should represent specified districts, except where the population of the State does not give it more than one house member.

The failure of Missouri to redistrict, and of several other states which are likely to do likewise because of deadlocked political forces, will mean that, instead of the State being divided into congressional districts according to its population based on the 1930 reapportionment figures, its members to the House in the Seventy-third Congress will be elected on one ticket by the vote of the entire State as is done in the case of a Senator.

This means that the Missouri delegation elected in 1932 will either be all Republican or all Democrat, instead of being divided as is now the case.

The effect of such an innovation on the wet and dry issue may be profound. St. Louis and Kansas City are strongly wet. The rural sections of the State are dry. Should the massed voted of the two cities control in the congressional election it may turn out that Missouri's delegation in the House in the Seventy-third Congress will be wet. On the other hand, should the rural dry vote predominate the State will be represented by a solid dry delegation.

This situation repeated in other states, such as Illinois, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, could have conceivably startling consequences on prohibition and other issues. In the states containing great wet industrial centers, the at-large election of House members would almost certainly result in enormous gains in that chamber for the repeal forces.

Possibility in New York

In a state, for instance, such as New York, where the wet vote is confined largely to the Manhattan area, the dry up-state districts might be wiped out by the huge wet majorities of New York City and the wets capture the entire bloc of 43 House seats. Tammany Hall under such a situation would be in a position to control the entire House delegation of the State as it now does the two Senate seats and 22 representatives.

In some states the controversy over redistricting arises out of sectional differences. This is particularly so in California which gained nine additional House seats under the 1930 reapportionment. In California the northern and southern halves of the State are embroiled over the distribution of the new districts. Various compromises have been suggested, but so far the capital understands no agreement has been reached.

Should no plan be approved California could elect its new House members by a state-wide vote and the original 11 from the old districts.

The possibility of a number of states electing all or part of their House members in 1932 by state-wide votes opens the way to profound political changes. A Republican tide would mean solid Republican delegations, a Democratic sweep, Democratic blocs.

Power Development Urged in Malaya

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENANG, Straits Settlements—Coordination and unification of Malay's power supply in a common system, capable of dealing with the requirements of the country as a whole, instead of in thousands of small units working independently as at present, was urged by W. J. Williams of the Federal Electrical Department, Kuala Lumpor. Mr. Williams was presiding at a recent meeting of the Engineering Association of Malaya at Ipoh.

Mr. Williams deplored the fact that although Malaya possessed power resources of its own in the form of coal, water and timber, the staple industries of the country were becoming more and more dependent upon foreign sources of power.

Kerosene, he pointed out, was more particularly used for lighting purposes by the poorer inhabitants of the country, who had practically to bear the burden of an import duty of 10 cents per gallon, as the burden of taxation was almost invariably shifted from the producer to the consumer.

The importation of kerosene had increased by approximately 50 per cent during the four years 1925-29 and the total value of kerosene and liquid fuel imported for 1929 amounted to $9,131,352.

The result of this importation was reflected in the depressed Bakau wood industry from which the Government previously derived a substantial revenue. The replacement of the entire quantity of oil fuel on the basis of the 1929 figures would require some 227,000 tons of Malayan coal.

"I say without hesitation," Mr. Williams concluded, "that if all the power consumed in this country were supplied from a coördinated system of electricity produced from our own power resources, we should be in an unassailable position and would have nothing to fear from outside competition."

Anti-Fur Trapping Campaign Started

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A crusade to end the tortures of wild animal fur trapping and to extend fur farming and the use of artificial fur fabrics has been launched by Maj. C. Van der Byl of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

"Only 6 per cent of the fur skins at present sold come from farms," says Maj. Van der Byl. "But if people only realized the long-drawn-out agony of the steel trap, I am sure they would wear only farmed or artificial furs. At the same time, they would be stimulating a growing and humane industry."

"In a few years wild animals will have become so scarce that their furs will be quite prohibitive in price. Why not help to save them now while there is still time?"

More than 100,000,000 sealskins are placed on the world's markets every year. Most of these animals have been brutally killed, Maj. Van der Byl alleges.

"But fur farms are doing much to discourage the abomination of trapping," he continues. "At the silver fox farms in Canada nearly all foxes are tatooed inside both ears with their registration letters and number."

"The artificial fur trade is a new industry, but samples made of silk and wool are now on sale. Artificial Persian lamb, Astrakhan and Nutria are practically indistinguishable, when made up, from the real," Maj. Van der Byl declares.

WALKER INQUIRY TO SEEK REFORM OF GOVERNMENT

That, Rather Than Punishment of Individual, to Be Goal Sought

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Governmental reforms looking to permanent communal benefits rather than the chastisement of individuals will govern the outcome of the legislative inquiry into the Tammany-Walker administration of New York City, it was indicated today following the first meeting in inquiry territory of the bipartisan body of lawmakers delegated to give the municipal structure here the most thorough airing and dusting it has ever known.

Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the committee, who is to draw the master pattern of the inquiry, has been assured freedom from political interference in his proceedings and already has made it clear that these would aim essentially at governmental defects. That Tammany will try to anticipate his recommendations was indicated in the reorganization effected in the department's vice squad by Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, when he completely revised its methods and restaffed it, following disclosures of wholesale corruption in this branch of the service during Judge Seabury's investigation as referee for the Appellate Division of the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Judge Seabury attended the meeting today which was held at Bar Association headquarters and later it was said he hopes to begin the public hearings on the Walker-Tammany régime by June 1. Quarters have been assigned to the committee in the State office building, 80 Center Street, where almost an entire floor has been set aside for the personnel of more than 75 lawyers and investigators that will staff the inquiry.

Judge Seabury, in outlining his work as counsel for the committee, has set for himself two chief tasks to present: The true facts as they exist in the complicated structure known as the Government of New York City and its local instrumentalities of government; evidence as to such constructive proposals as shall make possible benficial changes in the charter of the city.

Since the writing of the city's charter more than a generation ago, the increasing complexities of city life have made changes imperative, in order, Judge Seabury holds, "to eliminate waste and corruption and to increase the ability of the city to minister more adequately to the governmental needs of its people." It is his opinion, however, that constructive proposals "must spring from the practical needs of the people living within the city," and that discussion of them is premature "until the facts inherent in the actual situation have been fully disclosed."

New York City has 165 agencies for spending its municipal funds. It has a board of aldermen which it pays annually $500,000, including clerical assistance, and which has the power to expend $2,000,000 a year at its discretion by issuing special revenue bonds. Its department of purchases, headed by a $15,000 commissioner with a staff of 100, clears less than one-third of the $60,000,000 spent annually for miscellaneous supplies, materials and equipment. It provides a $1,850,000 budget for a department of docks, whose work is duplicated in the main by the sinking fund commission and the department of plant and structure. It pays a city chamberlain $15,000 a year in an office that costs $111,000 a year to run, although the incumbent of this office in the administration of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel recommended that it be abolished.

Antique Government Form

But the outstanding anachronism in the city's governmental structure is that county government, substantially the same as that adapted in 1777 from the medieval English system for the State's first constitution, is still imposed upon the down-state metropolis. Its yearly cost to the city is $5,250,000, of which all save $125,000 is pay roll. This provides such outworn incumbencies as sheriff, whose peace functions have been taken over by the police, yet whose attenuated and momentary jurisdiction is sustained in each of the five counties at a salary of $15,000 and by staffs totaling 360 persons.

In the same way the city has five district attorneys, whose aggregate yearly income is $87,500, although it has long been recognized that to consolidate these county offices would do much to enhance the status of the post and improve coördination with the police. The latter discrepancy is one of the chief facts that has been adduced in evdience thus far before Judge Seabury in his inquiry for the Governor into charges of official laxity against Thomas C. T. Crain, New York District Attorney.

Apart from the county judges and surrogates—really probate judges—New York City has, all told, 19 elected county officers, whose salaries aggregate $241,500, exclusive of the cost of their assistants. In the county clerk's office alone three deputies draw annually $8000, $5000 and $3750, respectively.

Civic organizations, like the City Club, which have made close analyses of the city's government, urge not so much specific centralization of offices as the complete integration of county functions with the municipal government. With five decentralized borough presidencies, the present municipal structure, they hold, is that of "five cities in one, with each borough president practically a czar in his own bailiwick."

They urge a revision of this elaborate system of "borough autonomy" that will center the ultimate administrative responsibility in the Mayor of New York City, leaving the elected borough president to the important planning and appropriating work of the board of estimate and delegating the administrative work of the borough to an administrator, appointed by the Mayor and a citizen of the borough. This, it is held, would insure a full-fledged local administrator closely in touch with local needs and the progress of local work and, at the same time, dispose of most of the local objections against more complete centralization.

If the joint legislative committee succeeds in accomplishing reforms in the bulky municipal charter which gives so scant a measure of self-government, it will have done for New York City a service for which citizens and organizations have pressed for more than 10 years.

With Mayor James J. Walker's 15,000-word reply to the official negligence charges against him in the hands of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today, the city affairs committee, by whom they were filed more than a month ago, has petitioned the Governor for the opportunity to file a rebuttal to the Mayor's defense.

Coincidentally, a new line of fire was opened on the city's Tammany Mayoralty yesterday, when the City Affairs Committee of the National Republican Committee called upon the Governor to remove the Mayor under the formal charges now pending, declaring that in him lay the real responsibility for the "breakdown and demoralization of the city Government."

The committee of which Alan Fox, one of the Republicans in this State to first sponsor the move to nominate Herbert Hoover for President, is chairman, made its attack upon the City Hall personnel in the report for the annual meeing of the club on April 21. It lists as the "two troubles with Mayor Walker" that he "has, as the world knows, given little time or attention to his job," and that "his is an integral part of a political machine which is interested in building up its own power and filling the pockets of its members rather than in governing the city well."

Walker's Reply on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt expects to receive Mayor James J. Walker's reply to the City Affairs Committee charges today. The Governor announced that he would make the answer public late in the afternoon. He declined to say what procedure he will follow after he has read the reply.

MARKS TO BE TURNED INTO PULP PRODUCTS

BRUSSELS, Belg., April 20 (AP)—In the presence of representatives of the Reichsbank and the Belgian Treasury 140,000 tons of pre-war German marks stored in the vaults of the Belgian National Bank are to be destroyed in conformity with the Belgo-German mark settlement concluded two years ago.

Every day 15 tons of marks will be ground into pulp for commercial use. The operation carries out the terms of an agreement concerning disposition of German marks left in Belgium at the end of the World War and subsequently rendered valueless.

RUMANIAN MILLS QUESTION STATE WHEAT MONOPOLY

Parliament's Action Due to Hope of Increasing Farmers' Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — After much deliberation the Rumanian Parliament has passed a law giving the State complete monopoly on wheat, the chief export of the country. Of all Europe only Russia excels Rumania in wheat export.

The prime purpose of the law as worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture is to aid the farmer by increasing the price of his product and assuring him a ready market. But the millers, who have long fought the law, do not believe the plan will work out, and have already predicted that by Sept. 1, when it becomes operative, the idea will either have been abandoned or modified.

Probably one reason for the miller's skepticism is that he is forced into a syndicate by the same law, if he wants to be sure of having wheat to grind, and for each carload he buys he must pay the State a tax or premium of 4000 lei. A carload is 10,000 kilograms and costs at present about 30,000 lei, or a little more than $180.

The miller will simply add the extra burden imposed onto the baker, who in turn will put it off onto the bread buyer, and the baker argues that it will be up to the State to reply to the underpaid functionaries when they complain that bread has gone beyond their reach.

The law banishes export taxes on wheat which heretofore have figured an important part in the State's revenue. The 4000-lei tax per wagon paid by the miller is to cover the loss, estimated at 300,000,000 lei—formerly much more.

Even the bitterest opponents of the law admit that if the coming crop should be small the State will be able to put its plan through. On the other hand they contend that with a large crop the State cannot obain sufficient credit to buy all the wheat on the market.

Ross Sea Whales Growing Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The great catches of whales made during the last few years in the Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, by Norwegian companies operating "chasers" and factory ships, have caused alarm for the future of the whale. Now comes news of a new record in yields and the question of protection is being revived.

According to the Invercargill correspondent of the New Zealand Herald, who wrote on March 16, shortly after the return to Stewart Island of the factory ship Sir James Clark Ross, between 35 and 40 such vessels and over 220 "chasers" have been operating in the present season, and the total catch is estimated at 45,000 whales, yielding 3,500,000 barrels of oil, worth £15,000,000.

It is said that several new factory ships will be commissioned next season. Old hands are forecasting that what has been a very profitable industry will experience a lean time, and that eventually the industry will be destroyed, as it was in the arctic.

U. S.-KRUPP CO. CONTRACT

BERLIN, April 20—Contract has been signed with the Krupp interests whereby the United States Steel Corporation will have the American rights for the manufacture of stainless steel, heat resisting steel, and other metals developed under the Krupp process.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO START FREE TRADE TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ire.—One of the most valuable and far-reaching improvements effected in the Irish Free State's educational system is the introduction of free vocational training for school children.

Under a new act, now in full operation, boys and girls will receive excellent opportunities for technical and vocational education on leaving school. Committees have been established all over the country to administer the scheme.

Attendance at classes is compulsory for boys and girls between 14 and 16; continuation schools are provided for those between 16 and 18. The curriculum is framed to establish a close connection between school, factory, workshop and kitchen—domestic science and agriculture receiving particular attention.

The scheme is financed by an annual State grant of some £500,000 supplemented by sums contributed out of the local rates; in the event of a local authority failing to strike a rate for the purpose, the Minister for Education is empowered to enforce the levy.

An interesting feature of the scheme is the offering of awards for excellence in craftsmanship. Bronze and silver medals are awarded for the best work in such branches as electrical installation, carpentry, painting and decoration, cabinet-making, wood-carving, leatherwood and metalwork.

The school children are flocking to the classes and the authorities are finding considerable difficulty in providing adequate accommodation and a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

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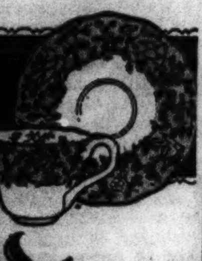

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Economic Storm Drives World To Seek Means of Preventing New Upsets in Industrial Sea

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 20 articles, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The first of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.*

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Builders of the ships of commerce and industry are engaged today in one of the greatest tasks since their first frail craft were buffeted and battered by the winds of economic uncertainty.

For centuries they have bent their efforts to fashion a vessel strong enough to ride the gales of depression and reversal. Now they are searching for ways to make the very storms abate.

Economics has taken on a new meaning. Once it merely explained what happened. In the wake of one of the world's most trying periods of business, it is being viewed as a means through which some greater measure of control can be exerted over those factors which sway the course of Labor and Capital.

These things have transcended academic bounds. The housewife has become interested because the price of eggs and bread is affected. The shoemaker is concerned because, strangely enough, some people seem to be without shoes simply because there are too many shoes in the country. The banker looks at his profits and the mechanic looks at his wages—each of them wishing that the ships of business would sail a bit more smoothly so that every man could be sure of his income.

A way to stop the storm—this has become the key to the task to which economics has set itself. It is not sufficient to explain the "economic environment" of the day. If the environment is not suitable, perhaps it can be changed. There is a growing conviction that this is entirely possible and that depression can be not only shortened, but actually prevented.

Facing this task the economists stand before new concepts of the materials with which they have to work. Once they divided the business world into a lot of air-tight compartments. In one glass box they put the "economic man." He was a typical average individual, whose wants and whose actions could be exactly determined.

In another box was a sort of seesaw arrangement. "Supply" sat on one end and "demand" sat on the other. They went up and down, or balanced each other, without interference from anything on the outside. Then, in other glass cases, sat "competition," "monetary reserves," and a host of other business factors.

Lately the economic man has disappeared. He was a convenient myth, but no one could be found who was quite like him, so he just wouldn't do. The glass compartments have gone, too. All of the factors on the scene are found to affect one another.

They are no longer independent actors, but have joined in a play where each must await his proper cue before he can speak his lines. The economic picture is no longer so simple. The factors have become so interlaced that some experts maintain that no single human can grasp the entire pattern.

But, at least, actual study is replacing theory. The economists are framing their conclusions on actual study of conditions. And one of the first things to do in an effort to "stop the storm" is to examine the periods at which storms arise.

It was found that they have a definite pattern—that business moves through successive waves of prosperity and depression. Some of the earliest attempts to record this pattern are quite different from those which are accepted today. Fifty years ago an attempt was made to hitch the vagaries of business to the spots on the sun.

It was found that the "waves" of the business cycle averaged seven years from one prosperous crest to another. Sun spots seemed to appear in the same periods. The economist figured that the sun spots affected weather; weather affected crops; crops affected business, and so depressions were due to the variation on the sun's surface.

Later economists lack this naïve simplicity. There is, for instance, the classical theory based on what is termed the "credit cycle." It is complex in its applications, but in outline it looks something like this:

Active trade
||
Over-optimism
||
Free investment
||
Industrial expansion
||
Increasing production
||
Falling prices
||
Pessimism
||
Reduced investments
||
Reduction of stock
||
Gradual growth of demand
||
Profitable markets
||
Active trade

And thus the cycle starts all over again!

Or, one may take a somewhat later theory which deals with the inequalities of distribution of income. It appears, without elaborations, something after this manner:

Prosperity
||
Increasing incomes
||
Savings
||
Investment in factories
||
Increased production
||
Overproduction
||
Falling prices
||
Reduced incomes
||
Reduced savings
||
Less money for production
||
Demand exceeds supply
||
Prices begin to rise
||
Prosperity restored

And thus the cycle starts all over again.

Different in the causes which it assigns to business fluctuations, but similar in the spiral which it draws, is the theory that cycles are the result of too much industrial equipment—not the result of too much production of goods. It says in effect:

Steel and cement factories
||
Manufacture of steel and cement
||
More steel and cement factories
||
More steel and cement
||
More factories
||
Lower prices

The trend of these theories follows various designs, but they all resemble the dog chasing his own tail—they go around in a circle and ultimately come back to the place where they started. They can, in the largest sense, be reduced to a formula of this nature:

Revival
||
Expansion
||
Recession
||
Contraction
||
Revival

This leaves the question of finding the break in the circle so that it can be drawn out into a straight line. Other economists pursue the analysis somewhat differently, leading to what they believe affords a point at which the remedial efforts can be directed.

Among these are theories which point to "income" as the place in the cycle where remedies can be applied. Under ideal conditions they picture a situation where income of the buyers equals the full selling value of goods. This, of course, requires the full and immediate use of incomes for the purchase of commodities. But in actual practice this does not appear. If a manufacturer sells a product for $100, only $60 of the money he receives is paid out for wages or raw material. The manufacturer pays $20 in interest, taxes and similar charges. He also adds $20 to his capital funds which eventually goes into plant equipment. The result is that soon, if all manufacturers do this, they have produced more goods than the people can buy.

Some economists believe that the remedy is to expand the credit of the consumer to a point where it equals the deficiency in income. President Hoover's program for releasing huge sums through public construction in times of unemployment is one of the remedies proposed upon such a theory.

Profits the Nucleus

Another theory is that which is based on profits. In its briefest essentials it looks something like this:

Sales increase
||
Profits increase
||
Bank deposits gain
||
Commercial loans increase
||
Credit expands
||
Prices become higher
||
More factories are built
||
Credit becomes strained
||
More cash goes into hand-to-mouth transactions
||
Bank reserves decrease
||
Loans are restricted
||
Recession begins

Although the details of this theory explain only half of the cycle, the economist envisages restrictions during the resulting period of depression which bring about conditions "ripe" for an advance. This advance again sets in motion the same factors which ultimately resulted in the downward phase of the cycle.

Numerous other theories are based upon the fluctuating factors of credit. Interest rates are regarded by many as the point where control proves most effectual. Not only is the interest rate viewed as one of the keys to industrial expansion but also as the balancing factor which continues or retards an upward or downward price movement.

Price of Apples Goes Up

The effect of an increase in the quantity of money in circulation is also regarded as a basic consideration. It is described by the story of the two men whose 10 apples and $10 represent all the products and wealth in the world. With that amount of money, Mr. A can pay $1 each for Mr. B's apples.

If the available money is increased through new gold discoveries or by credit extensions, Mr. A may have $20 and can pay $2 for each apple. Thus prices go up automatically.

If credit is restricted, and Mr. A has only $5, he can pay but 50 cents apiece for each apple. Prices have thus gone down and there is set in motion the various sequences of a downward cycle.

It is perhaps true that no one explanation contains the whole story. But the interesting thing is that in many instances, the same conclusions are arrived at by the economists through entirely different and independent processes of reasoning.

Primary among these conclusions is that depressions can be averted if there is adequate economic planning. The various factors, individually, are found amenable to a certain measure of control. Why, it is asked, cannot the factors be reasonably controlled in their combination? With adequate understanding of the trend of conditions, cannot business, within itself, develop a system of checks and balances which will permit the ironing out of trade depressions? Is there not some method by which the economic world can progress beyond the understanding of these factors to the point where its action is based upon them to the extent that the cyclical fluctuations can be leveled and the economic activity maintained upon a normal basis? In the answer to these questions lies the possibility of normal expansion and progress, removing from the world the harm that is caused by economic fluctuation beyond the normal and ordered median.

WILD BEAVER COME AT CALL OF PROTECTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

a few handfuls of snow, remarking casually:

"If you don't mind waiting I'll feed the beaver while we're here."

Had I not come several hundreds of miles by train and not a few by snowshoe trail for just such an experience as this? So I waited and watched with interest, while the wind sighed in the jack pines and sifted snow in my hair.

A Few Sticks for Dinner

Going to the edge of the forest the Indian deftly cut a few young birch and alder, dragged them to the vicinity of the beaver house and trimmed them into convenient lengths. Using a snowshoe for a shovel he cleared a patch of ice and with an iron-shod pole cut a hole to the black water, removing the ice with his bare hands. Drawing out some old sticks he examined them carefully.

"Yes, they're feeding all right. See the tooth marks?"

"I thought they stored their own food," I remarked.

"They do. But the beaver expect me to add to their supply. Besides the muskrat steal their sticks. Do you see where they have stripped off the bark?"

We peered into the black icy depths. It was hard to believe that small warm-blooded animals, emerging from a submarine tunnel, moved about down there, driving off their small poachers and selecting choice tidbits for their table. After thrusting the new cuttings under the ice we donned our racquets and resumed our journey up the lake.

Gertie Grey Owl, dressed like her husband in fringed buckskins, met us at the door of the log cabin, met us as undemonstratively as one might expect from an Indian girl who spent days and nights alone in the solitudes, and presently we were lined along a bench and doing full justice to a meal of shanty beans and bannock.

"I wish the beaver were out," said Grey Owl, pushing back one of his long Apache braids.

Make Themselves at Home

It was a wish often expressed by my hosts during the next few days. But though their "brothers" were still in their winter quarters out there under five or six feet of snow and ice their presence seemed to pervade the cabin, controlling its conversation and activities to the exclusion of all the other and merely inconsequential affairs of existence. Swinging my legs from one of the two bunks I noticed that a three-foot section of the rail log had been cut away.

"I did that so the beaver could climb in more easily," explained Grey Owl.

An up-ended nail-keg doing service as a stool had its edges so deeply scalloped by inquisitive teeth that one had to adjust the curvatures to the logs of the floor before risking a seat. Gouged bench and table legs, a shredded door jam, a perforated blanket told the same story.

A tiny spruce tree was stuck up over a window. It was Jellyroll's Christmas tree. The winter before Jellyroll, then half-grown, had taken up his residence in the cabin, entering intimately into human customs. The tree had been stood on the floor and decorated with pieces of orange, to the glory and joy of the little guest.

They pointed out the tunnel he had excavated in one corner of the camp, leading down to his den, and the spacious tin tank which had been his swimming pool. Thus step by step unfolded one of the most fascinating animal stories I had ever listened to.

From Rio Grande Country

Grey Owl, though born an Apache somewhere around the Rio Grande, trekked to Canada more than 20 years ago and became a bush Indian, alternately trapping, fire-ranging and guiding. During the war he enlisted in the 13th Montreal Battalion, acting as scout instructor and sniper. On his discharge he returned to his trapping, only to find that such a life was growing ever more distasteful to him.

A 3000-mile canoe trip from western Ontario to northeastern Quebec brought him into Temiscouata County. One day, while camping on the shores of a small, nameless lake, he befriended a wounded beaver and, like Paul, became converted to the cause of those he had persecuted.

"The saving of the beaver from extinction—this is my life's job," he told me.

The Little People could scarcely have found a doughtier champion. Added to a vast knowledge of their ways is a sympathy and understanding that bring instant response. He has no intention of "civilizating" them or converting them into pampered pets. Even Jellyroll and Rawhide, his first friends, continue in their beaver life, building their own lodges and dams at the foot of the lake, digging canals, felling trees, making expeditions to distant waters.

But he calls from the trail and low but clear on the still air comes an answering mew. Sometimes when he has been late in returning from journeys "out" they come to meet him on the trail, far from their native element, with little wiggles and squeaks of delight. Or perhaps they are at the cabin to greet him, eager to find what edible gift he has brought them. He drops his pack and they tug at the cords, helping him undo it. They tear open the bag of apples and, talking excitedly, clutch as much as little arms can hold and stagger off to their den in the corner.

Their appetites are prodigious and universal, preferring bannock to birch and rice pudding to poplar when such foods are available.

How to Pass a Busy Winter

Wintering with a beaver is an endless series of adventures. Jellyroll took complete possession of the camp. After digging out his tunnel he brought up quantities of dirt and spread it over the floor. In the words of Grey Owl:

"He then embarked on a campaign of constructive activities that made necessary the alteration of almost the entire arrangements of the camp. Nights of earnest endeavors to empty the woodbox to supply material for scaffolds which would afford ready access to the tables or windows, alternated with orgies of destruction during which anything not made of steel or iron was out of luck.

"The bottom of the door was always kept banked up with any materials that came handy, including blankets from the bunk. On one occasion this was done so effectively that in order to enter I had to remove a window. On another occasion I returned to find a mound of firewood piled against the window in an effort to exclude the light.

"Reprimands and slaps induced only a temporary cessation of such tricks, and were received with little squeals, accompanied by the violent twisting and shaking of the head and other curious contortions by which these animals evince the spirit of fun.

"On the few occasions I found it necessary to punish him he would stand up on his hind feet, look me squarely in the face, and argue the point with me in his querulous treble of annoyance and outrage, slapping back at me right manfully, yet never attempting to make use of his terrible teeth."

The word beaver has always been synonymous with intelligent industry. Grey Owl has discovered that these Little People, as the Indians call them, combine the reasoning intelligence of the elephant with the loyal affection of the dog and the mischievousness of the monkey. That they should be allowed to go the way of the bison and the passenger pigeon strikes him as nothing short of tragedy, and he is doing all he can to enlist public sympathy in their defense.

Work Is Getting Known

Already, through a series of published articles, he has caught the ear of the Canadian Government and the Canadian railways, and cameramen have taken movies and stills of his "people" and plans are under way for coming to his assistance. Letters of sympathy and encouragement are coming in increasing numbers to the post office at Cahano, Temiscouata County, Quebec; newspapers are seeking interviews; conservation and forestry associations are inviting him to address their members, so that in the near future his name will probably be as well known as that of Jack Miner, protector of the wild fowl.

In the meantime he and Gertie dwell in their rough but cozy shack, far from the ways of man, dreaming and talking of their brave unselfish plans and relating innumerable small incidents of their little friends that touch the heart with laughter akin to tears. They are very happy.

"We like human company, my wife and I," he said, "although our life has been so ordered that we have had but little of it. But we will never feel quite alone on our lonesome little lake while we can see the ever-widening V's forging down the lake, the wavelets at their edges rippling like molten gold in the glory of the sunset, and listen to the queer child-like voices of the workers as they labor in the moonlight, while the owls call overhead and the loons wail their unceasing lament from a distant unseen lake.

"And we can never be really lonesome so long as we know that we have for friends and neighbors the Little Workers of the Waterways, Kitchie Okima the King, and his Beaver People."

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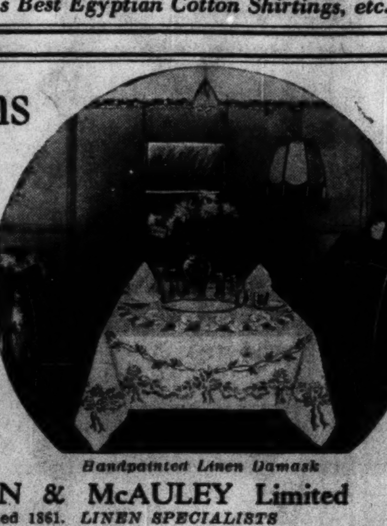

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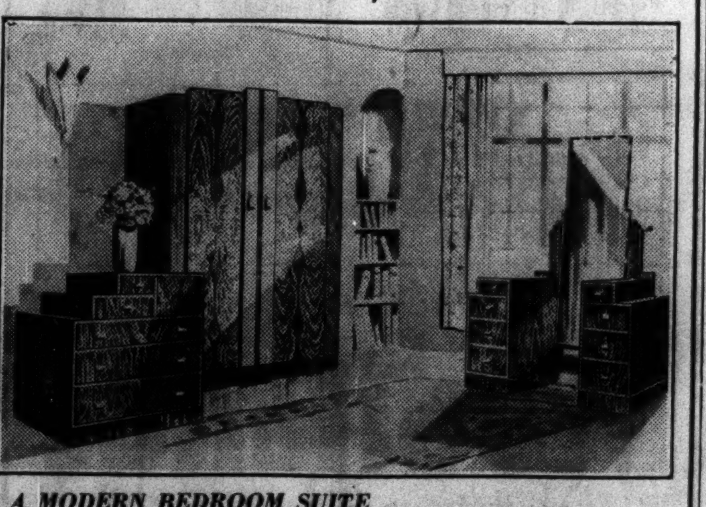

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DUBLIN PLANS CELEBRATION OF BI-CENTENARY

Festivities, Set for June 23 to 26, to Include Ball and Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Immediately after the close of the Spring Agricultural Show—May 6 to 9—a wonderful transformation will take place at Ballsbridge, in preparation for the bi-centenary festivities, which, in turn, will last from June 23 to 26.

The famous buildings and grounds will be in gala array for the event. The normally prosaic main pavilion will become a beautifully decorated baronial hall, in which "fayre ladyes" will dance the stately minuet and the gavotte in eighteenth century dress with befrilled gallants, at a great period ball on June 26.

The ball will represent the period covered by the Royal Dublin Society, and promises to be a memorable event in the social life of Ireland. There will also be historical tableaux in costume with interesting groups of incidents and families of the period, one being arranged by the members of the diplomatic and consular corps in Dublin.

A highly entertaining feature of the celebrations will be the temporary museum to illustrate the activities of the society over two centuries. The exhibits have been collected from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland and the continent, with the coöperation of the Free State and Northern Ireland governments, and the Irish universities and Art Galleries. Among the collection will be found a model of one of the earliest plows, which was presented to King Edward, when Prince of Wales, on his visit to the society's show in 1868. This has been specially lent by the King for display in the museum.

Another interesting item on view will be the first newspaper published in Dublin, the Dublin News Letter, dated 1685, which has been preserved in the Thorpe collection of tracts in the library of the society. The sheet is only 11½ inches long by 6 inches wide and contains only one article of news!

The program will include "conversaziones," receptions and a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge given by the Governor-General and Mrs. McNeill. A garden party will also be given by the society at Ballsbridge, and the fête will close with a popular ball specially arranged for the young people.

The society has issued a handsome souvenir volume descriptive of its long record of work, copies of which are to be presented to every society of note in the world, whose objects are identified with any branch of the Dublin group's activities.

As a mark of the high esteem in which the society is held by the Free State Government, a special postage stamp to commemorate the bi-centenary is being issued.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY RICH IN TRADITION

(Continued from Page 1)

only incidental, but its activities in the field of natural science and research have left an indelible mark on the history of Ireland. Indeed, it owed its inception almost entirely to the fervor of pioneers who believed that Ireland should blaze the trail for other nations in scientific observation, inquiry, and experiment.

Study Assigned to Members

Indeed in the constitution of the society, adopted in 1731, it was laid down that "every member of the society on his admission be desired to choose some particular subject either in natural history or in husbandry, agriculture or gardening, or in some species of manufacture or other branch of improvement, and make it his business by reading what had been printed on that subject, by conversing with those who made it their profession or by making his own experiments, to make himself master thereof and to report in writing the best account they can get."

Probably not the most enthusiastic of its members will claim that the letter of this ideal has been carried out by everyone on the long membership roll, but the original idea has been maintained in all its purity throughout the years, and the names of the most distinguished Irishmen have been intimately associated with its beneficent work.

One of the earliest and foremost was Samuel Madden, who originated schemes for the encouragement of agriculture and industry, and out of his own private income, subsidized and introduced the system of premiums, or prizes, which is still one of the most attractive and successful features of the R. D. S. shows.

Aided by Parliament

It was 60 years after its foundation that the "Dublin Society," as it was then known, really began to assume its present position in the affairs of Ireland. With the aid of a generous endowment made by the Irish Parliament, on the suggestion of Walter Wade, a prominent member of the R. D. S., Dublin acquired its first Botanical Garden, which has since grown into one of the finest in the world.

Mineralogical research was begun in 1792, largely at the instigation of Richard Kirwan, a widely traveled Galway natural scientist, who succeeded in acquiring for the society a valuable collection of minerals from Germany, which shed new light on the mineralogical deposits in Ireland.

The next outstanding event in the society's activities was the appointment of Sir Richard Griffith as mining engineer and professor of geology, in 1812, and the production by him, after 43 years of labor, of a geological map of Ireland. It was the work of Sir Richard that ultimately led to the founding of the Royal College of Science of Ireland, which in later years inspired much of the scientific and technical training in industry and agriculture which has been adopted and developed by the Free State Government.

High Place in History

The name of the Royal Dublin Society is writ large all through the pages of the last 200 years of Irish history. Few people are aware that many of Dublin's most highly prized public institutions owe their inception to the society in its earliest days.

The present Natural History Museum sprang from what 130 years ago was known as the "Repository" of the R. D. S.; the National Library was once the library of the Royal Dublin Society, the whole fine collection having been acquired for the nation by the Government of the day—and an interesting link with the past is the right still possessed by all members of the R. D. S. to elect annually a majority of the National Library's board of trustees.

From the same source came the nuclei of the National Museum, Art Gallery and School of Art, which form a cluster of imposing buildings around Leinster House, the old home of the Royal Dublin Society.

This splendid cut-stone Georgian mansion, described by a great architect as "the most stately private edifice in the city," was graciously vacated by the R. D. S. when the Free State was established, to accommodate its new Parliament, as it was recognized to be preëminently suited to the needs of a Parliament House.

Commodious Home Built

With the sum of money paid in compensation for the loss of its headquarters, the R. D. S. has built since 1922 a new home on its show grounds at Ballsbridge on a scale worthy of its great tradition.

Not least of the triumphs of this great pioneer body has been its success throughout its long career in standing outside the pale of political influence and controversy. A large measure of its present-day strength and usefulness undoubtedly can be attributed to that wise decision taken by its founders and strictly adhered to by their successors in office.

As governments came and went, the R. D. S. remained, and with true patriotism acted as guide, philosopher and friend to successive administrations, irrespective of their political faiths.

When the system of government departments was established and the care of agriculture and industry came to be recognized as a duty of the state, the British Government relied upon and utilized the accumulated results of the Royal Dublin Society's extensive research work as the framework for their new policies in the development of Irish agriculture and industry.

Spade Work Well Done

No one places a higher value on the labors of the R. D. S. toward improved farming than Patrick Hogan, the Free State's Minister for Agriculture, and no one is more ready than he to acknowledge that a large measure of the success of his progressive farming program is due to the spade work done by the R. D. S. and its agricultural experts.

Year after year the farmers have flocked to Ballsbridge to witness practical demonstrations in up-to-date methods of butter production, egg grading, cattle feeding and every branch of the industry; year after year, in steadily increasing numbers, small farmers have been induced to exhibit their cattle at the shows and compete for the valuable cups and prizes offered.

All this prepared the way for the series of new acts and stringent regulations which have been passed by the Free State Government to raise the standard of agricultural produce and enable it to compete on the foreign market.

While taking no active part in the affairs of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Hogan is always to be seen at every show, an alert and interested spectator, wandering unobtrusively around the paddocks, as often as not in the company of Sir Edward Archdale, the Minister for Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

In the common cause of better farming, political boundary lines are forgotten—North meets South in perfect harmony, and the problems and perplexities associated with agricultural enterprise become the all-absorbing topic of the show grounds.

Within the last decade, outstanding progress has been made in the strength and influence of the society. It has a membership roll of 9000. It is today a triumph of organization, largely due to the skill and enterprise of its director, Edward Bohane, who has been responsible for its management since the difficult days following the World War, made still more difficult by the civil disturbances at home. In recognition of his valuable work, Mr. Bohane has been nominated for an honorary degree of Trinity College—the ancient university that cradled the infant "Dublin Society" 200 years ago.

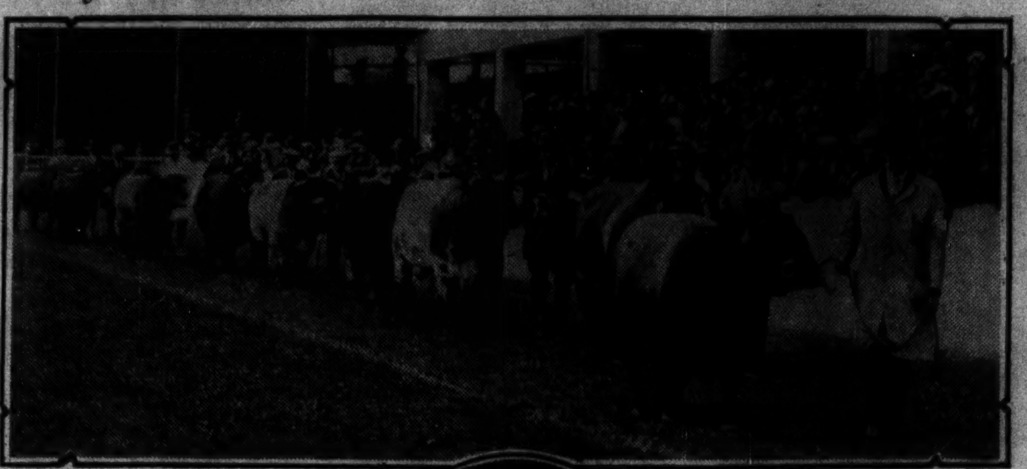
IRISH FREE STATE SEEKS TRADE PACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—For the purpose of developing its export trade with foreign powers, the Irish Free State Government has concluded treaties of commerce and navigation with Portugal and Germany.

Negotiations are to be continued for a similar arrangement with France on the most favored-nation basis. A treaty with Holland is under discussion. Turkey, too, has been granted reciprocal preferential treatment in trade transactions pending the formal signing of a treaty, and it is anticipated the United States will be the next on the list.

Hefty Candidates on Parade Before Keen Connoisseurs



Upper—Prize Bulls Being Led Around the Ring in Livestock Section. Lower—Edward Bohane, Director of the Royal Dublin Society.

IRISH FREE STATE TO DEVELOP ITS OVERSEAS TRADE

Four-Year Survey of Harbors and Ports Is Reported On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—To an island people, dependent upon sea-borne trade, the question of port and harbor development is of paramount importance.

Four years ago a tribunal was appointed by the Irish Free State Government to examine the condition of the state harbors and suggest the lines of development suitable to each. A voluminous report, recently issued, surveys in a most thorough and detailed fashion the accommodation available for the coastal and overseas trade of southern Ireland, and makes sound proposals for its development.

The recommendations, if adopted, will effect a revolution in harbor administration in the Free State. One of the most interesting and important proposals is that the administration of the ports should be brought under the central control of the Ministry for Industry and Commerce; under the existing system, harbor boards are not subject to supervision by any central authority. Another interesting feature is the proposal to appoint general managers at the main ports to act in the same way as city managers in municipal affairs, on the American model.

The ports of the Free State are graded into two classes—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford in the first category, and all the other ports, including Galway, in the second, but Galway will be transferred to the first class if its transatlantic shipping develops.

The recommendation is made that state loans, under proper guarantees, be provided for harbor development, but the tribunal wisely recognizes that the financing of schemes by state grants would serve no useful purpose and should be left to local enterprise.

The necessity for the codification and consolidation into one Harbor Act of the existing small enactments—numbering over 100—is emphasized.

Two very important problems of national interest, not strictly within the terms of reference, are referred to in the report, namely, the establishment of a "free" port and the unsatisfactory position of the Irish Free State's mercantile marine.

It is felt that the creation of a "free" port would attract business which at present passes the Irish coast, and albeit the tribunal refrains from making any definite proposal in this respect, it advises the Government to give consideration to the possibilities.

The report dwells upon the decline in home-owned tonnage in recent years, and expresses the opinion that the whole position of the mercantile marine calls for investigation with a view to securing that a reasonable share of the country's sea-borne trade is handled by home-owned ships. At present there is only one shipping company which can be regarded as belonging to the Irish Free State—although even in this a large proportion of the ordinary shares are held by outside capitalists.

It is foreseen in the report that the advance of aviation may create new needs, for which preparation should be made. The Government is advised to ascertain the possibilities of providing landing places for seaplanes along the Irish coast, and to obtain statutory powers for the establishment of an airport.

Irish Railroads Urge Bus Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A critical stage has been reached in the history of the Irish railroads, in consequence of the unrestricted competition of the omnibus services, which, within the last few years, have spread their network through the length and breadth of the country.

Dividends have been reduced by the two main railways, the amalgamated Great Southern lines, and the Great Northern Railway.

Sir George Clark, chairman of the latter line, described the year 1930 as one of the worst in the annals of the company, and announced that it was only possible to pay a dividend of 1½ per cent on the ordinary stock, instead of the 3 per cent the shareholders had received for the past six years. To meet this demand it would be necessary to draw upon the compensation fund to the extent of £40,000—two-thirds of the total distribution.

A statement of the railways' position has been placed before the Free State Government, in which it is pointed out that the present competition is unfair to the railorads in that the omnibuses are unhampered by any of the regulations, restrictions and taxes which have been rigidly imposed on the railways by statute.

The Government has been called upon to introduce legislation for the control, regulation or coördination of the country's transport services. In the absence of such legislation, it is declared the railways will be forced to abandon the unequal competition.

Plain Song Revival Gains Impetus as 37 Irish Choirs Chant at Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The movement for the revival of plain song in Ireland, inaugurated five years ago, has made remarkable progress. A few years ago it was virtually unknown outside the churches; today some hundreds of choirs are rendering plain chant in preference to modern compositions.

Choristers from all parts of the world attended a summer course of plain song organized in Dublin for the first time in 1929, for which there were 191 applicants, and the course was repeated last year with even greater success.

The revival is due in a large measure to Dean Burke of University College, Dublin, a noted authority on the subject. His ambition is to restore Gregorian music to the important position it once held in Ireland, and an invitation he received from Oxford a couple of years ago to inaugurate the movement there, has led him to hope that it may spread all over Europe.

Public interest in the revival received a great fillip by the introduction of plain song in the program of the Dublin Feis Ceoil, as Ireland's national musical festival is known. For the first year's competitions in plain song, 37 choirs entered, drawn from all parts of the country, and the adjudicator, Sir Richard Terry, declared the contest provided the finest rendering of plain song he had ever heard. "Nowhere else in Europe," he said, "has a succession of 37 choirs been assembled at one festival to render plain chant as it has been sung at this Feis Ceoil."

A performance in plain song was also given at the Sligo Feis by a choir of Dublin boys under the direction of Mrs. R. J. Boylan. They succeeded in carrying off the Sarto medal for plain song.

Mrs. Boylan has the distinction of being the only woman conductor of men's choirs in Ireland, and is the founder and director of the famous Bohemian Male Voice Choir, Derry, whose performance at the Dublin Feis Ceoil some years ago will long be remembered. The adjudicator recalled them three times to her their rendering of an Elgar piece.

The syllabus of the Dublin Feis this year includes an extension of the plain song competitions, to embrace four classes—mixed voices, male voices, primary schools and boys' choirs.

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BUTTER TARIFF IMPOSED TO AID IRISH FARMERS

Seasonal Production Handicap to Dairying in Face of Foreign Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The effects of competition from Denmark and elsewhere upon the Free State dairy farmer have been so serious that a tariff of 4d. per pound has been imposed on all butter imported into the state, with the intention of helping farmers over their immediate difficulties.

Dairy farming is the backbone of the Irish agricultural industry and butter production is its most important branch. In quality Irish creamery butter can hold its own with any outside competitor, but in consequence of world overproduction and the resulting unprecedented fall in price in the English market, the Irish butter exports have shown a marked decline.

The new tariff was made on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. But tariffs on agricultural produce are not regarded with favor by Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, who never tires of preaching that no permanent cure can be effected by tariffs while a big export trade must be relied on to absorb surplus production after supplying the home market.

Useful Experiment

Mr. Hogan, nevertheless, is prepared to admit that of all kinds of farm produce, butter is perhaps the only one upon which the tariff experiment may be tried with some small benefit to the producer, under existing conditions. He considers it may be useful in preventing a reduction in the dairy cow population. Farmers have shown a tendency to sell their cows, and if this were to continue it would entail serious consequences to the industry when world conditions improved. But, as the Minister points out, the only lasting remedy for the ills of the butter industry lies in better organization, improvement in livestock, increased production, and an effort to maintain exports throughout the year.

The main difficulty in the way of securing for Irish butter a first place in the world's markets is the failure of the Free State farmers to produce butter all the year round. Butter is made for only five months of the year, during the summer, which means that at the opening of every new season fresh contracts must be sought and business recaptured from Danish and New Zealand suppliers who can maintain a uniform export trade.

Winter Dairying Urged

In recommending the new duty on butter, the Tariff Commission hopes its effect will be to encourage winter dairying, and so place the Irish farmer in a position to compete on equal terms with his foreign rivals. There seems to be a doubt, however, as to whether winter dairying in Ireland is economically possible.

Of far greater importance to the dairying industry, than tariffs, is the scheme recommended by the Butter Marketing Tribunal, for the formation of a voluntary association of creamery owners to establish a system of combined marketing. Conversations are now in progress to this end, and though the outlook is not hopeful at the moment, every effort will be made to hammer out a satisfactory scheme of coördination. The sole hope of maintaining high standards and a high reputation for Irish butter in the British market is by adopting combined marketing on a coöperative basis.

Radioes Greetings to America

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE

Head of Irish Free State broadcasting from Government Buildings, Dublin. On the wall is a plaque of Arthur Griffith, first President.

Renascence of Gaelic Language Makes Slow Headway in Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The campaign of the Cosgrave Government to carry into effect the dictum of the Constitution establishing Gaelic as one of the official languages of the Irish Free State, is proving a formidable task.

The subject of compulsory Gaelic is one upon which it is not easy for Irishmen to take a detached view, and it is still more difficult to present the problem so that outsiders may form a judgment.

It is becoming more and more apparent that little headway of a lasting character can result from the present system of imposing the language from above. A revival, to be genuine, must spring from a spontaneous and deep-rooted desire of the people for the restoration of their native tongue.

After an intensive crusade, extending character can result from the Government has spared neither effort nor money, it is frankly admitted by the most ardent and consistent supporters of the movement, that compulsion has not only failed to induce the hoped-for revival, but actually has produced the reverse effect and today the study of Irish is less popular than it was 20 years ago.

Backed by such sound Irish scholars as Professor Tierney of the National University, the national school teachers' organization has registered its strong protest against the present speeding-up policy and has condemned the official attempt to force the teaching of such subjects as grammar and arithmetic in the schools through the medium of Gaelic. It is now announced that John O'Sullivan, Minister for Education, has appointed a departmental committee to conduct a thorough inquiry into the whole question of compulsory Gaelic in relation to the school curriculum.

This step is welcomed as an indication that the authorities are now fully conscious of the harm wrought by an unrestrained all-Irish policy, and are inclined to apply more reasonable methods. The fact that Irish is not at present the native language of the people is being squarely faced for the first time.

The scantiness of modern Gaelic literature and textbooks has added immeasurably to the difficulties of making Irish a workaday language for 3,000,000 people, who not only think in English, but derive all their intellectual sustenance from English newspapers and books.

As long ago as 1927, Professor Tierney pointed out that there was not a single adequate work available on the grammar and syntax of any dialect of modern Irish; this lack has not yet been made good. Incredible as it may seem, no rules of spelling have been fixed, and confusion reigns. The question of spelling has been in dispute for 20 years.

Notwithstanding these fundamental handicaps, a great deal has been done toward familiarizing the people with the Gaelic tongue. It has for example been successfully imposed upon the schools, primary and secondary, but complaint is made that such necessary subjects as history, geography and modern languages have suffered as a consequence.

A reasonable Gaelic program would encounter little or possibly no opposition, but the present attempt to move faster than public opinion is causing serious misgivings to the best friends of the movement.

Whatever conclusion may be reached, no one can deny the magnitude of the undertaking, or the extraordinary exertions the rulers of the Irish Free State are making to grapple with it.

DUBLIN ENJOYS ADVANTAGES OF GOLD STANDARD

Stable Foreign Exchange Maintained Without Supply of Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The new currency system adopted by the Irish Free State, now in operation for three years, is of special interest in view of the controversy on gold economy and distribution which for some time has agitated the financial world.

The Irish Currency Commission holds no gold, yet has succeeded in maintaining price equilibrium and stable foreign exchanges, indeed, enjoys all the advantages of a gold standard. Their whole legal tender issue is covered by British Government securities, a safe anchor so long as England adheres to the gold standard, and no practical inconvenience has been experienced in this attachment to sterling.

The Currency Commission, constituted in 1927, is the body vested with the responsibility for the management of the Free State's note issue. In 1928 the new legal tender note was introduced to supplant the British treasury notes then in circulation, and in the following year consolidated bank notes made their appearance instead of the direct note issues of the joint stock banks.

Eight out of the nine stock banks operating in the Free State participated in the establishment of the Currency Commission as shareholding banks, and subscribed its capital. Its membership consists of three bank directors elected by the shareholding banks; three nominees of the Minister for Finance, and a chairman.

The work of the commission, under the presidency of Joseph Brennan, is worthy of the highest praise. The complicated arrangements for transition to the new system have been carried through without a hitch and no unforeseen difficulties have arisen.

The commission is not altogether satisfied with the progress made in the withdrawal from circulation of the former bank-note issues; the process has been somewhat prolonged by a curious reluctance on the part of the public to yield up their stocks of these notes; a considerable volume is still outstanding, apparently through hoarding or being otherwise kept dormant.

Efforts are being made to expedite their return to the banks, but unfortunately the Irish peasant has developed the habit of hiding surplus money in the nooks and crannies of his cottage, rather than intrust it to the banks; this was exemplified in a recent case before the Irish courts, in which an old woman admitted hoarding in a flour bag for 16 years her life's savings, amounting to £600, all of which was in bank notes!

HISTORIC CHANDELIER SOUGHT FOR MUSEUM

DUBLIN—The National Museum, Dublin, may secure a chandelier of old cut Waterford glass, which once adorned the House of Lords of the old Irish Parliament in College Green. It was sold by auction nearly a decade ago in St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, County Kildare, and subsequently passed into the hands of a collector of rare glass in the English Midlands. It is again in the market and it is hoped that it will be returned to Ireland.

IRISH FREE STATE PASSES BETTING REFORM LAW

Cosgrave Administration Measure Provides Curb on Gambling Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—One of the ameliorative measures adopted by the Cosgrave Administration in recent years was the act passed last session to minimize, if not nullify, the harmful effects of earlier legislation sanctioning the establishment of licensed betting shops throughout the Irish Free State.

So manifest were the evils that followed in the wake of the ill-advised Betting Act of 1926, that the Government appointed a parliamentary joint committee to inquire into its working. Upon the committee's report, which amounted to a sweeping condemnation of the betting shop system, the amending act is based.

The main provision of the new measure is the curtailment of the number of gambling saloons, and the exercising of a much more stringent supervision in the granting of licenses. Since the 1926 act, a network of betting offices had sprung up, like mushrooms, throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It was stated in evidence given before the committee that the betting craze had spread to all classes of the people, even down to those receiving employment benefit and home assistance. Through the example of their elders, children had become familiarized with gambling, and their odd sixpences and shillings found their way to the bookmaker instead of the savings bank.

Henceforth no one under the age of 18 will be allowed to frequent the saloons. Most of the things that made these dens attractive to the man in the street are to disappear. No advertising display is permitted, and the hours of business are restricted and regulated on very much the same lines as those governing the sale of liquor. Another useful provision is the prohibition of all loitering in or around the premises.

Whilst the new regulations undoubtedly will serve as a check to the growth of the betting habit, they scarcely go far enough to eradicate the evil, and many hold the view that nothing short of the repeal of the offending act of 1926 and the abolition of the whole betting shop system will be effective.

Horse Is Still Lord Of Erin's Plowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The motor tractor has not banished the horse from the Irish countryside. Interest in the ancient art of horse plowing has been stimulated by the institution of plowing championships as an annual event. The inaugural contest held this year attracted teams from nearly every county. The entrants in the horse-plowing section numbered 52, against 6 in the tractor section.

Intercounty rivalry was exceptionally keen, as several counties have hitherto laid unchallenged claim to possess the best plowman in the country.

The competition was divided into three sections—one to decide the champion plowing county of Ireland, the second to determine the champion plowman, and the third to discover the best individual performance in the intercounty class. The battle was won by County Wexford whose representatives not only carried off the perpetual Challenge Cup, but one of their number, Edward Jones, had the double triumph of winning the trophies in both the other sections.

The success of the first all-Ireland contest has resulted in plans being laid for a series of international plowing matches with England, Scotland, and Wales.

DUBLIN WORKING FOR PLAY AREAS TO OFFSET SLUMS

Filled-In Canal Provides One Open Space—Children to Have Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Organized effort is being made to provide much needed playgrounds for children in the traffic-infested slum areas of Dublin.

Although few capitals in Europe are better provided with public parks than Dublin, they all lie too far away from the center of the city to be of use as play areas for the children who need them most.

A good beginning has been made by the Civics Institute in the opening of a playground to accommodate some 400 children in one of the most congested districts, and the institute is making a determined drive to extend the scheme to other densely populated areas.

The difficulty presented by the scarcity of suitable open spaces has been overcome by acquiring a stretch of reclaimed land at the basin of the disused Royal Canal, which has been filled in. The work of converting the land into an up-to-date recreation ground, with shelter, sandpit, swings, maypoles and a gymnasium will soon begin.

When the scheme is completed, what is now a dreary waste will become one of the most picturesque spots on the north side of Dublin, and provide the children of dock laborers and railway workers with a safe and spacious sporting ground, supervised by a trained organizer assisted by a band of voluntary workers.

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IRELAND GAINS AND LOSES LAND ON TWO COASTS

Engineers Consider Means of Stopping Erosion in Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Encroachments of the sea along the southeast coast of Ireland have become so pronounced in recent years that active measure to prevent further inroads have become urgently necessary.

The storms of last winter wrought much damage along the seaboard between Dublin and Wexford; thousands of tons of soil were washed away and disappeared beneath the sea. At Greystones, a popular seaside resort, some 20 miles south of Dublin, hundreds of yards of foreshore vanished in a single night, and houses on the sea front were so seriously undermined that they collapsed.

A committee has been formed to deal with the problem, and at a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland the question of discovering an effective method to protect this section of the coast was given serious consideration.

Experts are confident that means can be devised to guard against further erosion, but they acknowledge that the work presents unusual difficulties. The exceptionally violent action of the sea on the southeast coast has never been explained satisfactorily; though various theories have been advanced, the real cause remains a mystery. Some experts declare it is due to the geological formation of the bed of the Irish Sea, while others hold that a change in the flow of the Gulf Stream is responsible.

On the western seaboard, alterations in the coast line of an opposite character are taking place. Here many acres of land are being reclaimed from the Atlantic waves.

Though it is difficult to gauge the actual loss and gain, the authorities hold that the area of land reclaimed annually is of greater extent than the area lost by erosion on the east coast. Nevertheless, erosion represents a loss, for whilst the reclaimed land is only capable of growing rough grass, the land lost is arable, and more often than not buildings are swept away with it.

On the wild coast of Clare, highly successful experiments have been carried out in land reclamation. Stretches of mud flats along the Shannon estuary and the River Fergus have been planted with rice grass, which forms a firm soil and the muddy wastes have thus been transformed into economic farm land.

Free State Army Is Reduced To Force of 5000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—By common consent, one of the finest achievements of the Cosgrave administration has been the reduction of the standing army from 50,000 to 5000 men. Apart from other considerations, the demobilizing of 45,000 and finding alternative employment was a task of some magnitude. Nevertheless, it was carried out without a hitch and at the minimum of expense.

Now that the army has been reduced to a normal peace footing, the Minister for Defense, Desmond Fitzgerald, is being urged to introduce legislation to establish the force on a permanent basis. There is no permanent army act governing the national army, which is still carried on year by year by means of the Defense Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act. It is contended that this unsettled position of the service is unfair to the men and tends to general inefficiency. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, considers it would be premature to introduce legislation of the kind sought, as the chances are it might have to be altered later on.

Within the past year a volunteer reserve force, modeled on the lines of the English Territorial Army, has been recruited without difficulty. Its purpose is to supplement the regular army should the need arise, and it is looked upon as a thoroughly healthy sign of the times that Trinity College—which to Nationalist Dublin is what the Vatican used to be to Nationalist Rome—has provided the new volunteer force with one of its finest contingents.

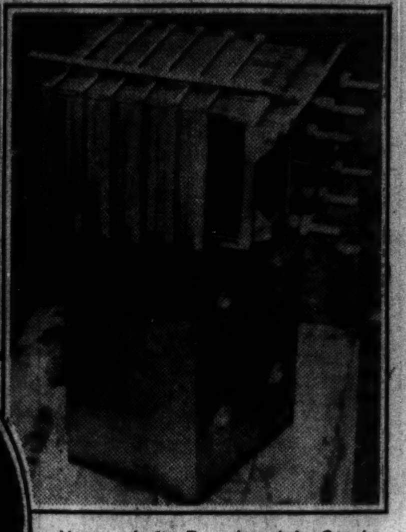
One of the most courageous steps taken by William Cosgrave's Government in its early days was the decision that the newly established police force—the Civic Guards—should perform its duties unarmed. At the time the step was held by many to be unwise, but the experiment has proved a complete success, and the morale of the force stands as high today as that of any in the world.

So efficiently have the Civic Guards done their work that the epidemic of armed robberies which caused the Government considerable anxiety some years ago has virtually disappeared. Crime of all kinds, according to official statistics, has decreased steadily and the prison population has fallen to about half what it was in 1914; the percentage of women offenders, it may be added, is almost negligible.

The crime-free condition of the country is reflected in the large number of prisons and police stations which have been closed down within the last year or two. At present there are no more than eight prisons, all told, in the whole Free State.

Ireland today can claim a lower ratio of serious crime than any country in Europe, and can challenge comparison with the most law-abiding nations of the world.

Contraption That Promises Shake-Up in World Transport



Upper Left—Experimental Coach Beneath Which Is Attached the Drumm Battery. Upper Right—View of Drumm Battery Taken Out of Case to Show Cells. Below—Dr. James Drumm, Inventor of the New Storage Battery.

DRUMM SYSTEM OFFERS NEW ERA FOR RAILROADS

First Battery-Driven Train Soon to Be Seen on Free State Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—After a year's tests, the quick recharge electric storage battery invented by Dr. James Drumm has emerged successfully, and is entering upon the stage of practical application as a commercial proposition.

In the coming summer the Great Southern Railways of Ireland will adopt the battery for the first battery-driven train to appear on the Irish railroads.

The train will run the regular passenger service on the 12½-mile section of line between Dublin and Bray. It consists of two double coaches, capable of carrying a total of 320 passengers, built on the same lines as the standard equipment now used in the competing third-rail system of electrification. It is claimed that the train will give, at much less expense, the same comfort, convenience and speed as the existing London Underground (third-rail) service.

If in the present year this first Drumm-driven train works successfully and is able to satisfy the experts as to the battery's economic value, the electrification of the whole Irish railway system will follow, section by section, and Ireland will possess the cheapest and most modern transport system in the world.

For Rail or Road

It has now been established that the battery can be applied to rail and road haulage with an efficiency which no other battery, either lead or alkaline, is capable of yielding. Its actual "life" still remains to be determined, but Dr. Drumm is more than content with the manner in which the first experimental coach has stood the severe strain of the practical tests. He regards it as a definite achievement that the coach is still in daily use operating a workmen's service, and is capable of pulling a load of 50 or 60 passengers over a difficult section of track.

In practice, it has been proved that the battery can maintain a constant train speed of 60 miles an hour on a level track, and the train can cover 350 miles in a running day of 17 hours. It is also proved that the rate of acceleration on a level track is one mile per hour per second, up to a speed of 35 miles an hour. For a service of this character the battery is calculated to possess a running life of 400,000 miles. This is a performance without parallel in the history of electric battery development.

Dr. Drumm's Secret

The Drumm invention is of extremely robust construction. The negative plates—consisting of nickel hydrogen in the form of gauze—are virtually everlasting, but it is in the positive plates—which impose the limitations of battery life—that Dr. Drumm's great secret lies hidden. He has evolved a new type of positive to withstand the high working rates of the battery and extend its economic life. The manufacturing cost of the "Drumm" is no higher than that of other alkaline batteries.

In Ireland, conditions are peculiarly favorable to the application of the Drumm system. There is no very heavy goods traffic; distances are short—60 miles is the longest non-stop journey; the country is level, and there are no tunnels—an important consideration, as much more energy is needed for haulage through tunnels, owing to wind resistance. The Free State also has the great advantage of a plentiful supply of electric current from the Shannon.

Although the Drumm battery is being developed with a special view to Irish transport problems, the possibility of its adaptability to conditions in other countries is not by any means eliminated. Inquiries are pouring in from big engineering syndicates in all parts of the world. If, after further experiments, the battery should prove adaptable to general transport purposes, the Government of the Irish Free State is assured of a rich harvest from the £30,000 investment which has secured to the state a controlling interest in the company formed to market the invention.

Meanwhile, hopes run high that with the Drumm discovery a new era of undreamed-of prosperity has dawned for the languishing Irish railroads.

IRISH PLAN REVIVED OYSTER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—In pre-war days the Irish oyster industry was a lucrative business, but during the last 10 years the oyster beds have been so neglected that Irish oysters have almost become a thing of the past.

A scheme of oyster culture and development is now being considered by the Sea Fisheries Associaation, under the ægis of the Minister for Fisheries, for the revival and restocking of the beds.

The Irish coast, it appears, is particularly suited to oyster farming, as it abounds in sheltered bays, watered by clear streams to insure a plentiful food supply for the crop.

It is estimated that, if properly developed, the trade should bring in about £100,000 a year to the Free State.

GOVERNMENT BILL TO AID IRISH TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A measure to induce more extensive industrial enterprise in the Irish Free State is proposed by Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce.

Irish investors have evinced little inclination as yet to capitalize industrial undertakings, and although various trade loans acts have been enacted since 1924, their operation has not assisted industry to the extent intended.

The proposed new legislation will make provision for the assistance of industry from state funds on certain well-defined conditions.

The Minister hopes to encourage Irish capitalists to promote new schemes of industrial development, and attract outside masters of industry to the potentialities of Ireland as a mass production center.

Dublin Plans To Boost Seed Potato Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Development of a remunerative export trade in seed potatoes is a promising new item in the Free State's agricultural program. Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, will introduce next session a bill to provide the necessary rules and regulations, which will be framed to insure that only seed potatoes of the highest quality will reach the foreign market.

Ireland has always been famous for its potatoes, but today, as a result of the introduction of fresh stocks by the Department of Agriculture during the last few years, it is affirmed that seed potatoes grown in Ireland cannot be excelled by those of any other country.

Hitherto growers have concentrated on supplying the home market, and from it have derived a substantial income. It is felt that the industry is capable of large expansion. The English market can absorb no less than 200,000 tons of seed potatoes annually, of which the Free State could contribute a considerable percentage if its exports were properly organized.

Under the new bill, by a system of official inspection, healthy crops will be insured and farmers will be required to take steps to avoid the seeds being mixed. All seeds will have to be of a uniform size, cleanly packed in sacks bearing an official seal, and all consignments for the overseas markets will be accompanied by an official certificate of quality.

Drabness of Ireland's Schoolhouses To Be Brightened by Works of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Schoolhouses in Ireland are generally dreary, internally and externally. While it would be a big and expensive undertaking to provide new buildings or carry out extensive renovations on the existing ones, it is quite possible to lend a little beauty to their interiors, without entailing any great expense.

Mrs. Dermond O'Brien, wife of the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, has made an excellent beginning in this direction. She has started a movement to provide good pictures on loan to the elementary schools, for a period of a few months every year. They are to be passed round from school to school; provided sufficient pictures are obtainable, fresh supplies will be continually in circulation.

Most of the pictures have been donated by well-known artists; some are prints, others posters by famous artists and panels from leading French illustrators. Great care is taken to distribute only works of the best, in color and form.

The pictures, carefully packed, are distributed by caravan, and the work is carried out by a committee of voluntary workers. The aim is to raise sufficient funds to provide every country school throughout the Free State with a constant change of pictures, thereby not only brightening the school rooms, but fostering a love of art among the children.

To the same desirable end, the Church of Ireland Training College in Dublin recently commissioned Mrs. Dermond O'Brien's daughter, Brigid, to execute a large mural painting in one of their classrooms. It is a fine piece of work, with the appropriate theme of Clonmacnoise—that ancient center of European culture and learning, now a mass of ruins, on the banks of the Shannon.

IRELAND'S APPLES ARE EATEN ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Apples of the best grow in abundance in Ireland, yet the prices are so high a home grown apple is almost a luxury.

The growers declare that middlemen's profits and transport charges are responsible, and that it pays them better to export their produce than to sell it at home.

The Department of Agriculture is investigating the industry and hopes to induce the growers to adopt a combined marketing scheme and up-to-date methods of packing and grading.

Prospects are bright for the success of the enterprise, as an association of fruit growers has been formed which proposes, among other reforms, to open stores in various centers for the sale of fruit to the public.

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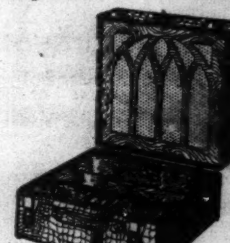

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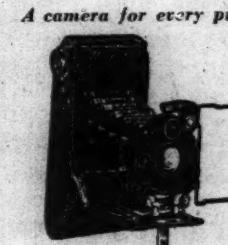

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Indians Defeat California in Track Meet as Records Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 20—One American intercollegiate and two meet records were broken as Stanford's 1931 track and field team trounced the California Bears here, Saturday, by a score of 101 2-3 to 29 1-3. The Indian team, in beating the Bears by the largest score in California-Stanford dual meet history, served notice that it is out to regain the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. title which it held in 1927, 1928 and 1929 and lost to University of Southern California last year. Robert L. Templeton's men seemed to have everything today, sweeping five events and placing in all the rest.

Kenneth M. Churchill '31 of California accounted for the meet's best performance when he hurled the javelin 220ft. 9 in, to set a new intercollegiate record. In an extra throw after the competition was over Churchill tossed the spear 226ft. ¾in.

Capt. R. P. Smith '31 of Stanford established a new meet record in the 220-yard low hurdle of 23⅗s., bettering the old mark of 23 9-10s. The Stanford four-man relay broke the meet record of 3m. 18 7-10s. by 9s.

B. B. Eastman '33, Coach Templeton's great sophomore, was the iron man of the day, winning the 440 and 880-yard runs and serving as anchor man on the relay team.

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; F. P Lombardi '33, Stanford, second; S. J. Sparks '31, California, third. Time—9.8s. (Ties California-Stanford record).

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; F. P. Lombardi '33, Stanford, second; L. I. Hables '32, Stanford, third. Time—21 4-5s. (Ties California-Stanford record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; M. B. Shove '31, Stanford, second; A. A. Hables '32, Stanford, third. Time—48 3-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; T. S. Wright '32, California, second; T. T. Bryant '32, California, third. Time—1m. 56.6s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. N. Brown '31, Stanford; Alex Novo '31, California, second; F. L. Lucas '33, California, third. Time—4m. 27.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Mossman '31, California; P. C. Aebersold '32, Stanford, second; J. S. Parker '31, Stanford, third. Time—9m. 38.2s. (Ties California-Stanford record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford; R. P. Smith '31, Stanford, second; J. W. Brugman '32, Stanford, third. Time—15.2s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; A. W. Nisbet '31, second;; J. E. Brophy '33, California, and L. T. Bondshu '32, California, tied for third. Time—23.3s. (New California-Stanford record.)

One-mile relay—Won by Stanford (M. B. Shove '31, J. F. Howell '31, L. I. Hables '32, B. B. Eastman '33). Time—3m. 17.8s. (New California-Stanford record.)

Running High Jump—Won by R. B. Rice '32, California, 6ft. 2in.; R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, second, 6ft. 1¼in.; R. E. Mansell '32, California, third, 6ft. ¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. P. Butler '32, Stanford, 23ft. 6in.; W. M. Werder '31, Stanford, second, 22ft. 6¾in.; A. L. McDermott '31, Stanford, third, 22ft. ⅜in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. B. De Groot Jr. '31, Stanford, 13ft. 6in.; G. F. Pool '32, California, second, 13ft.; C. D. Vantress '33, California; N. B. Johns '32, Stanford, and B. W. Deacon '33, Stanford, tied for third, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Nelson Grey '33, Stanford, 49ft. 3⅛in.; H. J. LaBorde '33, Stanford, second, 47ft. 4⅛in.; G. C. Grey '32, Stanford, third, 46ft. 11¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '32, California, 220ft. 9in.; W. T. Bogart, Stanford, second, 188ft. 6in.; A. F. Zuger, Stanford, third, 182ft. 5in. (New intercollegiate record.)

Discus Throw—Won by R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, 157ft. 5¾in.; H. J. LaBorde '33, Stanford, second, 151ft. 10⅞in.; N. A. McLeod '31, Stanford, third, 151ft. 1⅞in.

Alberti Jewelers Win Bowling Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—The Finucane team of Chicago, team champions last year, will have to be content with second place in the fourteenth annual Women's International Bowling Congress, held this year at Dwyers Alleys, New York, scoring a total of 2613, 173 pins below their score of 1930. They are well below the new champions, the Alberti Jewelers' five from the same city. The Chris Paschen five, also bowling yesterday took third position with 2573, while Millett's of Detroit took eighth place with 2541. All of these teams bowled last night.

Among the teams bowling Saturday, the Kirkpatrick Insurance team from Columbus starting in seventh position, were pushed down to tenth place by the last qualifiers. Their score was 2515. The Coca Cola team of Columbus were also successful on Saturday in reaching the first 10 with 2491. But Finucane and the others pushed them outside.

Finucane made 919 in their first game, but failed to come up to it for the rest, while Paschen did as well in their final string. Cadillac scored a game of 904, while Millett's best was 863, and Kirkpatrick ended their play with 908.

The difficulties of two-woman bowling teams getting high scores still continue, and only one team climbed up into the first 10 over the week-end. Mrs. A. Broich of Giesen Products, Indianapolis, combined with Mrs. J. McDaniel of the Larkin ladies of Buffalo and captured fourth place, with a total of 1114.

In singles, Anita Rump, also of the Indianapolis team, winner last year in the singles, got into tenth place on Saturday with 584, only to be pushed out of it yesterday when Mrs. M. Field of Cleveland scored 585.

The final listing of the all-events will be made this afternoon after the completion of the singles and doubles, to which the final day will be devoted.

INTER-LEAGUE PLAN WANTED BY CAN-AM

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A new plan for a hook-up between the two leading minor leagues in "organized" hockey was revealed yesterday at a meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

President James E. Dooley of Providence who was reëlected, was authorized to meet with representatives of the International Hockey League for an attempt to work out an inter-league agreement by which the teams of the two leagues will meet one another during the next season.

The plan was the outcome of complaints from Boston and other Canadian-American league members that some of the teams representing smaller cities were not big enough gate attractions in the large cities. The president also was authorized to renew the agreement of affiliation with the National Hockey League and other circuits of organized hockey.

The report on the league play-offs revealed all records for the circuit in attendance and gate receipts, as well as the number of games played, had been broken by the 1931 series between Springfield and Boston.

Los Nan Duces Win U.S. Open Polo Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Los Nan Duces, organized by Lieut. McDowell Jones, to oppose his former associates, the Optimists, 1930 winners, came through victorious in the big event of the United States indoor polo championships, the open, as the result of the final round, played Saturday evenig at Squadron A. Armory, against the new Optimist team. The score was 8 to 5.

Michael Phipps, original No. 1 for the losers, both last year and the earlier part of this season, was also out of the lineup, leaving Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, No. 2, the only member of last year's champions still in the lineup. He had with him his younger brother, Raymond Guest, and Stewart B. Inglehart played back.

Lieutenant Jones, as in 1930, played back, with Gerard S. Smith, former member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club champion team of several years ago, and Cyril R. Harrison, formerly with the New York Athletic Club team, which did not compete this year, as the other members of Los Nan Duces.

The Optimists, with Winston Guest on his best pony, ran up a lead of 3 to 1 in the first session, only to be tied in the second chukker, when a foul took half a point off that score, while two goals against one foul went to Los Nan Duces. Then the winners went into the lead at the start of the third chukker, and were never overtaken thereafter, leading by half a point at the end of that period, and being clearly outplayed in the final session.

Winston Guest was the leading individual scorer, with six goals, while Jones scored four for the new champions. There were many fouls called by the referee, Thomas A. Brady, four counting against the Optimists, to four against Los Nan Duces. The summary:

INDOOR POLO OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

LOS NAN DUCES		THE OPTIMISTS
Gerald S. Smith	No. 1	Raymond Guest
Cyril R. Harrison	No. 2	F. W. C. Guest
Lieut. McDowell Jones	Back	S. B. Iglehart

Score—Los Nan Duces 8, Optimists 5. Goals—Jones 4, Smith 3, Harrison 3 for Los Nan Duces; W. Guest 6, R. Guest for Optimists. Fouls—Jones 2, Smith, Harrison against Nan Duces; R. Guest 2, W. Guest, Iglehart against Optimists. Referee—Thomas A. Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS YALE IN ELEVENTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, April 20—Scoring two runs in the eleventh inning while Yale could make only one, Columbia defeated the Elis in their second Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship game here, Saturday, 7 to 6. The last time they met, Yale won in the eleventh inning. This was the first defeat for Yale in the championship race. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2—	7	11	1
Yale	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—	6	9	1

Batteries—Landau, White, Wilkins and Sweetman; Newton and Maine. Winning pitcher—Wilkins. Umpires—Doolan and Kelleher. Time—2h. 58m.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 9, Mississippi 7.
Annapolis 7, Lafayette 2.
Ball S. T. 6, N. A. G. U. 3.
Boston College 3, Boston 0.
Bradley 4, Wiscinson 3.
Brown 7, Vermont 0.
Columbia 7, Yale 6.
Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 1.
Illinois 3, Chicago 2.
Illinois Wesleyan 12, Eureka 7.
Indiana 8, Wabash 7.
Luther 15, Iowa State 0.
Michigan 5, Vanderbilt 4.
Moravian 9, Wagner 7.
Muhlenberg 6, Drexel 1.
New York 6, Georgetown 4.
North Carolina 11, Virginia P. I. 11.
North Central 12, Aurora College 9.
Northwestern 10, Iowa 6.
Oglethorpe 6, Georgia Tech 4.
Ohio State 19, Cornell 3.
Panzer 23, Drew 1.
Penn A. C. 19, Temple 8.
Penn M. C. 5, Philadelphia O. C. 3.
Pennsylvania State 19, Gettysburg 6.
Pratt 6, Upsala 3.
Princeton 8, Virginia 1.
Providence 12, Lowell T. S. 1.
Purdue 9, Indiana Tea 1.
Rhode Island 11, Northeastern 9.
Rutgers 2, C. C. N. Y. 1.
St. Bonaventure 17, Delaware 11.
Seton Hall 7, Fordham 4.
Stanford 6, California 3.
Stevens Tech 4, Wesleyan 2.
Stroudsburg T. 7, Goldsboro T. 2.
Susquehanna 7, Elizabethtown 4.
Swarthmore 12, Lehigh 3.
Union 15, L. I. U. 2.
Villanova 8, Quantico Marines 6.
W. and M. 11, Virginia M. I. 9.
West Point 21, Haverford 1.
Williams 10, Renssalaer 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	9	5	.643
Los Angeles	8	6	.571
Portland	8	6	.571
Hollywood	7	7	.500
Missions	7	7	.500
Oakland	7	7	.500
San Francisco	6	8	.429
Seattle	4	10	.286

RESULTS APRIL 18

Missions 12, San Francisco 7.
Portland 5, Oakland 0.
Seattle 10, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 2.

RESULTS APRIL 19

San Francisco 11, Missions 2.
Missions 11, San Francisco 10.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 16, Seattle 11.
Hollywood 3, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 7, Portland 6.
Oakland 6, Portland 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	4	1	.800
Toronto	4	1	.800
Rochester	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Montreal	3	2	.600
Jersey City	2	3	.400
Newark	1	4	.200
Reading	0	5	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Montreal 7, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo 5, Reading 4.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 4.
Rochester 8, Newark 5.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Jersey City 7, Rochester 6.
Toronto 4, Newark 2
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 6.
Montreal 8, Reading 7.

FRANCE WINS AT RUGBY, 34 TO 0

PARIS, April 20 (AP)—France's Rugby team swamped Germany under a 34-to-0 score at Colombes Stadium yesterday.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 8, Yale 6

GOOD SHOWING BY CANADIANS

Bow to Shields and Van Ryn Only After a 6—3, 9—7, 7—5 Doubles Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 20—Francis X. Shields of New York and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, teaming together in their first tournament, captured the annual United North and South tennis doubles championship here Saturday at the Pinehurst Country Club, defeating Canada's Davis Cup players, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, in three sets, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5, before a large gallery.

Dr. Wright and Rainville put up, perhaps, the best tennis they have shown in the United States in recent years, bolstering the hopes of Canada in the forthcoming Davis Cup tie with the winner of the Mexico-United States first-round match. The Canadians' volleying brought forth tremendous bursts of applause from an appreciative gallery.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn teamed together to win the mixed doubles championship, defeating Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, in a three-set match, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6. Mrs. Van Ryn also figured in the women's doubles final. Teaming with Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., she defeated Virginia Rice and Ann Page, a Philadelphia girl, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Ann Page, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

New World Record In Kansas Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 20—One world's record was tied and four new relay marks were made in the ninth annual Kansas relays held here Saturday. Paul Swift '33 of State College of Washington, aided by a strong wind, equaled the world's record for the 100-yard dash when he covered the distance in 9.5s.

L. H. Sentman '31, University of Illinois, began the series of events by stepping the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.6s. to tie the relay mark he set at Lawrence in 1930. Sentman jumped into the lead at the start and easily led his nearest competitor to the tape, although R. W. Hager '31, Iowa State, was gaining on him at the finish. E. L. Gordon Jr. '31 of University of Iowa leaped 25-4⅜ in the broad jump to establish a new carnival mark for the event.

T. E. Evans '31 of Illinois came from behind in the four-mile university relay to enable his team to beat the intercollegiate time for this race, and also to better the relays' record. In the distance medley relay, G. W. Dawson '31 sprinted the last quarter mile of his two-mile run to win the race for Oklahoma and in so doing the Sooners created a new time for the distance.

Dawson again gave the spectators a thrill in the 3000-meter run, when after trailing until the last lap, he darted by A. C. Jenkins '32, Oklahoma A. & M., to cross the line yards ahead of the Aggie runner. The 480-yard shuttle relay was held for the first time with the University of Nebraska winning over Illinois, when the last man on the Illinois team was disqualified.

J. A. Bausch '31 of Kansas, competing under the colors of the Kansas City Athletic Club, won the decathlon from W. B. Charles '31 of Haskell Institute, only after a bitter struggle.

FALL RIVER PLAY ONE SHORT AND WIN, 2 TO 0

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Playing with only 10 men failed to handicap the Fall River Yankees yesterday and they defeated the Chicago Bricklayers, 2 to 0, at Sparta Field, to clinch the national soccer championship. Scotty Wilson left the Yankees Friday to join a Norwegian team, and Captain McNab was out of the game at Detroit Saturday, leaving the club a man shy.

Patenaude, the Yankees' brilliant center forward, scored after 18 minutes of play in the first half and Burness tallied early in the second half after a free kick by White.

GLENNA COLLETT IS RATED AT SCRATCH

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Glenna Collett, United States champion, and five others are rated at scratch in the handicap list prepared by the Women's Eastern Golf Association.

Rated at the top with the champion are Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Helen L. Hicks, Maureen Orcutt, Marion Hollins and Martha Parker.

Handicapped at one are Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Mrs. Leo G. Federman, and Mrs. Arthur Harrison. At two strokes are Louise Fordyce, Mrs. Henry March, Mrs. H. A. Martelle, and Mrs. Emery Smith.

Last year Miss Collett was rated at plus 2 and Mrs. Hurd at plus 3. Miss Hicks and Miss Orcutt were at plus 1, and Miss Hollins and Miss Parker at scratch.

NORTHWESTERN NINE DEFEATS HAWKEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 20—Capitalizing on 10 hits and six Hawkeye errors, Northwestern University's baseball team scored a 10-to-6 victory over the University of Iowa in the Western Conference season's opener, here, last Saturday.

W. H. Ricke '33, who got his first Conference experience pitching for Iowa, showed himself creditably during the first six innings, but because of two safe hits and two walks in the seventh inning he was succeeded in the eighth by H. R. Bush '33, who was driven to the bench soon after as the Wildcats drove in four runs.

J. R. Ingraham '32 wound up the pitching for Iowa and two more runs were scored. Malcolm E. Fyfe '31 pitched for the Wildcats during the first six innings, and John Kruft '32 finished the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2—	10	10	2
Iowa	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0—	6	8	6

Batteries—Fyfe, Kruft and Crisevsky for Northwestern; Ricke, Bush, Ingraham and Nelson for Iowa. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—McMahon and Campbell. Time—2h. 35m.

THREE TIED FOR FIRST PLACE

Boston, St. Louis, New York Show Way in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	1	.800
St. Louis	4	1	.800
New York	4	1	.800
Chicago	4	2	.666
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	0	5	.000
Cincinnati	0	5	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Boston 8, Brooklyn 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.

RESULTS APRIL 19

New York 9, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 4 (10 innings).

At the conclusion of the first week of play in the National League, it is already proven that the pennant race in that circuit will be a real battle before next October has arrived. At present, three clubs are tied for first place in the standing, with two others sporting averages of .500 or better. The week was featured by the playing of the Boston Braves, who took four straight from the Brooklyn Robins before being stopped by the New York Giants. The champion St. Louis Cardinals also have a record of 4 victories and 1 defeat, as have the Giants. The Chicago Cubs have won 4 and lost 2, while Pittsburgh has 3 and 3. Brooklyn and Cincinnati have not been victorious as yet.

Bill McKechnie started his Braves off on the right foot and they kept going until John J. McGraw brought his Giants to town. The Boston club has been getting good pitching. Zachary, Brandt, Seibold and Sherdel have all been credited with victories and have certainly deserved them. Brandt especially pleased Manager McKechnie when he held the Robins to five hits and beat the great Dazzy Vance. The Braves are also hitting. Led by Wally Berger, the young star center fielder, and Earl Sheely, the veteran first baseman, the club has produced hits in the pinches. Berger is hitting close to .600 and Sheely is well over .500. It is also apparent that Charlie Wilson, whom the Braves secured from Rochester, has made good at third base. His hitting has been satisfactory and his fielding, although not so good against the Giants, was excellent against Brooklyn.

The Cardinals started off with three victories over the Cincinnati Reds and then went to Chicago and made it four in a row at the expense of the Cubs. Rogers Hornsby's team turned the tide in the second game of the series, however, and the Cardinals were given their first defeat of the season. Flint Rhem, Burleigh Grimes and Jess Haines, three veterans, turned in victories over the Reds. The Cardinals have a strong, all-round team, well fortified in all departments, with perhaps their most strength in the pitching staff. Frisch, Douthit, Bottomley, Gelbert and Wilson have been hitting timely and often.

The Giants experienced difficulty with the Phillies, but did manage to take three out of four. Carl Hubbell and Bill Walker were the only pitchers to go the distance against the heavy-hitting Phillies. Fred Fitzsimmons turned in an air-tight exhibition against the Braves on April 19 and put his team in a position to take the lead. Manager McGraw's experiment of placing Freddy Lindstrom in right field and giving the third base assignment to Johnny Vergez, a young recruit from the Pacific Coast League, has proven successful. Lindstrom is a natural ball player and would probably look good at any position on the diamond.

Three victories and one defeat was Chicago's record against Pittsburgh. Charlie Root beat the Pirates once and did the same to the Cardinals. Bob Smith pitched a good game against the Pirates. Root appears to be as capable as ever and Manager Hornsby expects him to have a big season as far as victories are concerned. The hitting of Hornsby himself has been the bright spot in Chicago's offense. One or two of the veterans have not hit their stride, but will add punch later.

Among the remaining teams, the Robins have been, perhaps, the greatest disappointment. They were figured to be right in the pennant race from the opening gun, but found the Braves just too strong for them. Of course the season has just begun and they will be heard from before many weeks have passed.

Pittsburgh's record of three and three was held down by the Cubs, but it is expected that these Pirates will find room in the first division before long. Philadelphia has shown that pitchers are still lacking in that city, as far as the National League is concerned anyway, and seems destined to remain near the bottom. Cincinnati, with Edd Roush back in the outfield, has failed to show enough strength to be a contender.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 79, Georgia 47.
Annapolis 71 2-3, William-Mary 54 1-3.
Delaware 74, Drexel 52.
Haverford 73 2-3, Johns Hopkins 52 1-3.
Kalamazoo T. 73, Ohio Wesleyan 58.
Lehigh 71 1-6, Swarthmore 54 5-6.
Louisiana State 58½, Alabama 55½.
North Carolina 91 2-3, Virginia P. I. 34 1-3.
Ohio State 102, Pittsburgh 33.
So. California 66½, Los Angeles A. C. 64½.
Stanford 101 2-3, California 29 1-3.
Tulane 76, Miss A. and M. 36.
Virginia 81, V. M. I. 45.
W. Virginia 85, Geneva 50.
Wisconsin 64, Notre Dame 62.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

West Point 2313, Boston College 1945.

SENATORS ARE OUT IN FRONT

Washington Club Will Give A's Real Battle for Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	4	1	.800
Cleveland	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Chicago	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	3	.400
Boston	1	4	.200

RESULTS APRIL 18

Boston 5, New York 4 (15 innings).
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 3.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Washington 8, Boston 0.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.

Walter Johnson's Washington Senators have taken the lead in the American League race after the first week of playing. Just at present fans throughout the entire league are talking about the Senators. Many believe that they will go right through to a pennant and represent the junior circuit in the next World Series. However, because of the early date and the uncertainty of the race at this point, little can be said about any club. The Senators have been playing championship ball and the punch that was believed lacking has proven to be there. Manager Johnson has a powerful pitching staff and a strong defense in general. If the batting continues the Senators will stay up there.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia Athletics must be content with the second division, for it is Cleveland, New York and St. Louis who are tied for second place in the standing. Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit are on even terms behind the leaders, with the Boston Red Sox bringing up the rear.

Connie Mack, of late years, has not usually been satisfied with a second division club. For that reason and the fact that his team includes such stars as Cochrane, Simmons, Foxx, Grove and Earnshaw, it is not expected that the A's will linger in the shadows very long. George Walberg pitched a good game against the Yankees on April 19, a feat which probably caused Manager Mack to smile. Grove and Earnshaw did most of the pitching last season when the Athletics won their second consecutive pennant. Chances of making it three flags in a row depend mostly on them, it seems; but if another boxman, perhaps Walberg, could come through with close to 20 victories, Philadelphia would surely see another World Series next October. It should be a close battle between the A's and Senators.

The Yankees found the Red Sox a much improved ball club from the one that represented Boston in the American League in 1930, but succeeded in taking three out of four contests. One of the outstanding features in this series was the work of Herb Pennock, the veteran left-hander, who defeated the Boston team, 2 to 1, on April 16. Hod Lisenbee pitched for the Sox and it was his wild throw in the ninth with the bases full that enabled the Yanks to win. Ruffing also looked good against the Boston club, but found George Walberg of the A's too good for him on April 19.

Wes Ferrell started the Indians off in the first game by beating the White Sox, with the star right-hander not only holding the opposition in check, but also accounting for four runs himself. Vosmik, a young outfielder who led the Three-I League in batting last season, has led the club in hitting. His best batting came against the White Sox on April 18, when he drove out a triple, three doubles and a single in five times at bat, for a perfect day. He has fitted into left field and will probably stay there for the rest of the season, unless forced out, or a slump occurs.

The Browns, with sometimes three or four recruits in their lineup, have shown unexpected batting punch during the first week of play. Levey at shortstop and Burns at first base, both of whom come from Wichita Falls in the Texas League, have made the grade and appear to be fixtures in the infield. Tom Jenkins, from Milwaukee, and Larry Bettencourt, from Wichita Falls, have seen service in the outfield and shown up well. Walter Stewart has been the club's pitching star with two fine victories during the opening week. He has proved that he is one of the best left-handers in the game.

Chicago and Detroit, both of whom have taken a back seat since the opener, should not have much to say about the pennant this season. Although they are strengthened somewhat since last fall, they are still far from being pennant contenders. Boston found the Yankees too hard to defeat, but, according to reports from New York, the Red Sox are much improved over last season. Manager Collins has developed a "fighting" ball club and one that is not beaten until the last man is out. It is being whispered that the Sox will not finish in the cellar this year, despite the fact that they experienced difficulty with the Yanks.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 24, Georgia Tech 1.
Boston 2, New Hampshire 1.
Brown 6, M. I. T. 1.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Brooklyn L. C. 1.
Crescent A. C. 8, Harvard 3.
Dartmouth 5, Boston L. C. 2.
Hobart 2, Union 0.
Johns Hopkins 15, Virginia 0.
Squadron C. 3, New York 2.
Stevens 7, Washington 3.
Swarthmore 7, Lehigh 2.
Syracuse 2, Onondaga Indians 0.
West Point 17, Colgate 1.
Yale 6, Rutgers 4.

COLUMBIA CREW BEATS ANNAPOLIS

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A smoothly rowing Columbia University eight stroked by a curly-haired young sophomore from Long Island defeated the United States Naval Academy crew by a length and a half in a 1½-mile race on the Harlem River, Saturday, opening the eastern rowing season. Rowing with a smoothness and cohesion that promises ill for other college crews at Poughkeepsie in June, the light blue crew from Morningside Heights led the dark blue of the middies from start to finish. The time of the race was 6m. 4 4-5s. for the winners, with the navy crew 6¼s. behind.

YANKEES RELEASE PITCHER

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced Saturday the release of Walter Brown, right-handed pitcher, to the Jersey City International League Club, on option. Brown, acquired from Oklahoma City last fall, will report to the Skeeters immediately.

G. V. Brown Starts Marathon For the Twenty-sixth Time

First Officiated in This Capacity in 1905—Can Recall Many Interesting Things That Have Happened in Famous B. A. A. Runs

When George V. Brown fired the pistol at noon today to start the runners away on the thirty-fourth annual Ashland-to-Boston Marathon, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, it was the twenty-sixth year that he had acted in that capacity, and this must come close to being a world record for such an event. There was no Marathon run in 1918, but he started the relay that was substituted that year.

His first connection with this race came in 1905 when he was appointed athletic manager of the B. A. A., and it was that year that he started his first Marathon. His record continued even after resigning from his official position with the club to take up duties as general manager of the Boston Arena. He has sent these runners away promptly at 12 o'clock noon each time and hopes to continue to do so for many more years.

It is doubtful if any one individual carries such a fund of interesting information relating to the past and present of the B. A. A. Marathon as does Mr. Brown. A few minutes or hours listening to him discourse at random on Marathon happenings, is time most interestingly spent. Numerous high lights in connection with these races are known to him and he enjoys telling about them.

Graham Organized Race

His activities are far from limited to Marathons, for he is a leading track and field authority of the East, and in some official capacity he has accompanied practically every United States Olympic team to foreign fields. He has been closely associated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has fostered amateur and professional hockey, and is athletic director of Boston University.

"The idea of a B. A. A. Marathon run was started by John Graham," said Mr. Brown. "Graham took the United States team to the Olympics at Athens in 1896 and saw the Marathon race there. He was coach of the Unicorn team at that time and on his return he traveled in various directions from the clubhouse to find a good course, as nearly similar to the one at Athens as possible. He finally selected Ashland for the start and the finish in the old Irvington Oval, Boston. The start and finish have been changed since then but the course is about the same.

"The distance in the early races was 23.9 miles; but it was varied, until finally the official distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, was agreed upon, to conform with the A. A. U. regulations.

"The starting point for this run has been changed four times. The original place was on the bridge over the main line of the Boston & Albany railroad which led in a semicircle back across the tracks. I changed this to keep the course away from crossing the tracks and picked the Green Meadow Farm. To benefit by a new wide road which shortened the distance to Framingham, we moved the start back to Stevens Corner, making it 25 miles.

Found Course Short

"Then the committee decided to make the distance 26 miles, 385 yards, and added a mile and 385 yards more to the course, starting the runners at the crossroad by Teaubeau Farm. In 1926, the year Johnny Miles ran the course in 2h. 25m. 40 2-5s., which was also the year Albin O. Stenroos of Finland, 1924 Olympic champion, ran, the time was so good that it was deemed advisable to remeasure the course and a surveyor went over it from beginning to end and found the course 185 yards short of the full distance. So once again the start was changed to its present place at Lucky Rock Manor.

"In the early years of the race the runners had their own trainer, sometimes two, and these fellows pedaled the entire distance on bicycles to furnish the contestant with water and refreshment. The officials chased along the course with teams and changed fast horses at Newton Lower Falls. The teams have given way to automobiles and the bicycles have been abandoned.

"Clarence De Mar stands out as the most famous of those who have taken part in the race; but one of the history-making runners to me was Tom Longboat, the Indian from Toronto, Canada. Longboat won the 1907 race and before starting the event was advised by the examiners not to run. He knew little English in those days and paid no attention to the advice, entered, won, and set the course record for that period.

Freight Train in Path

"During that memorable race we had the only interference because of a railroad crossing. Longboat was well out in front going by the South Framingham station with Bob Fowler of Cambridge, who later went to South America to coach, second. As Fowler approached the crossing a long freight train blocked his path and held the Cambridge runner and others up for quite some time, although it was generally conceded that Fowler, or any of the others, would have been unable to beat Longboat that day.

"When the Indian reached the B. A. A. clubhouse well in advance of the field and was directed inside, the elevator boy was too excited gazing at the winner to realize that he stopped at the wrong floor with his charge. Longboat saw the indoor gymnasium track and trotted around that a couple of times before being taken care of. He was returned to the proper floor, examined, donned his clothes without even taking a shower and went down to await the other finishers."

When asked if this Marathon is the oldest in the country, Mr. Brown said, "I believe it is the oldest annual affair. A race was run in New York the same year the B. A. A. race started and took place, I think, earlier in the year than ours but was not held again.

"Back in 1906, two days before the race, a young lad walked into my office and placed his entry blank and a dollar bill on my desk. I told him the list was closed and that he would have to wait another year. The lad said he did not know about a closing time for entries and that he had spent considerable time training. I explained as best I could that the program with names and numbers was already in the hands of the printer. That did not phase him, and a friend, sitting in my office at the time, persuaded me to accept the boy's entry fee, which I did.

"Before leaving, the boy said, 'I'm going to win this race, Mr. Brown.' Well, other runners have said as much time and time again, so I took little stock in it, smiled, and promptly forgot it.

"At race time I noticed this chap among others, and, when near enough, saw an older man throw an arm around the boy and heard him say, 'If you win this race you will never have to work again, my boy.' The older man proved to be his father. We started the runners and trailed them for a few miles before hurrying to the finish. I had many prominent runners to watch, but this same boy, whose entry I accepted after closing time in a gesture of sympathy, became the man of interest.

Never Forgot Prediction

"Rounding Exeter Street, a few hundred yards from the finish, came two runners. The cheering was tremendous with one just passing the other, and it was none other than my friend of the late entry blank. On he came to win the closest race in the history of the B. A. A. classic and his name was Timmy Ford. I did not attempt to find out whether he ever worked again or not; but I have never forgotten that he told me he would win."

The selection of 26 miles 385 yards for the official Marathon distance was brought about in an unusual manner in which the royalty of England is involved, according to Mr. Brown. "Back in 1908 the now King of England was Prince of Wales and was advertised to start the Olympic Marathon being held in England. The race was slated to start at Windsor Station, but plans were upset when the Prince was unable to oblige. The Princess Mary volunteered, but the officials did not deem the Windsor Station, with its confusion and crowds, a fitting place for the Princess, so the start was moved up to Windsor Castle and the distance from that starting place to the finish was exactly 26m. 385yds., which was adopted later as the official distance."

Although Mr. Brown is not one to pick the winner before the event, he recalled the 1922 race, won by De Mar. "While checking all runners for the start I ran into De Mar and had not seen him since the 1911 race, 11 years previously, and asked him how he felt about the race. De Mar said, 'I'm going to win this race,' and recollection of that statement came back to me vividly when he did win. Since De Mar has proven his own convictions so many times I cannot help but feel that if anyone is a logical choice for a B. A. A. Marathon pre-race selection it should be De Mar."

'PRO' HOCKEY RULES IN COLLEGE GAMES

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The hockey rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, meeting at the Princeton Club yesterday, adopted the professional rule permitting offside passing and kicking the puck in all three zones.

It also changed its rules to permit the goal keeper to stop the puck in any manner or position he wishes. Penalties also are to be split into major and minor classifications just as they are in professional hockey.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	5	1	.833
Little Rock	4	2	.667
Birmingham	3	2	.600
Chattanooga	3	3	.500
Atlanta	3	3	.500
Nashville	2	3	.400
Memphis	2	4	.333
Mobile	1	5	.167

RESULTS APRIL 18

Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 4.
Little Rock 15, Memphis 7.
Atlanta 14, Nashville 12.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Little Rock 15, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 4.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 14, Nashville 12.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	4	2	.667
Louisville	4	2	.667
Milwaukee	4	2	.667
Kansas City	3	3	.500
Columbus	3	3	.500
Toledo	2	4	.333
Minneapolis	2	4	.333
Indianapolis	2	4	.333

RESULTS APRIL 18

St. Paul 15, Louisville 9.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 15, Columbus 10.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 1.

RESULTS APRIL 19

Louisville 8, St. Paul 7.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 2.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 12, Minneapolis 9.

COTTON BEATS ABE MITCHELL

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Henry Cotton, young British professional whose refusal to accept the restrictions placed on Great Britain's Ryder Cup team will keep him out of the international matches at Columbus, O., June 26, Saturday turned in another decisive victory over Abe Mitchell in a match celebrating the opening of the new Sundridge Park course. Cotton's margin yesterday was 7 and 6. Recently Cotton conquered the veteran of the Ryder Club play, 10 and 8.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 8, Stevens Tech 1.
Columbia 9, Manhattan 0.
Earlham 4, DePauw 3.
Georgetown 5, Villanova 4.
Harvard 7, Annapolis 2.
Indiana State 6, Notre Dame 3
New York 5, Johns Hopkins 1.
Ohio State 9, Cornell 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Swarthmore 1.
Princeton 6, Rutgers 3.
Tulane 4, Alabama 2.
Virginia 5, Norfolk 4.

OLYMPIC DIVING TRIALS

LEIPZIG, Ger., April 20 (AP)—Fraulein Jordan of Nuremberg defeated three male competitors in the first Olympic tests in fancy diving at Carola baths yesterday. Fraulein Jordan accumulated 79 points to leave her three male rivals far behind.

GREECE ELIMINATES AUSTRIA

ATHENS, April 20 (AP)—Greece eliminated Austria's tennis team in their first-round Davis Cup tie, completed yesterday, 3 matches to two.

MISS MADISON WINS TWO MORE

Seattle Girl Again Star of Women's National Swimming Championships

WOMEN'S A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Points
Women's S. A. of New York	39
Washington Athletic Club	27
Los Angeles Athletic Club	15
Scranton Swimming Association	7
Hollywood (Fla.) Swimming Association	6
Carnegie L. C.	6
Illinois Women's Athletic Club	5
Whitinsville C. C.	3
Worcester W. S. A.	1
Buffalo Women's A. C.	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20 — The women's Swimming Association of New York, Helene Madison of the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle, Georgia Coleman of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and Eleanor M. Holm of the local organization, came through as expected to take the majority of the titles in the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships for women over the week-end.

The W. S. A. retained the team championship, with a total of 39 points, while the Washington A. C. was second with 27 points, mostly through the performances of Miss Madison, with Miss Coleman helping by her brilliant skill in diving, both high and low, to bring third place with 15 points to Los Angeles A. C.

Miss Madison won all three of the freestyle races, was third in the backstroke, and as anchor swimmer in the relay, helped to bring eight more points to her team. Miss Coleman won both dives, while Miss Holm won the medley and the backstroke.

Two young swimmers likely to show well as soon as they have a little more experience were Constance Hanf, a 13-year-old, who took several second places, and Katherine Rawls of Hollywood, Fla., Beach Casino, who was second in both dives.

One of the features of the final day was the swimming of Miss Holm in the backstroke. She was trailing Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., for most of the way, but just passed her for the lead in the next to last lap. But in turning, Miss Holm was uncertain whether she had touched properly, so she deliberatly turned back, touched, and then started off like a whirlwind, to try and make up the margin lost. By the time they had reached the middle of the pool they were on even terms, and Miss Holm took the lead to win by a foot.

Miss Madison swam twice in the final day's events. First, she took third place in the backstroke, and later galloped off with the 500-yard free-style, winning by almost the length of the pool, after leading all the way. Lenore Kight, of the Carnegie Library Center of Homestead, Pa., came from behind after trailing Lisa Lindstrom, of the locals, most of the way, to take second place, and another newcomer, Florence Southard, of the Women's Aquatic Club of Buffalo, also passed Miss Lindstrom in the last few strokes to take third position. The summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C.; Lenore Kight, Carnegie L. C., second; Marlys Lapin, Illinois W. A. C., third. Time—2m. 36s.

300-Yard Medley Team—Won by Women's Swimming Association, first team (Eleanor M. Holm, back; Agnes Geraghty, breast, and Helen Hendry, free); Women's Swimming Association, second team, second; Scranton Swimming Association, third. Time—4m. 45 2-5s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eleanor M. Holm, W. S. A.; Joan McSheehy, Whitinsville C. C., second; Helene Madison, Washington A. C., third. Time—1m. 14 2-5s.

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C.; Lenore Kight, Carnegie L. C., second; Florence Southard, W. A. C. of Buffalo, third. Time—6m. 29 4-5s.

High Dive (10-foot springboard)—Won by Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C. (127.34 points); Katherine Rawls, Hollywood C. C. (112.13 points) second; Ruth Fauntz, Illinois W. A. C. (105 points), third.

STANFORD DEFEATS CALIFORNIA NINE, 6-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 20—Backing up the great pitching of D. H. Johnson '33 with plenty of hits in the pinches, the Stanford nine defeated California 6 to 3 here Saturday to make a clean sweep of the three-game series between the two and assure the Indians of the California intercollegiate baseball conference championship. This is the first series Stanford has won from California since 1925. Scoring two runs in the first inning, California got off to an early game lead. But after the opener Johnson tightened up, and with the exception of one run scored in the seventh, the Bears were unable again to cross the home plate. R. A. Rintala, '32 and A. G. Hardy '31, led the Stanford batting with three safe hits apiece. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	x—	6	12	0
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	9	3

Batteries—Johnson and Miller; Horner and Smith. Umpires—Burnside and Earle. Time—2h. 6m.

LIONS CLUBS TO MEET IN TORONTO NEXT JULY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Officers and directors of the International Association of Lions Clubs arrived here from Chicago. Plans were discussed with officials of the Toronto Lions Club for the international convention, which will be held here July 14 to 18, inclusive. Earle W. L. Hodges, international president, came from New York, and Robert L. McKeever, second vice-president, from Washington, D. C.

The Chicago arrivals included Ray L. Riley, Sacramento, Calif., immediate past president; J. C. Hyer, Fort Worth, Tex., first vice-president; C. H. Hatton, Wichita, Kan., third vice-president; secretary-general, Melvin Jones, Chicago, and 10 directors, representing every section of the United States. W. A. Dudley, Chicago, international press representative, arrived ahead of the party, and was a guest at the Toronto Lions Club at the weekly luncheon.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

De Paul 9½, Loyola 8½.
Lafayette 3½, F. and M. 3½.
North Carolina 10½, Georgia Tech 7½.
Pennsylvania 4½, W. and M. 1½.
Purdue 9, Michigan 9.

SPAIN AND ITALY TIE

BILBAO, Spain, April 20 (AP)—Spain's international football team fought to a scoreless tie with Italy yesterday.

Nations Report Humane Progress on 16th Be Kind to Animals Anniversary

Much Good Work Is Being Accomplished By School Pupils

GREAT BRITAIN

By WILLIS EYTON DAVIES

Secretary, Birmingham Section, R. S. P. C. A.

London

IT IS just over 100 years ago that the first society in the world for the protection of animals was formed. This was due to the efforts of Richards Martin, who was member of Parliament for Galway. In the face of great opposition he secured the passing of an act and in 1824 the society which eventually became the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came into existence.

In the early days before Martin's Act, cock fighting, bull and badger baiting, and many other equally brutal sports were the popular pastime, but mercifully these have been ended by law, and the Animals' Protection Act of 1911 still remains the principal one by which almost every prosecution is now undertaken.

Complaints of cruelty number over 20,000 annually, which are investigated by inspectors specially trained for the work, who patrol the highways and visit all animal sale yards, railway sidings, docks, cattle and horse shows, traveling and other menageries, in fact wherever animals are congregated for any purpose, one exception being coal mines to which access is only possible by special permit. The Minister for Mines, Emanuel Shinwell, received on Feb. 26 last a joint deputation, introduced by our chairman Sir Robert Gower and was most sympathetic, promising his help toward improving the conditions under which the 50,000 ponies at present working in the pits exist.

This society has prepared draft bills dealing with the further protection of birds, oil on the waters (due to discharge from ships having no separators) importation of plumage, hunting of captive animals, performing animals, exportation of horses for butchery, and the humane slaughter of animals for food and others too numerous to mention. This last mentioned bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons late in 1930 and every effort is being made to secure its passing the next stage through Parliament.

The humane education of children through Bands of Mercy in schools forms one of the most important departments of our work, as also the lectures with films or slides which are given to meetings of men, women and children continually throughout the country. In this connection a year ago we started a mobile cinema and a touring caravan, both of which are traveling about continuously giving exhibitions in the large towns and on village greens of the country places, by which means our work for the relief of suffering and advice on the care of all animals is being more widely made known.

Of recent years the society has greatly extended its work for the animals of persons in poor circumstances by the opening of dispensaries, staffed by fully qualified veterinary surgeons, where free treatment and advice is given, also its homes of rest for horses, shelters for stray and unwanted cats and dogs, the provision of first aid and collecting vans, ambulances, etc. It has further put into operation throughout the country a free veterinary advice scheme by which persons may obtain a certificate from the police, who at all times coöperate with us in a most helpful manner (or the local R. S. P. C. A. secretary), and thus enable those living in out-of-the-way districts to take their animal to or receive a visit from the nearest veterinary surgeon.

With the daily increase of motor vehicles the problem of keeping dogs under control becomes more acute, and thus the chained dog question has developed into a very difficult subject. Only recently at the Birmingham Police Court a man and his wife were fined £5 each and costs for keeping a bull terrier continually chained.

ITALY

Rome

ALTHOUGH protection of animals in Italy has not yet reached that standard of efficiency which is to be noted in some other European countries, great progress is being recorded each year, and propaganda for the encouragement of kindness to animals is being carried on with great vigor by various societies.

The new Penal Code, which comes into force on July 1, next, increases considerably the penalty inflicted for cruelty to animals. The bill for the regulation of vivisection, which was passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies last June, was brought before the Senate on March 17, 1931, and in spite of the strong opposition on the part of many senators, members of the medical profession, was approved by a majority of votes. The Committee of the Senate, however, had revised the bill, and the principal alteration was that the police and inspectors for the protection of animals should not be allowed to enter the laboratories or to visit the cages in which the animals are kept before or after the experiment, but that the supervision of the laboratories should be intrusted to the County Medical Officer of Health. This amendment was, unfortunately, approved, with the result that all control over the experiments has been abolished.

Another important measure passed recently in Italy is the Game Law. There has been great disappointment over this law, which places birds in a worse position than before, and many protests have been sent to the Government by the societies for the protection of animals. The blinding of all birds, which was previously forbidden, has now been restricted only to sparrows. It is hoped, however, that, owing to the opposition against the new law, the Government will eventually make the necessary amendments.

Five new societies have been started in Italy in recent months, and the result has been that many cruel games have been suppressed in several towns and villages, especially in the Roman Province.

Mention should be made of the Hawksley Society for the Protection of Animals and Birds in Italy which was founded by Mr. Leonard Hawksley, the great pioneer of animal protection in Italy, a few years ago. The objects of the society are (1) to assist struggling Italian societies for the protection of animals and birds by the supply of inspectors in uniform and humane literature below cost; (2) to promote the formation of new societies in Italy; (3) to supply books to elementary and secondary school libraries which ask for them as well as to public libraries, and to place colored pictures in the same; (4) to conduct newspaper propaganda for the protection of animals and birds; and (5) to erect drinking troughs and provide tubs chained under public standpipes from which water is constantly flowing. All these objects have not only been carried out, but are being rapidly extended.

WHAT THE HUMANE IDEA IS DOING IN RUSSIA

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

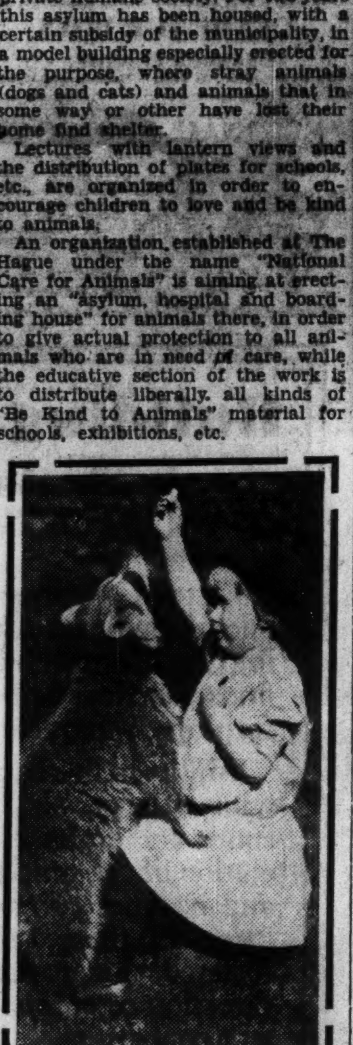
HUMANE activities in the Netherlands show a continual growth, which is reflected in the increasing membership in the different societies for the protection of animals and associated activities.

The action for the complete national abolition of the dog-cart is being carried on with unflagging zeal. In various cities the use of the dog-cart has been prohibited entirely, and stringent legal regulations concerning the examination of draft-dogs as to their fitness for work offer much protection to the animals. The ever active inspectors of the humane societies, who have certain powers to enforce their orders, are keeping watch continually, very often on provincial market-places where dog-carts are to be expected. As a result of the humane activities and the loyal coöperation of the public, the police and the tribunals, the ill-treatment of animals, especially horses, cows, calves, pigs, birds, fowls and dogs has diminished considerably.

Amsterdam has had for many years an animal asylum, established by a private humane society. For two years this asylum has been housed, with a certain subsidy of the municipality, in a model building especially erected for the purpose, where stray animals (dogs and cats) and animals that in some way or other have lost their home find shelter.

Lectures with lantern views and the distribution of plates for schools, etc., are organized in order to encourage children to love and be kind to animals.

An organization, established at The Hague under the name "National Care for Animals" is aiming at erecting an "asylum, hospital and boarding house" for animals there, in order to give actual protection to all animals who are in need of care, while the educative section of the work is to distribute liberally, all kinds of "Be Kind to Animals" material for schools, exhibitions, etc.



"SPEAK"

MEXICO

Mexico City

MUCH of the progress of humane activities in Mexico during the last year can be attributed to La Sociedad Mexicana Protectora de Animales (Mexican Society for the Protection of Animals), which has its headquarters here.

This society, which has as its motto, "Compassion and justice," is still young, having been organized only two years ago, but it is gradually gaining in prestige. Its activities during the past year consisted mainly in the distribution of propaganda urging kindness to animals, and in the maintenance of a "dog hospital" in Mexico City.

While the last Mexican Congress did not pass any humane legislation, one important regulation in the interests of humaneness became effective in Mexico during the past year. This regulation, passed by the Mexican Bullfighting Commission, makes requisite the use of breastplates on horses in every bullfight. This is of great importance, since formerly the horses used in arenas could be gored mercilessly.

At the Congress in Mexico that met prior to the last one a bill asking the prohibition of bullfights and cockfights was presented, but this measure was drowned in the face of too much opposition. The matter gained considerable publicity in the Mexican press, however, and it did set people thinking.

POLAND

Warsaw

PROTECTIVE legislation for animals has existed now for a considerable time in Poland, and the Home Secretary is about to issue new regulations for the protection of horses. It has now been decided that the load of an average horse may not exceed one ton, whereas a horse of exceptional strength may carry a heavier weight, but the driver must have a certificate to that effect.

As regards transport of horses and cattle, a regulation exists that there must be no overcrowding, there must be room for free passage between lines of animals, and the railway official is responsible for the proper and humane transport. Officials belonging to the league have equal right of investigation with the police, and in case of necessity can enforce the law.

The institution of a Day of Kindness to Animals has had an enormous effect on school children, who were much interested in the procession arranged on that day. Teachers in elementary schools have now also been interested in the question of kindness to animals.

SPAIN

Madrid

OF ALL good work, the one likely to be not only of permanent benefit to the nation, but actually also influencing humane activities in other countries, is Spain's protective legislation for animals and plants which cannot fail to strike a responsive and sympathetic note.

The new orientation began in 1925, before which little progress had been made. By 1929 Spain was actually at the top of the tree as a legislator and her representatives were asked to preside at the General Assembly of the International Bureau of Paris, in the deliberations of which the 20 most important nations of Europe and America were collaborating.

So deeply impressed were the Cabinet Ministers in Madrid that they actually placed their seal upon the work done, embodied it in the by now most comprehensive form of legislation in the world and gave the members of the Animal Welfare Societies official status on a level with police officers for the purpose of applying the law. Furthermore, the numbers of members being small, "animal protection" was made operative in every part of Spain by the creation, even in the villages, of "patronatos" or committees of seven vigilants, one a representative of the societies, which under control from Madrid, keep their eye on the fulfillment of the law. A volume might be written on the extraordinary reception given to this organization.

Today there are 4000 such committees, fully instructed, directing the movement for the protection of animals and plants. The attention given to plants by the societies has brought about a desirable change in the attitude regarding trees, of which many districts were gradually being denuded.

A branch of this movement has been developed by school children. That Spain was ready for a spurt in an idealistic sense was made immediately evident when circulars were sent out inviting children to furnish their views on animal life, the bullfight and the treatment of animals in general. Touching cases of sacrifice and compassion for animals are constantly being reported to the secretary of the society, thanks largely to the development of this new interest.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

IN 1864 the Swedish penal law included punishment in the form of fines for cruelty to animals. This was the first law for prevention of cruelty to animals and remained in force until 1890, when the maximum sum of fines was raised. In May, 1921, this law was again revised and the form of punishment was changed to include imprisonment up to six months for severe cruelty to all animals. The police authorities were also authorized to step in and take charge of animals when circumstances called for it.

The new law for railway traffic rules includes a paragraph regarding the transport of animals on railways, which gives very strict instructions about the treatment of animals during transport. The motor vehicle law of 1923 does not include regulations regarding the transport of animals, but in 1929 the board approached the Government asking for a change in this law. A definite change has not yet been made, but at the suggestion of the central board to the various county councils most of the latter have issued special instructions for the transport of animals by motor in order to prevent cruelty.

All attempts to introduce a law against vivisection in Sweden have failed, although motions to this effect have been moved in the Riksdag several times.

At the twelfth conference of the Swedish S. P. C. A. held in Stockholm in August, 1930, it was decided to ask that a royal circular should be issued showing the necessity of teaching nature and animal protection in the schools. Accordingly a deputation recently waited on the Minister of Education and handed him a proposal to this effect.

Reform is greatly needed in the laws governing the sale of horses. An effective control of these sales is demanded.

THE UNITED STATES

By GUY RICHARDSON

Secretary, American Humane Education Society

HUMANE education was never so widely recognized in the United States as it is during this sixteenth annual celebration of the National Be Kind to Animals Week. Already 26 states have put on their statute books some form of law requiring the teaching of kindness to animals in the public schools. One mark of the growth of humane interest among teachers and pupils is the success of the various poster contests, which are held each year throughout the country. In Massachusetts, where this contest is conducted under the auspices of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 5523 school posters were submitted.

Another year will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the American Band of Mercy, an institution with headquarters in Boston which has carried the idea of teaching kindness to animals to children, not only in every state in the Union but in practically every foreign country. Today there are many bands, formed years ago, which still are functioning, though it is through the grades in the schools that most of these units are organized. In the last 12 months approximately 5000 additional bands were formed, raising the total organized since 1882 to 181,910.

As an example of the distribution of these juvenile societies, all of which are reported to the national headquarters, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, the figures for March, 1931, show that of the 568 new bands for the month, 192 were in Rhode Island, 72 in Pennsylvania, 71 in Virginia, 67 in Massachusetts, 51 in Georgia, 51 in Texas, 13 in Maine, 11 in Illinois, 11 in Newfoundland, nine in Syria, six in Porto Rico, six in West Virginia, and one each in Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York and Ohio.

Another sign of progress is the definite part that humane education has now on the programs of the leading educational bodies of the country. Take the great Parent-Teacher Association, which will hold its national convention in Hot Springs, Ark., next month. One of the special luncheons will be devoted entirely to humane education, in charge of Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols of Tacoma, who also will participate in the Department of Education conference and give an address before the meeting of the Inland Teachers.

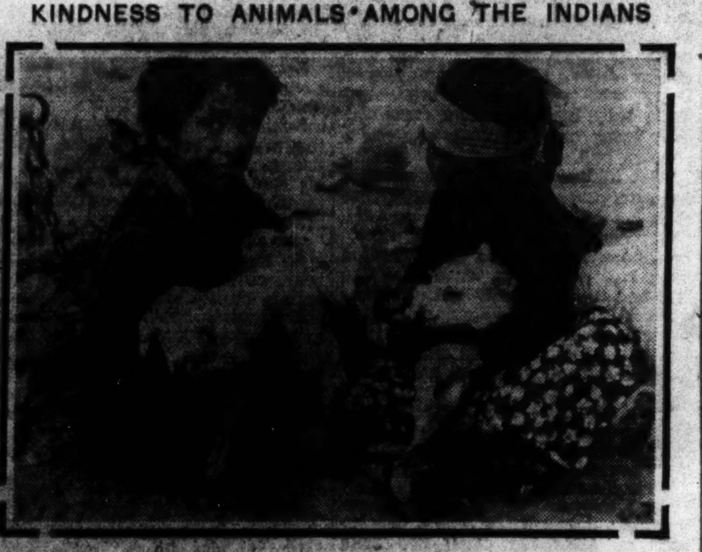
The demand for new humane literature, and especially for playlets for school use, and for motion pictures illustrating kindness to animals seems to be more insistent with each passing year. A special school pamphlet of eight pages, containing a project for the lower grades, was issued this season by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and distributed gratuitously to teachers throughout the State, many of whom are using it in appropriate exercises for Humane Day in the schools.

To meet the demand for an effective yet simple school play that will tend to make children more considerate of animals, the American Humane Education Society has offered cash prizes of $50 and $25, and already has received, from writers in all parts of the country, 35 plays in the contest, which closes Saturday.

To offer suitable films in this cause is a difficult task, and as yet the American Humane Education Society has but one subject, "The Bell of Atri," a filming of Longfellow's well-known poem which has been available for quite a number of years. Yet the demand for this special film has been so great that more prints of it are being used this season than ever before.

After all, the most valuable publicity, and that which is eagerly sought by all the organizations promoting kindness to animals, is that which comes through the daily press. Two humane press bureaus, one in Palo Alto, Calif., and one in Boston, send out each month to 1500 newspapers special items and articles, very many of which are used by discriminating editors. The press generally has responded liberally to the call for special articles, anecdotes, stories, poems, and editorials, stressing Be Kind to Animals Week, and among them all none has been more noticeable for its pungent editorials, intelligently written articles, and fine spirit of coöperation than has been The Christian Science Monitor.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS AMONG THE INDIANS



DENMARK

Copenhagen

THE Danes have always been lovers of bird and animal life, their laws relating to these dating back to 1787, and although there are acres upon acres of forest lands, which were in bygone days famous hunting grounds for the King and his courtiers, it is interesting to note that Denmark has been the foremost country to diminish its hunting laws. At present there is a law under consideration by the Rigsdag for a further "cut down" which will largely effect the owners of estates, and their right to hunt for the purpose of mere sport. It will also apply to all holders of gun licenses in order to preserve wild life.

There is much agitation, at present, against vivisection and vaccination in the animal world, especially since the recent Vivisection Congress held in Copenhagen. One of the delegates pointed out that both the man in the street and the licensed man in the laboratory were under the same laws of morality. The vaccination laws of Denmark have also been remodeled, eliminating the Compulsory Act for children. During the passing of this law, much good work has been done through the newspapers, for the abolition of vivisection.

Danish school children are especially interested in the bird sanctuaries, of which there are many, one near the capital city being often visited by parties of school children under their teacher for the purpose of studying bird and insect life. Lectures are also given by radio on this subject.

During last year a large estate owner, Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, set apart 2000 tonde (120 acres) of land as a sanctuary in Fyen. Others are to be found in various parts of the country, where the sound of a gun, or the horn of the motor, come not within their precincts.

Danish children are very fond of their nature study lessons, which include biology and the moral laws of protection of birds and animals.

BELGIUM

Brussels

DURING the last few years Belgian legislation has been extended to include various measures tending to secure the protection of animals. The law has forbidden cock-fighting and heavy punishments are incurred by those who blind finches in order to make them sing better. The law also inflicts heavy penalties up to eight days' imprisonment on persons convicted of ill-treatment of animals.

Inspectors recommend the teachers in schools to instill in the children a respect for animals. In nearly all classes little pictures are set up showing that animals are the friends of man and should be treated as such.

The Society for the Protection of Animals has had special posters hung up in schools and in public places bearing the following inscription: "Treat the animals with gentleness."

This society distributes yearly prizes to miners who are known to take great care of their pit ponies.

NORWAY

Oslo

HUMANE activities on behalf of animals in Norway have shown great progress since the foundation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1859.

The idea to found a society for the protection of animals came from England. A Norwegian driving through one of the streets of London had a pamphlet entitled "Be Kind to the Animals" thrown into his cab. The pamphlet made such an impression upon him that on his return to Oslo he had it translated and published in several papers, with the result that the above mentioned society was formed. The alteration of the name to The Society for the Protection of Animals in 1863 was made to widen the scope of the activities of the Society.

The work has been taken up systematically in an increasing degree, pamphlets have been distributed and police restrictions adopted for the humane treatment especially of horses.

Medals and diplomas have been awarded by the society for good care taken of domestic animals, and an annual prize is offered for an essay on this subject, to teach the youth his duty to animals.

Cruelty to animals or bad treatment of them, according to the criminal law, is now punished with a fine or a maximum six months' imprisonment.

The Sign of Our Dominion

By MABEL STUART DAVEIS

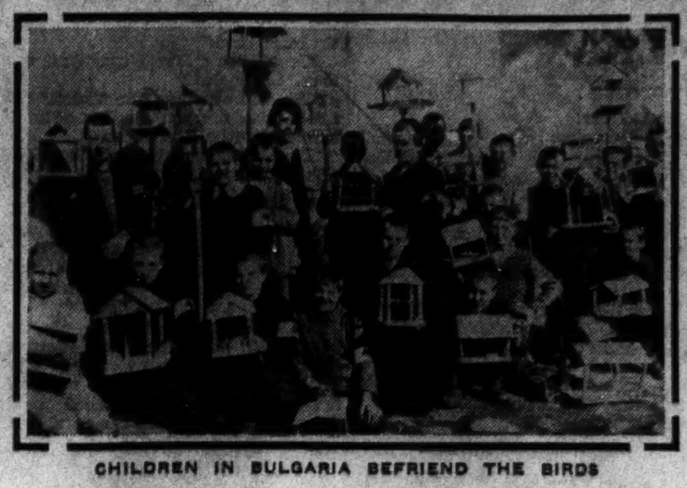
Come all ye little children, and listen to the prayer
Of the furred and feathered kinfolk, who ask your tender care.
They are speechless, yet they call to you from earth and sea
and air.

Come, bind yourselves together with a purpose pure and strong.
To practice truth and justice, and protect the weak from wrong.
And His presence will be with you as you sing your mercy song.

You say you are but children, yet your hearts are warm and true,
And in the gentle child heart the love of God shines through.
So join yourselves together, for the world has need of you.

Soon brutal sports will vanish, and cruel customs wane,
For the light will pierce the darkness and banish fear and pain;
And the river of His bounty will enrich the desert plain.

Then the bird will not be tangled in the hidden silken snare,
Nor the beast be blindly beaten for the load he cannot bear.
And the sign of man's dominion will be kindness everywhere.



CHILDREN IN BULGARIA BEFRIEND THE BIRDS

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro

FEDERAL legislation for preventing and punishing cruelty to animals has existed in Brazil since 1901, but the enforcement of this legislation rests in the hands of state and municipal authorities, and differs according to the locality. Naturally it is in the larger cities and more civilized districts that this question has received the most attention and several humane societies have sprung up.

Here in the capital, the Brazilian Society for the Protection of Animals has achieved considerable success. It is supported by voluntary contributions and encourages its members to report all cases of cruelty or inconsiderate treatment either to their own officers or direct to the police. A comprehensive municipal law is in force under which infractions are punished either by fine or imprisonment. This society also carries on the more constructive work of educating public opinion by means of posters on street cars or boardings, illustrating the proper and humane treatment of domestic animals, principally the mules which are still so largely used as beasts of burden.

Many visitors to Rio have commented on the absence of public watering troughs in a city where the prevailing hot weather would seem to render such installations a positive necessity for the animals. Troughs of this description have however, been condemned by the competent authorities owing to the difficulty of keeping the water free from contamination under tropical conditions and in compensation there is a municipal decree that requires that all vehicles drawn by animals shall carry a water vessel suitable for giving drinking water to the beasts. If any cart or wagon is found to be without this vessel the owner incurs a fine.

Municipal school teachers also emphasize the responsibility of all human beings toward their dumb friends in classes dealing with moral and civic duties, as it is realized that it is by instructing the minds of the rising generation of citizens much more than by restrictive legislation that the true spirit of kindness toward animals will be instilled throughout all classes of society.

GERMANY

Berlin

ONE of the most encouraging features of the humane activities in this country is the gradual growth of the youth groups interested in this work. The first group founded by the Deutsche Tierschutz Verein (the German Society for the Protection of Animals)—the largest German society of its kind—was organized in a labor quarter in the south of Berlin by Fräulein Margarete Russ.

It already numbers 200 boys and girls of from 5 to 15 years. They meet every month to discuss the needs of the animals in that particular month. Countless reports on acts of cruelty are the result. The children also learn how to remedy conditions and they carry the spirit of their work into the family.

One day Fräulein Russ explained the cruelty of carrying live fish home from the market. On the following day, three mothers came to her and told her how their children had explained this to them and begged them to be more careful.

A parents' evening at which poems were recited and two plays performed by 60 children pleading for kindness to animals was a great success. One play emphasized the joy of taking care of small animals, such as lizards, beetles and butterflies, and also of flowers when on a picnic. This subject was also treated on posters designed by the children and exhibited at a big agricultural show here this spring.

The second group located in another labor district was founded by a boy of 12 years and consists wholly of boys.

Progress was made in the past 12 months regarding antivivisection. Last year, the Prussian Minister for Public Welfare ordered that experiments should be carried out only in adequate rooms and by competent persons and recommended the utmost use of films to spare the animals.

The head of the Protestant churches in Darmstadt, a South German city, recently recommended to the clergy to speak on the subject of kindness to animals in Sunday school work and from the pulpit.

Permissions for erecting traps for stray birds is now to be prohibited. The city of Berlin has decreed that no animals should be kept in sacks at markets but only in cages. All markets moreover shall be provided with sufficient running water to enable the fish to have pure water. Much has been done for birds in the last 12 months. The shooting of animals along the Baltic coast by summer visitors has been prohibited.

One of the most interesting incidents in the past 12 months was the decoration of a dog which had saved its young master from drowning by holding him for 20 minutes above water until help came.

FRANCE

Paris

SHELTERS and feeding stations for birds have been installed in some of the parks and public gardens of Paris, and in the court yards of many of the public schools. Children, both during school recesses and on holidays in the public gardens, are taking a keen interest in making feathered friends by distributing food for the city's birds.

The enterprise, undertaken by the Birds' Protection League, has the complete approval and support of M. Demorlaine, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens. With regard to the feeding stations in school court yards, the National Association of Headmasters, under the leadership of M. Beck of the Lycée Henri IV, has undertaken to see them installed in as many places as practicable.

Birds will soon be convinced that it is not necessary to abandon the city for the country. However crowded, noisy and barren city streets may seem to sparrows, pigeons and other winged visitors, there will always be quiet corners and a good meal available.

Not only birds, but animals in general, are having their interests looked after more and more carefully in France. Among the organizations working toward this end is the Society for the Protection of Animals, which each year holds a big meeting for the distribution of awards earned during the year by deeds of kindness. At the last assembly in the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne, trophies, cash awards, medals, diplomas and certificates were distributed to no fewer than 1381 persons. The prizes included a Sèvres vase offered by President Doumergue, and a total of 8500 francs in money awards.

This society has been successful in its campaign against bull fighting in France, having by means of a recent en masse upon the town of Melun, near Paris, done much to prevent the successful holding of a "corrida." The society has also met with great success in introducing automatic and human devices into the slaughter houses of Paris.

A Semaine de Bonté, or kindness week, held annually throughout France, serves to call the attention of many people to the excellent results to be obtained by loving deeds of apparently slight significance.

Among the societies working in the interests of kindness to animals are: Ligue Française pour la Protection du Cheval (Horse Protection League) 55, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière; Ligue pour la Défense des Animaux (Animals' Defense League) 23, rue des Martyrs; Ligue Française pour la Protection des Oiseaux (Birds' Protection League) 198 Boulevard Saint-Germain; L'Union Populaire contre la Vivisection (Antivivisection Union) 76, rue de Rennes, and the Conseil de Justice envers les Animaus.

Wide World

PALS

PORTUGAL

Lisbon

THERE has been an irregular sort of legislation for the protection of animals in Portugal since 1886, which was considerably improved in 1919 and now a modern, complete project of law has been submitted to the Government by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Despite the inadequacy of the old law, fines and penalties of imprisonment are inflicted on transgressors of rules and regulations issued by the municipal authorities in all districts of Portugal against cruelty to dumb animals, strict instructions to this effect being given to the police. Vigilance is exercised in all fairs and markets to prevent overcrowding fowls, rabbits and other livestock.

A Government decree is also in force regarding bullfights, forbidding the bull to be slain or ill-treated, and in view of the difficulty of abolishing what is supposed to be a national pastime, it has been practically reduced to a display of fine horsemanship. Latterly, however, the Portuguese public is deserting the once crowded bull ring for football, basketball and other sports.

The greatest benefactor of animals in Portugal is the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with its headquarters in Lisbon. Thousands of members of the society coöperate with the police, thus completing the inadequate legislative measures, and also holding conferences in schools.

Pending Legislation Offers Protection; Police Coöperate

GREECE

Athens

TO PROTECT animals from barbarous treatment, to give them food and drink when needed, to see they have rest when broken down by fatigue, is the ultimate aim of the Greek Society for the Protection of Animals.

The society is yet in its infancy, having been organized only two years ago under the presidency of Mr. Loukas K. Roufos, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. As co-workers he has several other distinguished personalities, foreign and native, who altogether form the acting committee of the organization. On May 15, 1929, the society started its activity by inaugurating its first Dogs' Refuge on the western skirts of Athens in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and many other high officials and personalities, a thing which formed a proof of the great importance of and interest in the enterprise.

The first extension work is to be the enlarging of the Dogs' Refuge, which is insufficient to hold all the dogs collected daily. Every day 20 to 22 newcomers are registered; last year 7756 stray dogs, collected from Athens, Piræus and the surroundings, were given due shelter in the refuge. A new plot of land has, however, been granted by the Government for the extension of the premises.

Thanks to the labors of the society, the feeling of kindness to animals is on the increase throughout Greece. It is very important to point out that the police take a deep interest in the work. Mr. Roufos told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Naskos, chief of police, who is represented on the committee, is very particular in having his men see that the dispositions of the law are strictly carried out in regard to the protection of animals. An ex-police officer has been appointed by the society to patrol the streets, in special uniform, to repress and prevent acts of cruelty to animals.

On the application of the committee, the Government has promised to introduce a new bill modifying and extending the existing law concerning the protection of animals. The British and Cyprus laws have been taken as a basis for the regulations in view.

A sub-committee composed of noted foreign and native personalities, is reveloping propaganda to carry out the purpose of the society. The main part of this activity is centered on schools. The Athens College, and the Arsakeion High School for Girls have taken the lead in promptly responding to the call. Upon the request of the society, the Government has given order that the school children should be taught the way of treating animals humanely. The committee offers prizes to school students for the best essays on kindness to animals. Books and leaflets in foreign languages have been translated into Greek and distributed to schools and to the public. Many shopkeepers are voluntarily helping the society by distributing these leaflets to their clients.

Last year the cinematograph was effectively used for propaganda work, but as this requires large sums, the work stopped. It is, however, hoped that somehow the way will be found to restart this highly useful practice.

One of the desires of the society is to establish branch societies in the provinces. This is, however, to be achieved only after the central organization feels itself well located. Corfu and Canea (Crete) have already their own societies. The latter is said to be very well organized and placed under the honorary Presidency of Mr. Venizelos. The towns of Drama and Chalcis have asked for advice and statutes from the Athens center for the purpose of establishing similar societies in their own districts.

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

ALTHOUGH as far back as 1891 a law was passed in the Argentine for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it was not until the "Sarmiento" Society for the protection of animals was organized by a hardy band of pioneers in 1902 that the Argentines began to take an active interest in the welfare of animals. Since that date the Society has worked unceasingly by means of publicity, education and legislation to educate the public mind to love and protect all animals.

Their endeavors have of late years been crowned with success, and today hardly a "pueblo" or outpost lacks one of their well-known signs of "Be Kind to Animals," sometimes out on the lonely pampa, or at a dilapidated "posada," on the edge of beyond.

A proof of the educational value of the lectures given to children at this institution is the increasing adherence of schools to the "Animal Day" celebration, a day set aside for the purpose of fostering the love of animals.

The society abounds with thoughtful suggestions and the latest developments include the distribution of hats for horses during the hot weather, and the efforts to change public opinion with regard to the pruning of puppies' tails and ears, and the loading down of horses with unnecessarily heavy ornamental trappings.

During the year just ended 2866 animals were succored by the society's well-appointed hospital, many of them free of charge. Also a protest was made to the municipality with regard to the condition of old horses destined as food for the lions at the zoo, with the result that these horses will be properly housed and fed in the future.

Supplementing the law of 1891, which totally prohibited bullfighting and cockfighting, municipal ordinances prohibit all "parodies" of this kind of sport, at the same time debarring the reproduction of bullfights at movies. In spite of this, in outlying districts a modified form of bullfighting still persists, but today very few of these escape the vigilance of the Sociedad "Sarmiento," who are quick to denounce these "nefarious taurine spectacles" to the authorities.

Buck-jumping and horse-taming shows are also gradually diminishing, and although no law prohibits these, public opinion is often sufficiently aroused to prevent them taking place.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a mild night. Spring had come. In the house where Little Cat lived Cook had left the kitchen window partly open. A mild breeze waved the curtains, and there came in through the window, faintly and from afar off, the shrill chirping of nobody knows how many tree toads telling each other that winter was over. In his basket behind the stove Little Cat was asleep, for it was not yet 12 o'clock and time to get up. Downstairs and upstairs everybody in the house was asleep, for it was after 11 and that was about the time when everybody else in Little Cat's house went to bed.

Little Cat went to bed earlier, usually about 7 o'clock, and he was such a stout sleeper that even the radio in the living room didn't keep him awake. Sometimes when Cook entertained company in the kitchen he woke up and listened a while to their conversation, but usually it didn't interest him very much and he went right off to sleep again.

Nobody was awake but the clock people and the watch people who, as everybody knows, need no sleep at all. All they ask is to be what is called "wound up," but if that isn't done about once in so often they go to sleep.

Grandfather Clock talked to himself in the hallway. "Tick-tock, Tick-tock," said Grandfather Clock. "It's almost time to strike my chime." And then he made a whirring noise and said "ding-dong" 12 times.

Little Cat lifted one ear and opened one eye. He listened to Grandfather ticking and the tree toads chirping. Then he lifted his head off his paw, and sat up in his basket.

Tree Toads and a Poem

"When it is spring," said Little Cat, "the tree toads sing. That's a poem, that is. I must remember and tell it to Dog Wow. How he will enjoy it!

When it is spring
The tree toads sing.

"Few poets could have done better—if I do say it myself. Spring—sing. Sing—spring."

Little Cat kept repeating these pretty words to himself—"Sing—spring. Spring—sing"—as he jumped out of his basket, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, tucked his little cane under his left front leg, and let himself out of the house. He kept repeating them to himself as he went down the gravel walk to the front gate, stepping along on his hind legs like a little gentleman. At the gate he paused a moment, leaning on his cane and listening to the tree toads.

"Sing—spring. Spring—sing," said Little Cat to himself. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

So he took his way to the Smithses' house, which was not far off, and in at the gate. "Sing—spring. Spring—sing," said Little Cat to himself as he rounded the corner of the house to the back yard where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own. Dog Wow was sitting in the door of his house, with his hat on the back of his head, and when he saw Little Cat he wagged his tail.

"Good morning, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I thought it was about time for you to be along, old fellow. So I put on my hat."

"Spring—sing. Sing—spring," said Little Cat.

"I suppose so," said Dog Wow, "though I don't know just what you mean."

"You will presently," said Little Cat. "It's a poem, but that isn't all there is to it. No, sir. I will recite it to you as we walk."

"I am impatient to hear it," said Dog Wow. "Let us start at once."

They went down the street, Little Cat walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman. Some of the time Dog Wow walked on his hind legs, too, like a larger gentleman, with his front paws crossed behind his back. But most of the time Dog Wow walked on all fours so that he could converse with Little Cat more conveniently. They talked about this and that as people do when they are taking a walk, and went past the Smithses' house and the Joneses' and the Robinsonses'.

Every once in a while Dog Wow would say, "Well, how about that poem, Little Cat?" And Little Cat would reply, "In a minute, Dog Wow. In a minute." Because, you see, now that he didn't hear any tree toads Little Cat couldn't just remember how the poem went. All he could remember was "Sing—spring." But just after they had passed the Robinsonses' and almost come to the house where farmer Ichbod Johnathan Jenk lived with his stout spouse Sarah and their three rosy children, Milly, Tilly and Willy, Little Cat heard the tree toads again.

"Ha!" said Little Cat, "I was going to recite you my poem, Dog Wow."

"I've been waiting, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail, "I am all a-quiver with impatience."

"Listen," said Little Cat, standing still and leaning on his cane so as to recite better.

In the sing
Tree toads spring.

"It doesn't make sense to me," said Dog Wow doubtfully. "What is a sing? And how do the tree toads spring into it?"

"That's what they call the rhyme," said Little Cat. "It doesn't sound just exactly the same as it did at first. I'm sure I don't know why it doesn't. But you needn't sniff at it."

"I'm not sniffing at your poem, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It's a fine poem even if you don't quite understand it at first. What I'm sniffing at is a spring flower."

"A spring flower!" exclaimed Little Cat. "That's the real poetry! Do you think we can find it, Dog Wow?"

"You wait till I've sniffed a few more sniffs," said Dog Wow, "and I'll show you that spring flower."

Little Cat sat down on a convenient stone, and Dog Wow sniffed.

"It's very faint," said Dog Wow, "but I'm sure it's a violet, and I think it's somewhere over here by this wall. Yes, sir. There it is, sir!

A violet,
The first one yet;

exclaimed Little Cat, hurrying to look at it. "There's another poem for you."

"I like that one better," said Dog Wow. "It sounds like a poem and it means something when you think about it."

"What an innocent pleasure it will be for Willy and Milly and Tilly Jenk to find that spring violet," said Little Cat.

"Very likely they won't find it," said Dog Wow. "We wouldn't have found it if I hadn't been able to sniff."

"We must make that spring violet more noticeable, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "What can we do to make it more noticeable?"

Dog Wow Has an Idea

"I might bark and bark," said Dog Wow. "And then when Milly and Tilly and Willy came out to see what was the matter they would see the spring violet."

"Milly and Tilly and Willy wouldn't get up," said Little Cat. "If anybody got up it would be their Papa. He would come with a stick and he wouldn't care anything at all about seeing a spring violet. But I have an idea. We will get a fine lot of empty tin cans from the dump."

"Yes!" said Dog Wow.

"It is not very far off," said Little Cat. "And we will bring those empty tin cans here."

"Great!" said Dog Wow. "And what then, Little Cat?"

"We will start at the violet," said Little Cat, "and make a line of empty tin cans to the front door."

"I see. I see plainly," said Dog Wow. "But won't it annoy Farmer Jenk to pick up all those tin cans."

"He will not pick up the tin cans," said Little Cat. "He will tell Milly and Tilly and Willy to pick up the tin cans. And when they come to the last tin can they will find the spring violet."

So Little Cat laid down his cane beside the violet, and Dog Wow put his hat beside the cane so they would know just where the violet was without sniffing, and they raced to the dump. Back and forth, back and forth. Dog Wow carried tin cans in his mouth and Little Cat rolled them along with his paws. It was quite a job, but when they got through there was a long line of empty tin cans not too far apart all the way from the spring violet to the front door of farmer Jenk's house. Dog Wow put on his hat and Little Cat picked up his cane.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and showing Milly and Tilly and Willy Jenk where to look for the first spring violet. What fun! What fun!"

The Carnival: A Cloud Comedy

By FRANCES HIGGINS

THERE was excitement everywhere. Up and down the streets of Cloudland and in the alleys. In all the parks and playgrounds. In every little cottage and even in the castles. All the bright-eyed Cloud children skipping instead of walking, hardly eating their meals, hardly remembering their manners. And, oh, the questions, questions, question and the shrill little cries of joy.

"Is this the day, Mother?" asked one eager child after another as they opened their eyes that glad morning.

"The very day at last, dear," answered the smiling mothers, turning from the little last-minute tasks and stitches.

"And is my costume ready for the parade?"

"All ready to put on, dear, just as soon as you have had your breakfast."

But with the boom-boom of the city cannon and the rub-a-dub-dubety of the gathering drums, breakfast was many times interrupted all over Cloudland, and dressing likewise. Then before you could say, "Six-long-slick-sticks," came the committee on decorations, adding flags, banners, flowers and branches wherever space was left on the already gay streets. How could anybody stand still?

"They're putting flags over Tibby's gate and streamers at Zuma's corner," cried Nefta, wriggling away from her mother to watch the excitement in the street below.

"Wait just a minute, dear," said her mother, following to the window to finish fastening the precious fairy costume that had taken all week to make. "It won't take long now—only your curls to brush, and your crown to put on."

Raggedy-Andy and a Clown

"Oh, there goes Veva now," cried Nefta fairly jumping up and down. "She's dressed like a doll, a Raggedy-Andy. And there's Marko! He's a clown. Oh, please hurry, Mother."

It was like that in every house, and in every street. And soon all the eager children were scurrying and skipping toward the Castle Park where the parade was to form. Hippety-hop went Pom who was a little woolly lamb. Skippety-skip went Zack who was a sailor, almost bumping into Derry, who was a polar bear. And while they laughed, along came the Jolly twins, one a butterfly and one a popcorn ball.

"Get in line," ordered the marshal from his prancing white horse, giving each one a number as he arrived. "Keep your place, keep your place," he shouted after Marko whose pointed clown hat went blowing down the drive and had to be rescued. Beff, who was a baker in a stiff white suit, caught it as it came to him, so that was all right. One minute more and it would have blown into the fountain or maybe the lake.

Then Zuma's long silken sash tangled around and about Nefta's fairy wand, and had to be undone and straightened. Bema, in a furry Eskimo costume, came hurrying by just in time to help with that, which was fortunate because she knew how to retie it. After her came her little brother Gemmo in a pure white Indian suit with feathers trailing to the ground. Next was Wamp in a soldier's uniform, and then Karu, an ostrich.

"Get ready," ordered the Marshal, seeing that the line was already almost as long as the parkway. The band began to play, the white horse to step sideways and backward to the music.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried several small shrill voices together. "Ozo is not here yet. We must wait for Ozo."

"Get ready," repeated the Marshal sternly. "We're late now. We must start at once." Again the band played, again the prancing white horse stepped sideways and backward to the thrilling music.

Just then came Ozo hurrying around the corner—well, hurrying as fast as a snow-covered, sparkling Christmas tree possibly could. My, how grand he looked! "He will get the first prize," thought everybody.

Now they were really off at last, marching up this street and down that, past all the smiling mothers, past the Major's reviewing stand, and on to the City Park where the prizes would be distributed and the ice cream served—a whole mountain of it free to everyone.

Flying Costumes

All went well until the wind began to blow from the west, and then such a hullabaloo as there was! Handkerchiefs fluttered this way and that, into the children's faces, up into the tree tops, down into the lake. Feathers scattered from Gemmo's Indian headpiece. Icicles and candles blew from the Christmas tree. Nefta's golden fairy crown was lifted right off her curly head. Derry, the polar bear, picked it up, but had no chance to return it. Dear, dear!

On and on went the band. Now into Market Street, now into Main, now past the Mayor's stand. On and on marched the children, clutching desperately at their flying costumes, trying to step in time, smiling their sweetest at the Mayor. On and on, on and on.

After what seemed centuries and centuries the parade was over, the line of march broken. Rather the worse for the wear, the children waited in the City Park for the announcement of the prizes. Nobody looked so grand as formerly, but somebody would be declared the winner surely. Who, oh who?

A page came running from the Mayor's stand with a long scroll. He climbed onto the platform by the mysterious packages. Everybody waited in keen suspense. He unrolled the scroll. He cleared his throat, read, "First prize to the Unicorn."

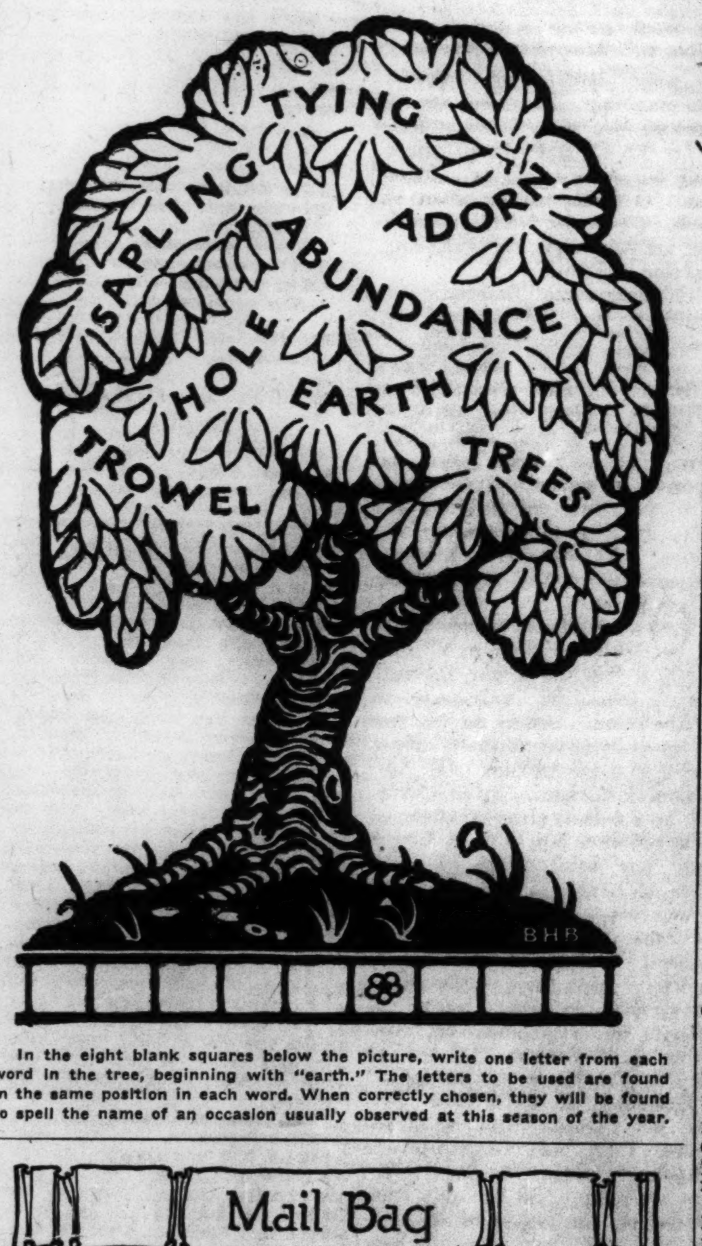
Everybody looked this way and that. Everybody wondered, "The Unicorn—who can that be?"

Nobody stepped forward to claim the prize. The page looked puzzled. Everybody watched and waited. The Marshal began to frown. "What is the number?" he asked, trying to assist with the difficulty.

"No. Eight," read the page.

No. Eight—that was Derry, the polar bear, with Nefta's golden fairy crown on his head where he had placed it and forgotten. How everybody laughed and laughed. Even the disappointed Christmas tree joined in the fun, turning a somersault into the midst of the ice cream mountain—but maybe the wind was to blame for that.

Tree Puzzle



In the eight blank squares below the picture, write one letter from each word in the tree, beginning with "earth." The letters to be used are found in the same position in each word. When correctly chosen, they will be found to spell the name of an occasion usually observed at this season of the year.

Mail Bag

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Children's Page very much and especially the stories about Roger P. Scroggins, the Boston Common Squirrel. He is such a gentleman.

I have been wanting to write to you for a long time but I didn't know just what would be interesting.

I am in our school orchestra and play first violin. Our teacher often asks me to help her by tuning the younger children's violins, and helping them with their bowing. I am 11 years old and am studying French in school and would like to hear from any girl in France. Mother is going to tell about the lovely things on the Children's Page at a church meeting soon.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Barbara M.

Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 10 years of age and I go to Winnwood School. Our school is in the center of Long Island and is two miles from Lake Ronkonkoma. I also attend summer school and go swimming in Long Island Sound.

I should like to get letters from girls from all over the world. I will try to answer them all. I have a cat and one little kitten that were given me. My brother Frank collects stamps and I help him. I enjoy the Children's Page in the Monitor. I hope I get lots of letters.

Doris DeN.

Garden Grove, California

Dear Editor:

In Southern California it is quite warm during the summer. There are many warm days in winter also, but often times we have very cold days in winter.

Many times after it has rained in the valley the mountains are snow-capped. Many people think that Southern California is sunny all year round, but it isn't.

The town I live in is very small, as its population isn't much over 1000. We live about 10 miles from a nice beach and spend many hours there in summer.

I should like to correspond with girls of my age (11) from any place. We are studying China in geography. I am a Camp Fire Girl and hope at least one of my pen pals will be one also.

Donita J.

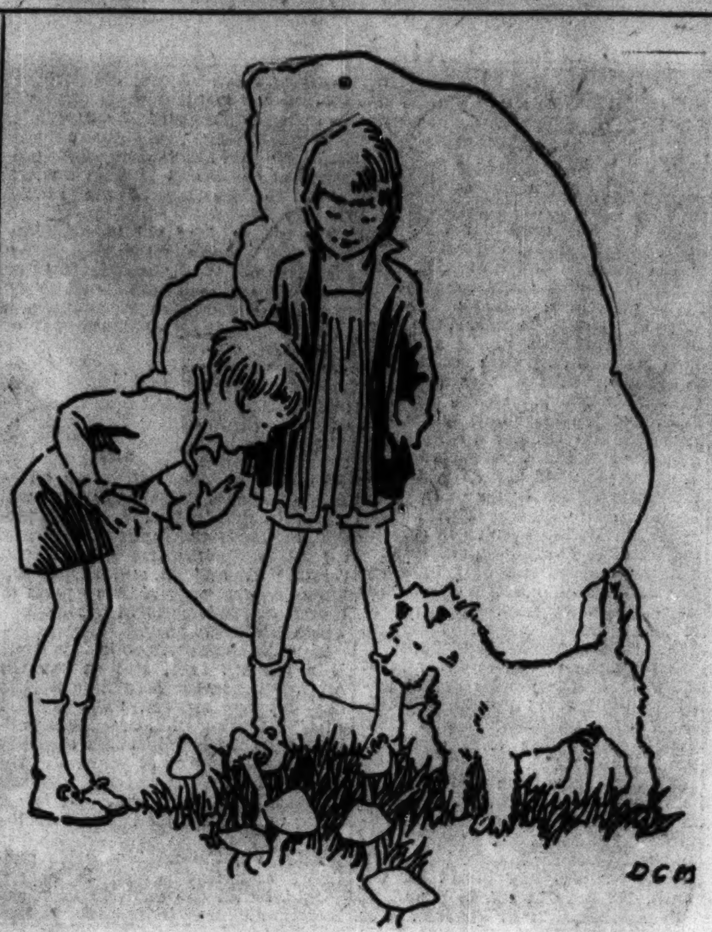
The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Julia K. (10). (Please send in your address, Julia.)
Mary H. (10), Ontario, Ore.
Doris M. (11), Hollywood, Calif.
Ruby H. (12), Marysville, Wash.
Irene H. (12), Marysville, Wash.

Boys

Philip B. (10), Bradford, Pa.
Eugene B. (11), South Bend, Ind.
Francis M. (11), Marysville, Wash.
Stanley S. (12), Marysville, Wash.



Mushrooms

The mushrooms sitting on our lawn
Are whispering together—
Perhaps they're talking about us,
Perhaps about the weather.

They just came up from China,
(What do you think of that!)
And each of them is wearing
A big round Chinese hat!

Edna Howe

Glad Heart

Laughing young April
Danced through the town,
In rain-soft silver
With flowers for a crown,

Crying: "Leave your work and be
Done with tiresome things.
Spring was made for gypsy hearts
And carefree wanderings

"Can't you see the daffodils
Bright in every lane?
All the world cries out with joy;
Spring has come again!"

Laughing young April
Danced through the town
In rain-soft silver,
With flowers for a crown.

FRANCES EISENBERG.

Three Things to Do With Your Friends

1. PLAY MATCH: Cut 52 cards from pasteboard and write on them the letters of the alphabet so that there will be two of each letter. Deal four of them on to the table, face up. Deal the rest to the players, face down. Play in turn, each person taking off his top card and, if it matches any on the table, picking that one up and laying the two cards by his side. If it does not match he lays it face up with the others. When all have been matched, the player having the most cards wins. Even a much younger brother or sister can play this game with you and you will both have fun.

2. PLAY RIGMAROLE: Someone begins telling a story. Suddenly, he stops and the one next to him must go on from where he left off until he, too, stops for the next person to continue. Be as funny as you like.

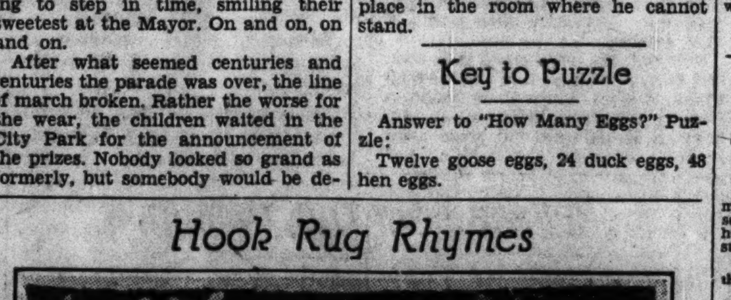
3. TELL THIS TO A FRIEND: "You can't stand there." And then point to the side of the room near the floor. To prove it, ask him to stand with his two feet together sideways to the wall with one foot up against the wainscoting. He will find that he cannot keep his balance, that there is one place in the room where he cannot stand.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "How Many Eggs?" Puzzle:

Twelve goose eggs, 24 duck eggs, 48 hen eggs.

Hook Rug Rhymes



Why does the rose bush grow so tall?
Why are the little girl's feet so small?
Where does the little dog want to go?
Why does the little bird fly so low?
Life in a hook rug seems rather queer—
I believe I'd just as soon stay here.

K. Metcalf Roof

Delight-Maker's Tale of a Fluting Contest

DELIGHT MAKER, a Cahuilla Indian guide of the Southwest, and a white boy were riding through the fringe of an oasis when the high pipping song of the frog came to them.

"You like music of frog?" asked the Indian guide.

"Yes, but how did he learn to make such nice sounds?" inquired the boy.

"Indian know all that. He learn one day so long ago everything about it forgotten. Yes, everything except the music. It first time music come flood the air."

The boy was a musician and sensing a story about music coaxed his guide to go on. Lingering over the noon campfire, Delight Maker explained what he meant.

On that day so long ago there was much to be gay about—spring with its warm sunshine and cool breezes; Deer Pastures abundant with green tender twigs. The wild creatures were bubbling over with joy and wished to express their happy feelings, but no one knew how to begin. No, not one!

A Wonderful Discovery

A lone deer had been running and loping through the elder bushes. Suddenly he stopped to feed on a twig end for there right in front of him was a choice elder stem. It was a foot and a half long with four little round holes. The twig attracted his attention for never had he seen one so inviting or exactly like it. The deer, breathing rapidly from lively exercise and pure exuberance, broke the branch and held it in his mouth. As his breath poured through the curious flute-like stem a sweet noise came from it. So he did not eat the hollow shoot with the holes.

Could it be he who made this sound? It surely was and no one else. He had discovered by accident and to his great surprise something which proved to be an open-ended flute giving sharp whistles. He did not know what they were, as he had never heard them before, but he liked the noises and made them occur again and again, nice shrill sounds.

The deer continued to puff notes through this natural flute and his wild arpeggios resulted in music—Cahuilla music.

It so happened that a frog living in the pool beside which the elder bushes grew was attracted by the pretty sounds. He, too, had never heard these notes before; so he hopped from the bank into sight of the fluting deer to find what it was all about.

"You're not giving me a warning of something, are you?" asked the frog.

"Not at all; it is something I discovered by chance and I am continuing it for pleasure," said the deer, with shining eyes.

"Oh, well, then everything is all right?" And overflowing with cheer and contentment the frog hopped back among the plants that grew by a pool, for no place possessed half so much wonder for him.

Now the frog had observed the hollow stick upon which the deer made the sweet sounds and was no sooner away than he was back again. He brought with him a piece of cane, which also had four holes. Putting the cane against his mouth the frog blew and brilliant high tones came from it. Deer Pastures became filled with shrill, insistant sounds. His sounds were as varied as the calls of the birds, but more ventriloquistic.

"The sound may be the flute's making, but the tune is mine," the frog croaked.

"That last trill of yours was a marvel," said the deer. "Flute something daily so as to get the joy you should have."

"A good idea, all right, only I shall save my high notes for my wooing time," answer the frog, the shining look coming into his eyes, too.

Presently the crow came up and liking the music tried his luck with a flutelike stem.

"So you learned to do this yourself, did you?" cried the crow.

Then he raised his flute in the air and, to the surprise of everyone, including himself, found he too could make sounds. His was a still different kind of music—loud and strident.

"What are you going to do with this noise? How did you find out about it?" called the crow.

"Why, 'Make happiness'?" the deer and frog answered together.

The trio liked their newly discovered art—music hidden in natural flutes of the forest. They decided they would serenade all the animals with the music they had invented; so they started out.

Before they had gone far the flute players came upon the puma, or mountain lion, to whom they played. He felt so much admiration for the sounds that he too looked for a similar wind instrument, and soon found one.

As the music rose high into the air, it charmed the eagle who, until then, did not know of this discovery. Immediately he joined the caroling quartet and offered to keep the rhythm for them.

News of the invention spread rapidly. All those little people of the forest who were persistently hopeful and cheery needed just this outlet for the song within them.

The Clever Coyote

At sun-up, seasons later, the clever coyote played a melody that amused and astonished all the animals within hearing. He gave the impression that it was not necessary to break the melody when drawing in a breath. He played a whole tune in one breath on his flute. He composed it with many phrases; yet no breathing places. As he introduced each one he would draw in his breath, of course, but secretly.

After that idea had occurred to the coyote he won every musical contest, and so with him began the practice of not pausing for breath during melodies. And it is still common among the Indians.

"I'm playing, I'm playing, and no one knows how. All they hear is my song. My rests I keep to myself," boasted the coyote.

One after another the living creatures had tried his tune as hard as they could, but without success.

The coyote howled with glee.

"Wait," said the Lizard, "I think I see. If it isn't after one note its after another."

The occasion was a great festival of music. The lizard wondered if he could imitate the secret method, for he had discovered this method.

The coyote opened the program. Playing with the flute held against his mouth, he excelled all the animals gathered around him, each taking part in turn in the contest. For he could play a long melody in what seemed to be one breath.

When it was the lizard's turn for a solo he followed the coyote's example of not seeming to pause for a breath between phrases. Suddenly the coyote jumped to the side of the lizard and joined in a duet. Feeling his disappointment at the lizard's discovery of his imaginary merit, the coyote forgot to snatch a breath and the lizard won the contest.

Delight Maker warned the white boy:

"Watch out! Coyote cunning all right. Yes, it his way—double-doing. Old Indian tell children learn good from coyote, but leave deceit alone—for himself. For the boy who deceives others may himself be caught."

M. B.

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THE HOME FORUM

Our Possessions

ALTHOUGH we may say little about them, most of us dwell a good deal in thought upon what we are pleased to term our belongings. The importance they assume in our daily life is, more often than not, out of all proportion to their intrinsic value. It is not given to many of us to inherit a Raeburn portrait, or a folio of Shakespeare, or an authentic Chippendale cupboard. Yet nine people out of ten, the world over, own at least one thing which they regard almost as a part of themselves, without which they would experience a sort of unexplained loneliness. The household gods of the Eskimo may be few and simple; but in his lowly snow hut he is sure to have a reindeer horn, or a walrus tusk or some other trophy which, as he looks at it, stirs some memory of courage, skill and endurance. He therefore regards it with complacency and affection. Similarly in the sunny islands of the South Seas, not the simplest child but will have a shark's tooth or a gay necklace of shells, which are to him or her a treasure to be lovingly handled or proudly worn.

My friends often tell me, and with a certain pride, that they could not live in a furnished house or apartment; meaning, of course, one in which they do not own the miscellaneous collection of furnishings handed down through many generations of a family to them unknown. They say that they must have their own "belongings" around them. Always so much talk about, and importance attached to, these "belongings!" Yet if I go to visit them, I find that the furniture, the ornaments, the pictures are in no way remarkable or different from those to be seen in a hundred other houses. And it often seems as if the things most valued, by those who have behind them many years of experience and interest, date back to that strangely misshapen style of furniture and ornament which we term "early Victorian," and which, in spite of a recent effort to revive the cult of this inartistic period, still remains in the estimation of most of us as without either comfort or beauty.

Supposing then that I find a house filled with such relics, and my eyes chance to rest upon some one object amongst the many scattered around. It might be a small work table, perhaps, with a shining mahogany lid, and the body covered with faded, fluted silk; and I am somehow aware that it has a padded satin lining adorned with many small buttons, little trays also padded and buttoned, and all the mother-o'-pearl-handled accessories of an early Victorian lady's work outfit. At once my pensive gaze is noted, and my hostess recalls her memories of the original owner of the work table, the days of her childhood, and a hundred recollections connected with this possession. It stands to her as a symbol of her youth, of something not tangible to the touch of fingers, but which memory and loving thought feels out for with a tenderness more delicate and fragile than the touch of a connoisseur in handling the most brittle glass.

I realize that, without this simple object, there is one to whom home would lose something of its charm, its completeness and its beauty. None of us may presume to explain what there is in an armchair, no different from a hundred others, which causes it to be so much esteemed that it may not be moved from one especial corner by the fire. In other cases, it may be a book or a clock—no matter what. If I could see possessors of a rare piece of china, or a priceless picture or sculpture or cabinet, these are so obviously precious that all would agree in appreciation. But the many things which have no value to the world, these possessions require to be known and understood in order to be justly appraised.

If we look more closely into the basis of an otherwise unaccountable attachment to things which are outwardly unlovely and uninteresting, we see that it rests upon some quality which the thing seems to express, either through present use, or through memory and affection. Thus the work table may recall peaceful industry, the clock the more obvious qualities of punctuality and patience, the chair warmth of love and domesticity, the book meditation and intelligent thought. So, should I look at these things from my own viewpoint, detached from any abstract idea which they may suggest to their owners, I am standing before a locked door and have no key wherewith to open it. To the owner they wear an entirely different aspect, for he has a vision which sees beyond the mere outward form.

I realized this a day or two since, in the study of a friend; a small room, which seemed to be chiefly occupied by a commodious but very ugly writing table. He was sitting before it, lamenting the limited area of the apartment. "If you had a somewhat smaller table," I ventured, but went no further. "A smaller table!" The voice expressed not only disapproval, but declared impossibility. I was at once aware that I had suggested something in the nature of an insult to this evidently valued possession. He gave me to understand that the orderly pursuit of his business was, in his opinion, greatly furthered by that majestic and responsible table. It was obvious that it stood to him for a symbol of method, order, business habits, sustaining a certain dignity and confidence which he doubtless conveyed in manner and conversation to those with whom he came in touch.

It is, surely, this which is at the root of almost all the affection and pride we bestow upon our possessions. Either they convey the sense of dignity and happiness, or they are the outward symbols of desirable qualities. Is this the result of an egotism which lurks in most of us, which, if we own to it, we acknowledge as a rather praiseworthy characteristic? So that, in possessing certain things—and these may vary in importance from a house to a handkerchief—we assume in thought, as a part of ourselves, those lovable qualities of which they are to us the outward signs. It is this that inspires our unreasoning hold upon a strange medley of treasures from every part of the world. To the casual beholder, our homes are filled with a jumble of miscellaneous objects. But not so to us; for, as our loving eyes travel round our rooms, we wander once more around the world, seeing a loveliness of scene which never fades. We house with sweet qualities, love and humor and patience, joy and courage and friendliness; and we journey with brothers, with friends and children who are always young and never weary of us, and of whom we are never wearied. Truly, sang the poet, "Things are not what they seem," for to eyes whose vision is not bounded by the horizon of the obvious, many things become plain. Beyond the outward shape, he sees the inner meaning and essence of the thing. So we need not be ashamed of our possessions, however humble they may seem to others; for, though they may appear to the world to be of little worth, we, who understand, know where their real and enduring value lies.

F. M. R.

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Spring at Villa Barberini

Today, you never saw anything so enchanting in the world, as this house and its outlook. At our feet, looking west, lies the rose and green Campagna, melting into the sea on the horizon line, and as it approaches the hills, climbing towards us through all imaginable beauty of spreading olive-groves, and soaring pinewoods—brown pinkish earth, just upturned by the white ploughing oxen,—here and there on the spurs of the hills, great ruined strongholds of the Savelli and Orsini. . . .

Close below the house a green sloping olive garden, white with daisies under the gray mist of the olives—while if you lean out of the window and crane your neck a little, far to the north beyond the descending stone pines, the ethereal sun-steeped plain takes here a consistence in something, which is Rome.—From "The Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward," by JANET PENROSE TREVELYAN.

The Parliament of Man

Men, my brothers, men, the workers,
ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they
shall do:
For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all
the wonder that would be:
Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the worldwide whisper of
the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples
plunging through the thunder
storm;
Till the war-drum throbbed no longer,
and the battle-flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall
hold a fretful realm in awe;
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law.

—TENNYSON, in "Locksley Hall."

Stars
(At Lochevan)

Have you walked in the woods
When twilight wraps a veil of mist
Around the gray-green trees
In early spring?
It is then the snow-white trillium
Gleam like stars from the carpet
Of last year's leaves;
And tall white violets glow
Like clouds of nebulæ along the path.
And flecked, like points of light
In the quiet pools of water
Among the gray-green boles,
Are the stars of heaven.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Dedicating a School in Kentucky

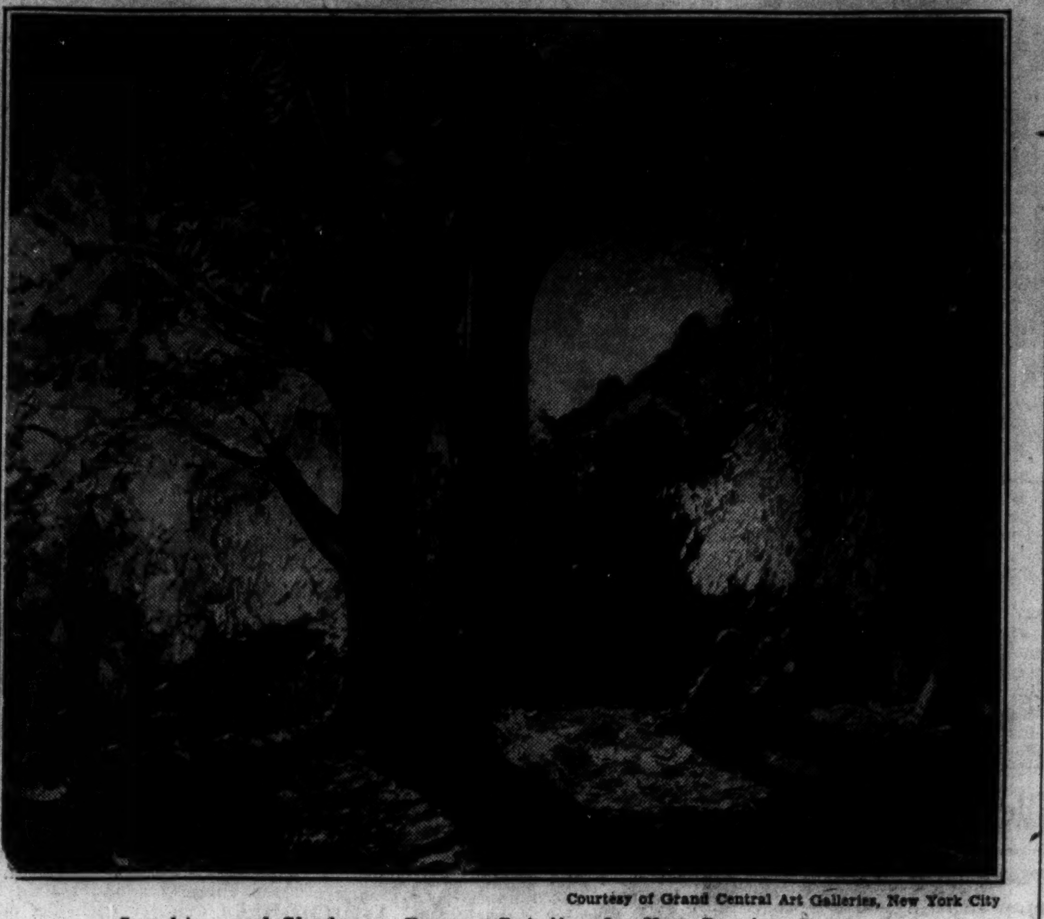
Mounting the log, Giles began, quietly:—

"Friends and kindred: I am proud to be home again, even for a day. My heart is always here with my own people. Yesterday, when I walked across from the railroad, following the ridge-tops mostly, was to me from rosy morn till misty moonlight a day of remembrance. Tomorrow, when I take the back trail, will be another. But today, when I see my dreams for the young of this country come true, this fine schoolhouse raised for them, these good women here to lighten their darkness, is a greater day—the very best of my life. It's a terrible thing, my friends, to starve for knowledge, as many of you know, but none better than me. You all remember how I started in here at seventeen in the first-reader class. You know, too, how when I went to teaching three years later, I never felt anyways equal to the task, and how I rejoiced when, in answer to my grandsire's prayers, these women came in. And now they are here to stay, and start the school where our children will get training for mind and hand, and learn to make better homes, and to go out as teachers in dark corners, it is rightly a day of thanksgiving, and of praise to God that windows in heaven have been opened for us. . . .

"Looking through the length and breadth of this great land of America, reading and inquiring about all sections, it seems to me that maybe the people of these mountains are more like the founders of this nation, the old Pilgrim Fathers, than anybody else now in it. You know the Pilgrims were plain, honest, hard-working men who sailed across the wide sea from Old England two hundred and eighty years ago, in a little boat called the Mayflower, and other boats, and settled on a wild bleak shore, that they might have freedom to serve God according to their conscience. . . .

"Who knows," continued Giles, "but that some day plain rugged men like us may again be needed to make the nation safe—that we have been shut away here so long for some divine purpose? My prayer and hope is that we may be ready when our time comes, may be to our country in our day what the Pilgrims were in theirs, bulwarks of truth and righteousness.

"And now, since work is waiting and everybody wearied of talking, I will say no more, save that my prayers rise daily for these good women who have cast in their lot with us, and whose lives aim to [illegible] the lives of our children through knowledge and the love of God."—LUCY FURMAN, in "The Glass Window," A Story of the Kentucky Mountains.



Courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City

Sunshine and Shadows. From a Painting by Van Deering Perrine

SOME painters range the world in search of subjects; others, like the children in Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," find a world of beauty in their dooryard. To Monet, the play of light at different times of day and at different seasons of the year, across the lily pond in his country garden, offered themes inexhaustible. Van Deering Perrine likewise finds endless subjects for his brush in a vista of woodland near a hill-bordered lake. In his recent exhibition in New York, he showed three moods of the same glade. "Sunshine and Shadow" is characteristic of his art, even when the jewel-like coloring is absent from the black and white reproduction, and the golden glow in the tree foliage has none of the melting blues in the sky for contrast of hues. That bit of sky, seen through a natural arch formed by the tree branches, is one of Mr. Perrine's happiest touches. He proves that beauty may be discovered in natural forms with no distortions of lines to enforce his pictorial scheme. To complete his picture there are three children sitting beneath the arch, adding that humanizing quality that enables the observer to enter the picture with them and share their quiet enjoyment. For us the artist has heightened the scene emotionally by his intensity of light and shade. Yet the picture does not [illegible] heat, in spite of the brilliance, so much as light. One is reminded of Edmund Spenser's lines in "The Faerie Queene":

As the great eye of heaven, shyned
bright,
And made a sunshine in the shady
place.

Spring Snow at Saint Cloud

It was on a windy day in early spring that a heavy snow came quietly down and settled upon the ground, as though to protect the delicate slips of green from that insistent blowing. What a day, thought I, to walk in the forest! A day with spring in the air, on the very wind, rough though it was. A day to see the forest, bare all these months to winter's browns and grays, tinged with the first yellow haze of spring while carpeted with white.

The road through the town of St. Cloud to the forest was under a heavy barrage of snowballs. Not a sign, tree, lamp post or person was spared. Such a tremendous air of hilarity pervaded everything, it was impossible to escape without at least a smile and a powdery back. But at the gates of the forest a great stillness met and enveloped me. Just a few steps in among the quiet trees made the boisterous shouts of the children, beyond the gates, sound like the faint tinkling of far-off bells.

The trees were etched delicately black, each branch and twig holding its light pile of snow. The sky was goose-feather gray, with a flamingo streak on the horizon. Suddenly there was a loud whir and an enormous crow, cawing loudly, swooped down. It coasted swiftly along, breaking the vertical line of the trees with its flight. Soon it soared again, leaving a train of drifting white flakes. These settled noiselessly and all was still.

A most versatile wildwood is this "Forêt de St. Cloud." You will find little mossy banks where violets come in the spring; deep emerald shade from the sun and dust of summer; strong bare oaks, rising from windswept knolls or standing alone in a sky-roofed clearing. There are places where the pines stand black against the sky, turnings that bring you suddenly upon a group of silver-brittle aspen; and sometimes, bending gracefully or standing straight and slim, there shine against the darker trees those that one French poet called "the ladies of the forest," the white birches. And higher than them all, through gray November rain or the warm winds of June, stand the elms, holding in their high boughs the beautiful, the precious mistletoe.

Louis XVI had a château built here for Monsieur, his brother. Yew-hedged formal gardens were laid out around it; and through the forest broad avenues were cut, so long that their perspective brings them to a point. They are lined with trees planted in meticulously straight rows, indelibly, unmistakably stamping the forest as a king's pleasure ground.

I always forget, however, in the forest of St. Cloud that the French Court once sauntered here, that a royal residence once stood on the terrace high above the Seine. At Versailles the trees seem cut from Watteau canvases; each turn in the park reveals a perfect setting for the "Roi Soleil" and the imagination. It is almost impossible to think of anything else, such a vivid background for the past has it remained. In the Forest of St. Cloud there is but one spot in which clings a surprisingly faint echo of that royal magnificence. A certain circular open space is surrounded by tall trees. In the center is a round pool with a fountain, and about the edge of the clearing under the trees are weather-worn statues. To come suddenly upon this symmetric formality, from out the almost wild forest, is a sufficient surprise to carry one's imagination back over the two hundred and fifty intervening years.

But, in spite of its conventionality this reminder of the château garden has about it a solitary feeling in the midst of the forest. The statues wear an expression of musing, as though forever peering beyond this leafy space into that high-heeled and brocaded age from which they sprang. So that, when you come upon them in the lush green of a summer day or in the autumn when mellow golden leaves drift, you can join in their reverie. Today this jester, spring, had caught them unawares. They looked merely chilly in that odd attire of elaborate wig and thin classical draperies which the seventeenth century assigned to them. The impartial snow rested on their curls, on their nicked arms and noses, it nestled in the folds of their scanty clothing.

Slowly, as I looked at the statues, dusk closed over the forest. A deep cold blue infused the sky and the air. Stars appeared, faint at first, but spangling more and more a darkening sky. Walking rapidly through the woods, I came to the old stone-pillared gate whose broad wooden doors open upon the steep little street of Ville d'Avray.

Not even the snow could take away the spring feeling that was everywhere. A week hence there would be swelling chestnut buds, sticky and brown with pale almond green about to break through; a pale blue windswept sky and mild yellow sunlight. I would come again, I knew, and walk there; for every change is lovely in the "Forêt de Saint Cloud."

The Fountain of Trevi

Old Rome has many fountains
(Would I had seen them all),
But Trevi is a legend,
Besides a waterfall.

Under a Roman moonlight
It stands a striking thing—
Cold, sparkling, crystal waters
Tumbling and bickering.

Sip them, and fling your soldi;
Then, far though you may stray,
The enchantment of that fountain
Will lure you back some day.

I've tossed my coin to Trevi—
And is the legend true?
Though half the world's between us,
Who knows what dreams may do!

FRANCES C. HAMLET.

ΠΡΟΟΔΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΕΩΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ πρόοδος καὶ ἡ ἀνάπτυξις ἑκάστης ἀνθρωπίνης ἐφευρέσεως καὶ προχωρήσεως, προήχθησαν διὰ τῆς φιλοπόνου καὶ συνεχοῦς διορθώσεως τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων, ἀμφοτέρων μεγάλων καὶ μικρῶν. Ἡ πορεία αὕτη ἐπιδιωχθεῖσα συνελῶς εἰς βιομηχανίας τινάς, παρήγαγε καταπληκτικὰ ἀποτελέσματα. Παραδείγματος χάριν, φαίνεται σχεδὸν ἀπίστευτον ὅτι τὸ ὁμαλῶς ὀλισθαῖνον καὶ ἱκανὸν αὐτοκίνητον τῆς σήμερον, εἶχε τὴν ἀρχήν του εἰς τὸ σχεδὸν τεσσαρακονταετὲς ἀκατέργαστον προϊόν. Ἡ ἀνάπτυξις αὕτη κατορθώθη ἀπὸ ἔτους εἰς ἔτος διὰ τῆς συνεχοῦς κατασκευῆς τῶν ἀτομικῶν μερῶν ἑνὸς αὐτοκινήτου ὀλίγον καλλιτέρων ἀφ' ὅτι ἦσαν προηγουμένως.

Τοιαύτη ἀκριβῶς θαυμασία μεταμόρφωσις δύναται νὰ λάβῃ χώραν εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον χαρακτῆρα ἐὰν ἐντελεῖς ἀλλ' ἁπλοῖ κανόνες διορθώσεως ἀκολουθηθῶσιν. Ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει δώσει εἰς τὸν κόσμον μίαν ἀκριβῆ, εὐαπόδεικτον θρησκείαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες οὕτω ἐπιθυμοῦν, δύνανται νὰ μάθουν ὅπως ἐνασχολῶνται εἰς ταύτην, τὴν πλέον μεγαλεπήβολον πάντων τῶν προσπαθειῶν—νὰ γίνωσιν ἱκανοί, Χριστοειδεῖς ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες, ἐργαζόμενοι πρὸς τὸ τέλειον ἰδανικόν, μὲ ἐπακολουθοῦσαν ὑγείαν καὶ χαράν.

Ἐν τῇ σπουδαίᾳ ταύτῃ ἐργασίᾳ δύο θεμελιώδεις ἀνάγκαι δέον νὰ κρατῶνται πρὸ τῆς προσοχῆς—εἷς τέλειος τύπος ἐν τῇ σκέψει, καὶ προθυμία νὰ παραδεχώμεθα καὶ ἐγκαταλείπωμεν σφάλμα τι ἢ ἐλάττωμα. Εἷς μαθητὴς μαθηματικῶν δέον νὰ παραδεχθῇ ὅτι δήποτε λάθος ἔγινεν εἰς τὸ πρόβλημά του, καὶ ἵνα διορθώσῃ τὸ λάθος πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζῃ καὶ ἀκολουθῇ τὸ πρότυπον ἢ τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

Ἡ ζωὴ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν, Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἀποδεικνύουσα τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, εἶναι τὸ παγκόσμιον πρότυπον· πρότυπον ὑπομονῆς, μακροθυμίας, ἀγάπης, καλοκαγαθίας, στοχασμοῦ, ἀφιλαυτίας, καλῶν πράξεων· πρότυπον ἐπιτυχίας καὶ θριάμβου. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, φαίνεται εὐρὺς κόλπος μεταξὺ τῶν ἀκατεργάστων θνητῶν καὶ τοῦ τελείου γνώμονος· ἐν τούτοις διὰ τῆς καθ' ὥραν, τῆς ἡμερησίας, ἐτησίας ὑποταγῆς τῶν μικρῶν ἐλαττωμάτων, ἐρεθισμῶν, ἐσφαλμένων σκέψεων, μισῶν, ἀσθενειῶν, καὶ οὕτω καθ' ἑξῆς, ὁ τέλειος γνώμων δύναται, καὶ θὰ προσεγγισθῇ, "ἕωσοῦ" καθὼς ὁ Παῦλος ἔγραψεν εἰς τοὺς Ἐφεσίους, "καταντήσωμεν πάντες εἰς τὴν ἑνότητα τῆς πίστεως, καὶ τῆς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ."

Ἀναμφιβόλως οἱ περισσότεροι ἄνθρωποι ἐνωρίτερον ἢ ἀργότερον παρατηρῶσι τὴν ἀπροθυμίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συναισθήσεως νὰ παραδέχεται τὰς ἰδίας της ἐλλείψεις. Τοῦτο συμβαίνει διότι διὰ τῆς αὐτοδικαιώσεως ὁ σαρκικὸς νοῦς προσπαθεῖ νὰ διαιωνίσῃ τὴν ψευδῆ του ὕπαρξιν. Ἐνίοτε, ἐὰν τινες παραδοθῶσιν εἰς τὴν κατάστασιν αὐτήν, πιθανὸν νὰ κατηγορήσουν ἀθώους ἀνθρώπους ἢ περιστάσεις διὰ τὰς ἰδίας αὐτῶν κακὰς πράξεις. Ἕνεκεν κακῆς διευθύνσεως αὐτοκινήτου ἄνθρωπός τις κάποτε ἐκτύπησεν ἓν δένδρον μὲ αὐτό, καὶ κατόπιν κατηγόρησε τὸ δένδρον διότι εὑρίσκετο εἰς τὸν δρόμον του. Ἄλλοτε ἀκουσίως ἐλάκτησε ἕνα λίθον καὶ κατόπιν ἠπόρει διατί ἐδημιουργήθησαν οἱ λίθοι! Πιθανὸν πολλοὶ ἐξ ἡμῶν νὰ ἀποροῦν διατί αὐτὸ ἢ ἐκεῖνο βαίνει κακῶς, ἢ διατί κάποιος ἢ ἄλλος σταθερῶς ἐμποδίζει τὸν δρόμον ἡμῶν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν· ἀλλὰ τὸ μάθημα ὅπερ πάντες ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν νὰ μάθωμεν εἶναι νὰ παρατηρῶμεν ἐντὸς τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν σκέψεως καὶ διορθώνωμεν τὴν ἐνόχλησιν ἐκεῖ.

Ἐν σελίδι 137 τῶν "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διαφόρων Συγγραμμάτων) ἡ Mrs. Eddy συμβουλεύει ἕκαστον τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτῆς "νὰ ἐκπονήσῃ ἀτομικῶς καὶ μόνος, διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ δι' ἄλλους τοὺς ὑψηλοὺς σκοποὺς τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ζωῆς·" καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ, "Ἵνα κατορθώσῃς τοῦτο, ὀφείλεις νὰ δώσῃς πολὺν χρόνον εἰς τὴν αὐτοεξέτασιν καὶ διόρθωσιν· ὀφείλεις νὰ χαλιναγωγήσῃς τὴν ὄρεξιν, τὸ πάθος, τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν, ζηλοτυπίαν, κακολογίαν, μνησικακίαν, καὶ ἓν ἕκαστον τῶν ἀναριθμήτων σφαλμάτων ἅτινα ἐργάζονται ἢ προξενοῦν ψεῦδός τι." Δέον νὰ ἐννοηθῇ, ὅμως, ὅτι αὐτο-ἐξέτασις δὲν σημαίνει αὐτο-καταδίκην. Τὸ τελευταῖον πιθανὸν νὰ ἦναι τόσον ἀσύνετον ὅσον θὰ ἦτο διὰ τὸν μαθητὴν νὰ μεμψιμοιρῇ διὰ λάθος τι εἰς τὰ μαθηματικά. Ὁ ὀρθὸς τρόπος εἶναι νὰ διορθώσῃ τὸ λάθος διὰ τῆς ἐκμαθήσεως καὶ ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς ἰδιαζούσης ἀληθείας περὶ αὐτοῦ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς προμηθεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τῆς πραγματικῆς ταυτότητος ἡμῶν ὡς "τέκνα Θεοῦ·" διότι καθὼς ἐξηγεῖ ἡ Βίβλος "εἰς ἡμᾶς εἶναι εἷς Θεὸς ὁ Πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα, καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν." Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς· ὥστε "ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτὸν" δέον νὰ σημαίνῃ ὅτι εἴμεθα πράγματι ἰδέαι ἐν τῷ θείῳ Νῷ· καί, βεβαίως, μία πνευματικὴ ἰδέα δέον νὰ μετέχῃ τῆς φύσεως, τῶν ἰδιοτήτων καὶ χαρακτηριστικῶν τοῦ Νοῦ, τῆς γενέσεως ἢ Ἀρχῆς της.

Ἀπὸ τὸν θεμελιώδη τοῦτον συλλογισμὸν δὲν εἶναι δύσκολον ν' ἀντιληφθῇ τις τὴν ἰδιάζουσαν ἀλήθειαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας θὰ ἐκριζώσωμεν τὸ ἰδιάζον λάθος. Λάβε ὡς παράδειγμα τοῦ προκειμένου νὰ διορθωθῇ λάθους ἐκεῖνο τῆς φιλοψευδίας. Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες συλλογίζονται ὅτι ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ἀλήθεια, αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Θεοῦ δέον νὰ ἦναι ὅπως ἡ ἀρχή των· ὀφείλουν νὰ ἦναι, καὶ εἶναι φιλαλήθεις. Τὸ λάθος τῆς φιλοψευδίας δέον νὰ διαψευσθῇ ὡς ἔχον οἱανδήποτε πραγματικὴν ἀξίωσιν ἢ ἐπιρροὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Τώρα ἐὰν ἡ μέθοδος αὕτη ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἐπιμόνως, κατὰ τὰς διδαχὰς τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων παραλλασσομένων ἵνα ἀπαντήσουν τὴν περίπτωσιν, καὶ ἐὰν γίνῃ ἀντίστασις εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν τοῦ ψεύδεσθαι, καλὰ ἀποτελέσματα θὰ ἀκολουθήσουν ἀσφαλῶς. Τὸ λάθος θὰ διορθωθῇ καὶ εἷς ὑψηλότερος κανὼν φιλαληθείας θ' ἀποκτηθῇ.

Ἴσως νὰ ἀπαιτήσῃ πολλὰς μάχας μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἵνα ὑπερνικήσῃ τις μερικὰς κακὰς συνηθείας ἢ ἐλαττώματα χαρακτῆρος, καὶ ἡ αὐτοθέλησις, αὐτο-δικαίωσις καὶ φιλαυτία πιθανὸν νὰ διεκδικήσουν τὰς ἀξιώσεις των. "Θαρσεῖτε" γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) (σ. 118) "ὁ ἀγὼν ἑνὸς μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἶναι μεγαλοπρεπής· δίδει εἰς ἕνα ἄφθονον ἐνασχόλησιν, καὶ ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ ἐργάζεται μετὰ σοῦ, ἡ δὲ ὑπακοὴ στέφει τὴν ἐπίμονον προσπάθειαν μὲ αἰώνιον νίκην." Ἐν τῇ Ἀποκαλύψει ἡ ἀέναος ὑπόσχεσις προσφέρεται εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὅλων τῶν ἐθνῶν· "Ὁ νικῶν θέλει κληρονομήσει τὰ πάντα, καὶ θέλω εἶσθαι εἰς αὐτὸν Θεός, καὶ αὐτὸς θέλει εἶσθαι εἰς ἐμὲ υἱός."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Progress by Correction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROGRESS and the development of every human invention and advancement have been promoted by the painstaking and continuous correction of defects, both great and small. This policy pursued consistently in certain industries has produced amazing results. For example, it seems almost incredible that the smooth-gliding, efficient automobile of today had its origin in the crude production of nearly forty years ago. This development has been accomplished, year by year, through continuously making the individual parts of a car a little better than they were previously.

Just as wonderful a transformation can take place in human character if thorough, yet simple rules of correction are followed. In Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has given to the world an exact, demonstrable religion whereby those who so desire can learn to engage in this most enterprising of all endeavors—that of becoming efficient, Christlike men and women, working up to the perfect ideal, with health and joy following.

In this important work two basic necessities must be kept before the attention—a perfect model in thought, and willingness to acknowledge and abandon a fault or defect. A pupil in mathematics must acknowledge any error made in his problem, and in order to correct the error he must know and follow the model or truth.

The life of our Master, Christ Jesus, demonstrating the real man, is the universal model; a model of patience, forbearance, love, kindness, consideration, unselfishness, good deeds; a model of success and triumph. True enough, there seems a wide gulf between crude mortals and the perfect standard; nevertheless, by the hourly, daily, yearly conquering of the little defects, irritations, wrong thoughts, hates, illnesses, and so on, the perfect standard can and will be approximated, "till," as Paul wrote to the Ephesians, "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

No doubt most people sooner or later observe the reluctance of the human consciousness to admit its own shortcomings. This is because by self-justification the carnal mind would seek to perpetuate its false existence. Sometimes, if this condition is indulged, individuals may blame innocent people or circumstances for their own misdeeds. Through bad driving a man once hit a tree with his automobile and blamed the tree for being in the way! Another time, he unintentionally kicked his foot against a stone, and then wondered why stones were created! Perhaps many of us wonder why this or that goes wrong, or why some one or other is invariably obstructing our road to success; but the lesson we all have to learn is to look within our own thinking and correct the trouble there.

On page 137 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy advises each of her students "to work out individually and alone, for himself and for others, the sublime ends of human life;" and she continues, "To accomplish this, you must give much time to self-examination and correction; you must control appetite, passion, pride, envy, evil-speaking, resentment, and each one of the innumerable errors that worketh or maketh a lie." It must be understood, however, that self-examination does not mean self-condemnation. The latter might be just as unwise as it would be for a pupil to whine over a mistake in mathematics. The right way is to rectify the mistake by learning and applying the specific truth about it.

Christian Science supplies us with the truth about our real selfhood as "the sons of God;" for, as the Bible explains, "to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him." God is Mind; so "we in him" must mean that we are really ideas in the divine Mind; and, surely, a spiritual idea must partake of the nature, qualities, and characteristics of Mind, its origin or Principle.

From this basic reasoning it is not difficult to perceive the specific truth through which to eradicate the specific error. Take as an instance of the error to be corrected that of untruthfulness. Christian Scientists reason that since God is Truth, the ideas of God must be like their origin; they must be and are truthful. The error of untruthfulness should be denied as having any real claim or influence over man. Now if this method is persisted in, according to the teachings of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the arguments being varied to meet the case, and the temptation to lie resisted, good results are sure to follow. The error will be corrected and a higher standard of truthfulness gained.

It may require many a battle with self to overcome some bad habits or faults of character, and self-will, self-justification, and self-love may assert their claims. "Be of good cheer," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), "the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." In Revelation the perpetual promise is held out to all men of all nations: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Token of April

All the woodland path is broken
By warm tints along the way,
And the low and sunny slope
Is alive with sudden hope
When there comes the silent token
Of an April day—
Blue hepatica!

—DORA READ GOODALE, in "Hepatica."

Recreation in Great Books

Some one, I think it was Isaac Disraeli, said that he who did not make himself acquainted with the best thoughts of the greatest writers would one day be mortified to observe that his best thoughts are their indifferent ones, and it is from the great books that have stood the test of time that we shall get, not only the most lasting pleasure, but a standard by which to measure our own thoughts, the thoughts of others, and the excellence of the literature of our own day.

Some years ago, when I was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, when holidays were often long in coming, short and precious when they did come, when work was hard and exhausting and disagreeable, I found it a good plan when I got home to my library in the country to have three books on hand for recreation. One of them used to be one of those great books of all time dealing with great events or great thoughts of past generations. I mention Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" as an instance of one such book, which had an atmosphere of greatness into which one passed out of the worries of party politics and official work. Such books take one away to another world where one finds not only pleasure, but rest.

"I like large still books," Tennyson is reported to have said. And great books not only give pleasure and rest, but better perspective of the events of our own time. I must warn you that Gibbon has been called dull. It is alleged that Sheridan, a man of brilliant wit, said so, and when a friend reminded him that in a famous speech he had paid Gibbon the compliment of speaking of the "luminous page of Gibbon," Sheridan said he must have meant to say "voluminous." If you take the same view of Gibbon, find some other great author whom you do not find dull. There is a host of great writers to choose from. There are plenty of sign-posts to direct us to old books of interest and value. They have well-known names, and so they stand out and are known like great peaks in mountain ranges of the human intellect.

The second of my books would also be an old book, a novel which had been approved by successive generations. The third would be some modern book, whether serious or light, and in modern books the choice is not so easy. There are many that are excellent, but there are many in which we may find neither pleasure nor profit. If our leisure is short we have not much time to experiment. The less spare time we have, the more precious it is, and we do not want to waste any of it experimenting with modern books which we do not find profitable. It is worth while to cultivate a few friends whose intelligence we can respect and whose taste is sympathetic and who read, and to get from them from time to time the names of modern books which they have read and found good.—From "Recreation," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON.

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CUT IN ALLIED DEBT PAYMENTS IS PREDICTED

Speakers at Political and Social Science Academy Discuss Subject

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—A combination of ethical motives and economic self-interest will eventually lead the United States to regard substantial reductions in the interallied debt payments as desirable, the American Academy of Political and Social Science was told by speakers at the opening session of its thirty-fifth annual meeting yesterday.

Dr. James W. Angell of Columbia University pointed out that these debt payments proceed in fact, if not in law, from Germany's reparation payments to the former allies. As a consequence of the world depression and fall in price levels, which increase the real burden of reparations in proportion to this price decline, the burden Germany will have to bear may eventually be judged excessive.

Germany's internal financial position was as a whole "notoriously precarious," Dr. Angell said. "Only through the increased exportation of German goods and services could a permanent solution be reached," he asserted. Foreign borrowing, he believed, would only aggravate the nation's international payment problem.

Until Tariff Is Solved

"Until the world tariff situation is ameliorated, it is doubtful if any permanent solution of the intergovernmental payment problem as it is now constituted can be looked for," he said. "The United States, the world's principal intergovernmental creditor today, is one of the worst tariff offenders, and Germany, the world's largest intergovernmental debtor, is the principal sufferer."

"Germany's economic welfare must be of importance to us," Dr. Angell said. "She is one of our best customers in foreign trade, and is at the same time a major source of the things we buy abroad. The United States has invested more capital in Germany than in any other European country."

Today about one-fourth of the entire industrial population of Germany is out of work, he said. This has added a heavy strain of unemployment insurance to the already heavy load of reparations payments.

The general topic of the academy this year is "Elements of an American Foreign Policy." Others who spoke at the session on Germany were Dr. Theodore Plaut, of the University of Hamburg who is in the United States studying the employment situation, and Dr. George W. Edwards, dean of the school of business and civic administration of the College of the City of New York.

The question of Russian recognition was debated by Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative from New York, who reviewed the findings of the Fish Committee on Communistic propaganda, and George H. Soule Jr., editor of the New Republic, who compared the "forced idleness of 6,000,000 American workers" with the forced labor of Soviet Russia.

Immigration Policy Upheld

The present restrictive immigration policy was upheld by Prof. Roy Lawrence Garis of Vanderbilt University. "To weaken or abandon it can result in but one thing, the further disintegration of political unity." His stand was criticized by a number of speakers from the floor as lacking both an international consciousness and the human element.

In the morning session today, H. Parker Willis, editor of the Journal of Commerce, New York, told the academy that "the present tariff policy of the United States had broken down."

"In the first place," Mr. Willias said, "it has entirely failed to protect what is possibly our largest industry—foreign trade itself. It has broken down in the second place because it is paying too much for protection. That is, it is losing to some industries an export market which they need and must have."

While there has been a great improvement in the Latin-American policy of the United States in the last 10 years, there is still plenty of room for improvement, Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, told the academy.

Dr. Buell urged the adoption of a poplicy of nonintervention in Cuban affairs, and the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, virtually prohibiting revolutions in Central America. He recommended that a conference be held for the purpose of remedying these causes of friction.

JAPAN'S PRINCE ASKS AMNESTY FOR MIDDIES

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 17 (AP)—Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, made history for the American Navy today by requesting amnesty for all Naval Academy midshipmen punishable during the day.

Capt. C. P. Snyder, acting superintendent, granted the Prince's request, a custom followed in the Far East by Royalty visiting military establishments. Academy officials said it was the first time such a request had been made and granted in the American Navy.

American Farmer Urged To Eat Own Products

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—One way out of his difficulties for the American farmer is to "eat himself out," the American Farm Bureau Federation says in announcing extension of its campaign to increase the consumption of farm products in farm homes.

Following the success of last year's campaign to encourage greater use of dairy products by farm families, the federation now plans to urge local bureaus to include all farm products in their campaign.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation," according to the announcement of A. S. Winder, executive secretary, "hopes that through nationwide county farm bureau activity farmers all over the nation will be encouraged to insist upon the consumption in farm homes of food products derived from corn and other farm products, rather than substitutes produced in foreign countries which are taking the place of home-grown foods."

One feature of the campaign will be the circulation among local farm bureaus of a motion picture, called "The Way Out," which, according to the announcement, shows "in an intensely dramatic way the steps taken by one county farm bureau to encourage its members to accept no substitutes for their own farm food products."

Stimson Tells What Prompted Nicaraguan Fiat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—The United States Government is dealing with a fundamentally different problem in the current disturbance in Nicaragua than confronted it in 1926, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said today in explaining the Administration's policy.

Four years ago two armies faced one another there, Mr. Stimson said. These forces operated under the rules of war, and took every measure for the protection of neutrals and civilians. The United States Government established neutral zones with the approval of opposing commanders.

Today the operations on the east coast are solely those of outlawry and banditry, Mr. Stimson asserted. The purpose of the bands, according to documents Mr. Stimson declared have been taken from some of their leaders, show conclusively that they were directed by their commander, Sandino, to kill and pillage foreign civilians.

The past week's depredations have thoroughly torn the mask off Sandino's asserted patriotism, Mr. Stimson held.

In urging American residents to abandon isolated locations and come to coastal cities where they can be safeguarded, Mr. Stimson explained that the Administration was following the soundest and most reasonable course. The region in which the bandits are operating, he said, is one of the densest jungles in the world.

It would be foolhardy to throw columns of regular troops into this impenetrable forest. They would only be at the mercy of the outlaws who are accustomed to such fighting. The most logical course, therefore, he said, was to bring isolated settlers into central points that can be protected by regular forces.

Another factor that exists today that was wanting in 1926, Mr. Stimson explained, was the presence of a native constabulary that was officered and being trained by American marines. This force is being especially trained for jungle fighting, Mr. Stimson said.

It is upon these troops that Nicaragua and American residents must depend for the suppression of the outlaws. The constabulary is concentrated on the thickly populated west coast.

Mr. Stimson's brief characterization of Sandino as an outlaw was in line with similar statements Walter C. Thurston, chief of the division of Latin-American Affairs, in an address made by him today before the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Thurston charged that Sandino had at one time served under Villa, notorious Mexican bandit, and that his purpose was not one of patriotism but loot.

Mr. Thurston reiterated President Hoover's avowed policy of refraining from interfering in the domestic affairs of Latin-American countries. "The Government of the United States," he said, "has no desire for representation abroad through its military forces."

Editors Hear They Must Keep in Step

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, urged in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors today that newspapers avoid the possibility of failure because of rising competition, by improving themselves to overcome developing obstacles.

"If we must continue we must make better newspapers than we are making today, mainly by better editing."

Colonel McCormick warned that readers are able to distinguish between news honestly sought out and truthfully presented from propaganda more elegantly written. He declared that readers are equally appreciative of independently written, fearless editorials—"even if the readers disagree with them."

More Efficiency in Home Urged to Match Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Declaring that the women of America work harder and longer than the men, Charles W. Appleton, vice-president of the General Electric Company, speaking at a National Home Service Conference here, urged that more effort be made to raise the efficiency of homes to the level found in factories and offices.

Mr. Appleton held that the "prosperity of business and industry, no less than the welfare of the nation," depends upon the home.

"Think what the home will be," he said, "when it is on a par for comfort and convenience with the factories and stores as they are today, and contemplate the effect on the life of the woman in the home with more time for thought, more time to get acquainted and enjoy her children, more time to give vent to her natural creative, cultural and artistic impulses, and some time for reflection and rest."

Now, American housewives work more than 1,250,000,000 hours a week, more hours than men work in their employment, according to Mr. Appleton.

OUTLOOK IN DROUGHT AREA DECLARED GOOD

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Receiving just a "fair break," the wide sections of the country which suffered from last year's drought will get through 1931 all right.

J. C. Hoyt, expert on surface water for the geological survey, today said average rains during the growing season and midsummer will be adequate, in view of the rainfall of the past six weeks, both for crops and for water supplies of communities.

Highway in Southwest Bristles With Spines

THE SPANISH DAGGER TREE

Texas Lines Road With Yucca Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 11—This section will have the distinction of an entire highway lined with Spanish daggers (yucca trees), when the program started by the State Highway Department on the road from here to the Gulf coast at Port Isabel is completed.

There are thousands and thousands of Spanish daggers growing wild near the highway that connects this city with Port Isabel, particularly near the city. These are merely being transplanted by the State Highway Department.

Most of the other highways of the valley are either lined with palms or will be lined with these tropical plants in the program of highway beautification that is being carried out at the present time.

New Mexico Begins Big Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—New Mexico, fourth largest state in the United States, is to have paved roads crossing its territory from north to south and east to west, under the highway program inaugurated by Gov. Arthur Seligman and W. R. Eccles, State Highway Engineer, who will assume his new position May 1.

This program, the most ambitious yet undertaken by the State, is made possible by federal aid from the national emergency highway appropriations. The letting of bids on April 2 and projects already under construction amount to $4,500,000. Since the emergency program must be completed by Sept. 1, highway building is being pushed at a rapid rate, with crews working at night on some of the projects.

The north-south and east-west paving plans will give the State two main arteries of travel. Later branching paved roads will be developed to connect with these main roads. Parts of these highways have already been paved. The present program will connect them to make the paving continuous from every border of the State.

The north-south road runs from the state line 18 miles from El Paso, Tex., to the Colorado line, just beyond Raton, N. M. It follows the historic trails of the past, which have been the main entrances into New Mexico for the last 300 years.

Wheat Bins Put To Record Mark At Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In preparation for the 1931 wheat crop, and due to the carry-over of Federal Farm Board wheat now in Kansas City elevators, railroads and private grain concerns are making additions to elevator space which will place Kansas City second in storage capacity among cities of the United States, according to local grain men and representatives of railroads.

Wabash officials here state they are making plans to add 1,000,000 bushels of storage room to their present 3,100,000-bushel grain elevator. The Wabash addition will be the third major elevator project announced here in the last two weeks, and will increase elevator space under construction to 6,000,000 bushels. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad is adding a 1,000,000-bushel project. The Rock Island announced last week it would start immediately to enlarge its elevator capacity by 1,500,000 bushels. The Missouri Pacific's new 2,500,000-bushel plant is nearing completion.

This expansion program is due largely to the unusual condition in the grain market at Kansas City. Present grain storage facilities are practically filled with grain, most of which is wheat owned by the farm board agencies. Lack of an outlet for this wheat and the prospect of a liberal movement of the new winter wheat crop this summer indicate that additional storage room is needed here if congestion is to be avoided.

The total grain storage capacity of the Kansas City market will be increased to 51,750,000 bushels by the additions, thereby tightening this market's hold on second place among the grain storage centers of the United States. This position was taken only recently, when the 1,500,000-bushel Rock Island addition was announced. Chicago now holds second place, with a little more than 50,500,000 bushels of room suitable for grain storage. Minneapolis, with 70,000,000 bushels, is the largest elevator center in the country.

The expansion program is taken by the grain men here to indicate two things—that the railroads have faith in the future of the grain-producing Southwest and the Kansas City market, and that the railroads are of the opinion that the farm board will continue to keep much of its holdings from the market, for some time at least.

There are 14 public elevators in the Kansas City market, with a capacity of 29,250,000 bushels. About 27,000,000 bushels of grain are stored in these houses, or practically a capacity amount, and the additional room is needed for working purposes.

There are 12 mill elevators and 16 private elevators with a capacity of 16,500,000 bushels. No figures are available on the amount of grain stored in these elevators, but it is believed they are in about the same condition as the public houses.

More than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat were received at the Kansas City market in July last year.

Plucky Bearing of Spain's Exile Queen Wins Warm Praise of British People

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 17—England's sympathy and affection is going out to Queen Victoria of Spain as details of the trying experiences of this well-liked English Princess reach London.

Since she was a small child, Princess Ena, as she was always known here, has been one of the best-loved members of the Royal Family. Her impulsive English nature has endeared her to the women of her native land. Her beauty and grace, her romantic and unconventional love affair with King Alfonso, her bravery in Madrid when a bomb exploded at the door of her wedding carriage, and her steadfast devotion during the past 25 trying years to her duties of Queen, wife and mother have given her a unique place in the ranks of reigning monarchs.

Modestly and unobtrusively she consecrated herself to the high calling of state which in Spain made difficult demands upon one of her Anglo-Saxon temperament. But, buoyed up by the love of her family and the devotion of her friends, Queen Victoria has had no little share in redeeming some of the vices of Spanish monarchism.

It is now known that when King Alfonso fled from the Royal Palace in Madrid on Tuesday evening, April 14, those around the Queen and the Royal Family had no idea what might happen.

There was no slumber in the palace that night as the Queen supervised the packing of suitcases with a few precious belongings of her children and herself.

When the morning came, the Queen bade farewell to those of her relatives who could not travel, and, gathering her children, set off upon the journey into exile. She maintained regal composure during her public appearances while still on Spanish territory.

Hours afterward it was discovered that the Queen had composedly collected and borne with her the most precious of the Bourbon Crown jewels, valued at many million dollars. The long train journey to Paris called for even greater fortitude than the last busy hours in Madrid.

As she left the train in Paris, the Queen was unable to maintain complete composure when she was confronted by the friendly, demonstrative crowd. But she managed to smile through her tears to those who gave her flowers. Then she was assured of Alfonso's safe arrival at Marseilles, and a few hours later the King himself arrived in Paris.

Much as Princess Ena wishes to return to England, it appears that reasons of state will keep her in Paris. She is determined to remain at her husband's side while the elections to the Cortes, upon which the King pins his hopes, are settled. The political activity which King Alfonso now plans to pursue can best be carried on from French headquarters. The Queen pluckily insists that the family may soon return to Spain in triumph, and it is obvious that she will assist Alfonso in every move to reëstablish the monarchy. But despite all her regal pride, she remains, above all, a wife and a mother, and if events shall decide that the kingship is ended in Spain, she will return equably to private English life.

LEAGUE GROUP PLANS SECOND STUDY TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—For the second season the League of Nations Association is arranging a European tour to enable visitors to see the League at work and to gather first-hand impressions on national attitudes toward it. The party, which will include both men and women will sail from New York on July 9. It will be led by Miss Katherine Blackburn, secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

In London, The Hague, Munich, Milan and Paris there will be meetings with some of those who help to shape the international policies of their respective countries and for 10 days the party will remain in Geneva attending sessions of the Institute of International Relations and conferring with League officials and representatives of world organizations stationed at Geneva.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN MOVES AHEAD IN CHINA

PEIPING, China (By U. P.)—Dr. James Yen, a graduate of Yale University, has been asked by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to take charge of the task of making General Chiang's native district south of Nanking into a model district, where all the people may learn to read and write Chinese.

Dr. Yen is founder of the mass education movement in China. He has worked for years in the county of Tinghsien, in North China, making this perhaps the most progressive county in the country.

Donor of Three Camps in South Gets Honorary Girl Scout Badge

Oklahoma Oil Man Honored by Organization for Benefactions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Honorary membership in the Girl Scout organization is the distinction recently accorded William H. McFadden, donor of girl camps and termed "fairy godfather" by girls of that order. The membership was tendered to Mr. McFadden when he and Mrs. McFadden were in New Orleans at the dedicatory services for the camp they gave to Girl Scouts of New Orleans. Mrs. McFadden was likewise made an honorary member.

When the Girl Scouts camp was formally dedicated recently in the heart of the City Park of New Orleans there was completed the third girls' camp provided in the United States by Mr. McFadden, president of the Southland Oil Royalty Company here and formerly senior vice-president of the Marland Oil Company. The building, in connection with the New Orleans girls' camp, was started about a year ago, and was recently completed.

Mr. McFadden began his activities for girls' camp four years ago, when he established the McFadden camp for Campfire and other girls' organizations on the Arkansas River, eight miles east of this city. It is modern in every detail, and is visited annually by hundreds of girls. The second camp, which Mr. McFadden has helped establish, was at Moundsville, Va.

The New Orleans camp, designed especially for Scout activities and excellently equipped, is constructed of stone with a Spanish tile roof. A huge stone chimney allows for an inside fireplace and an open-fire broiling arrangement outside. The outer hearth is covered with a canopy top to permit outdoor cooking in all kinds of weather. The structure stands about 200 yards from the New Orleans winter home of the McFaddens.

In addition to providing the Campfire Girls' camps, near Ponca City, Mr. McFadden appropriated $40,000 for one of the billets, erected here as a part of the American Legion state institution for housing the dependent children of former service men.

Back in Pittsburgh, Pa., where Mr. McFadden lived for many years before coming out to Ponca City in 1909, the old Sheridan lodge of the B. P. O. E. changed its name to that of McFadden when he, long a member of the lodge, gave them the land for the building there.

Palestine Orange Project Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—That Lord Melchett's work in Palestine did not end with his passing on is seen in the recent visit of Viscountess Erleigh, his daughter, who on March 11 inaugurated the planting of the second section of the orange plantation begun by her father.

The first section of the "Achuzoth Tel Mond," as it is known, consisting of 200 acres now fully planted with trees ranging from five months to two years, has been largely sold to purchasers in England and elsewhere in small lots of one or two acres, and the second section will be parceled out in the same way.

At the ceremony attending the planting, Viscountess Erleigh, addressing the some hundred workers on the plantation, told them of her father's keen desire to help make Palestine prosper by useful and constructive enterprise. She and her brother, the present Lord Melchett, intended to carry on their father's work on the same economic basis, she declared.

Mexican Good-Will Trip Planned for Los Angeles

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—A group of American and Mexican bankers and other business men met yesterday and formulated plans for a good will voyage of the United States Navy dirigible Los Angeles to Mexico City in May.

The meeting, held with the cooperation of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in New York, was held in the offices of the Mexican National Railways, and it was decided to petition the United States and Mexican Governments for permission to have the big navy ship make the trip. The occasion is the Aeronautical Exposition in Mexico City, which will be held from May 15 to May 24.

The departure of the dirigible from Lakehurst would, it was planned, be accompanied by a broadcast over radio station WOR. With participation of the National Broadcasting Company, the arrival in Mexico City would be similarly described.

UTILITY FIRM ENTERS IRRIGATION BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Utility interests here went into the irrigation business when a project described under the former ownership of L. V. LeTulle as the "largest individually owned canal system in the world" was taken over on April 1 by the Interstate Public Service Company. At that time the company, under direction of E. J. Crofoot, vice-president and manager, moved its Texas offices from San Antonio to Bay City, Tex.

The former LeTulle project consists of 334 miles of canals and laterals through which water is supplied to many thousands of acres of land, largely devoted to rice growing. It is claimed that the irrigation system is capable of serving 280,000 acres, most of which has diversified farming possibilities.

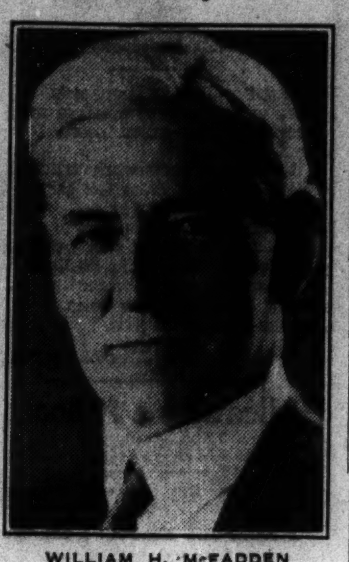
SOUTH CAROLINA GETS GREEK FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood recently received a Greek flag, the gift to the State of the President of the Republic of Greece.

The General Assembly recessed en masse to attend the exercises, which took place on the steps of the State House. The emblem was presented to the Chief Executive by A. Stanley Llewellyn, state commander of the American Legion. Both paid tribute to Greece and the service of her sons during the World War.

Honored by Girls



WILLIAM H. McFADDEN

Haverford Plan Puts Sports In The Curriculum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—In line with modern educational trends among colleges and universities toward a more selective group of students, Dr. W. W. Comfort, president of Haverford College, today revealed the new educational program which his institution will shortly undertake.

The revelation was made known to a group of college presidents and other distinguished guests at the Pre-Centenary Day celebration. Dr. Comfort said that the institution of the selective student group is an innovation that has received the thought and study of the college faculty with suggestions from 30 presidents and deans of other colleges and universities, plus the counsel of 1000 Haverford alumni.

"We hope," he said, "to provide an exhibit of national significance, showing what can be done with 300 selected young men when placed in the company of cultured and sympathetic teachers.

"We believe the country needs an exhibit of quality rather than quantity in education, and that it is in keeping with Haverford's traditions and destiny to make our contribution by bringing the best educational forces to bear upon a small number of carefully selected students. Haverford is in an almost unique position to create an exhibit of national significance with respect to its past accomplishments, its resources, its established patronage, its geographical position, and its strictly limited ambition giving color to our hope."

Making Sport Compulsory

The proposal of the new plan includes the offering, throughout junior and senior years, of facilities which are usually open only to honor students, so that, in effect, all upper classmen will be potential honor students and treated as such. It also includes the making of athletics an integral part of the educational program. Each student will be required to engage in three sports, one major and two minor, and one of these should be a sport in which he can engage in mature life.

Explaining the new program further, Dr. Comfort said that he was persuaded that more care should be taken in the selection of human material for such a delicate, important and expensive process as higher education, and that more thought must be given to the individual requirements of those who are once admitted and who prove themselves worthy.

"Physical education," Dr. Comfort said, "must be reclaimed as part of the general educational plan, and college sport, far from being a mercantile excrescence, must be restored to faculty control."

"And finally," Dr. Comfort concluded, "greater insistence must be laid upon the inculcation of spiritual values. Our education is seeking its satisfaction too exclusively in material triumphs, in clever techniques and skills rather than in those spiritual and moral values which, though not seen in the outward, constitute the eternal foundation of personal happiness, and the national righteousness and survival."

President Gates of the University of Pennsylvania, a Haverford alumnus, paid high tribute to his Alma Mater.

He said in part: "It seems to me that Haverford's major concentration plan, with its honors work for every upper classman of junior and senior rank, is at once democratic in principle and practical in purpose. Education, in America, cannot be said to stand at the crossroads if plans such as Haverford's are being created and placed in operation."

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in his discussion of such American colleges as Haverford, spoke highly of them as factors in the development of the people, and discussed the recent tendency toward eliminating the four-year cultural college.

Dr. Lowell believes this movement to be particularly strong in the great region west of the Alleghenies, where the substitution of a junior college for the first two years' work, followed by professional training for the last two, is in process.

Show Educational Differences

In his portrayal of the character of the American college, President Lowell lays stress on the great difference between cultural and vocational education, a difference that seems to him, founded on the mode of approaching a given subject, vocational, where it is studied with a particular use in view, and cultural where the object in view is to broaden and deepen the range of thought, acquiring a scholarly attitude of mind. Germany, he declares, lays emphasis on the vocational aspects, and England, on the cultural. In eastern United States, cultural education prevails over vocational, while in the West, the opposite is true.

Dr. Lowell in conclusion advocated three changes in policy for the independent colleges, declaring that in order to attract an able corps of professors, substantial salary increases must be forthcoming; the practice of giving the young Ph D. the most difficult problem of all, that of instructing large classes of freshmen, must be stopped, and given to more experienced men; and a reduction made of teh load on the instructing staff providing them with occasional leaves of absence to libraries and laboratories elsewhere so as to encourage productive scholarship on their part.

Honarary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Dr. Lowell, Harvard's head, Thomas Sovereign Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, and Augustus T. Murray, minister of the Society of Friends, in charge of the Freinds' Meeting House, Washington, and a graduate of Haverford.

CHICAGO ANTI-CRIME BOARD ELECTS HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—Charles L. Rice, vice-president in charge of the Hawthorne works of the Western Electric Company, has been elected chairman of the Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of the Chicago Association of Commerce, to succeed Col. A. A. Sprague, now Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

Mr. Rice is president of the Chicago Safety Council and has been active in local civic and business affairs for many years. The committee, the parent organization of Chicago's famous Secret Six, has had a large part in the anti-crime movement here since its formation 14 months ago.

CHICAGO FORCES TAX REFORMS BY ITS OWN ACTION

Force of Circumstances Declared Carrying City and County to Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 15—Force of circumstances is carrying this city and county to a reorganization of its tax administration, despite the opposition of privileged groups, corrupt office holders and indifferent legislators. This is the declaration made here by J. O. Rees, director of the Joint Commission on Real Estate Valuations.

The Citizens' Commission, appointed four years ago by the Board of Cook County Commissioners, was influential in causing a complete revaluation of all real estate in the county. The hostility and inefficiency of the present tax administration in following out this progressive move is bringing about further reforms, said Mr. Rees.

"Reform must come, because the city's credit is gone," he continued, "and the bankers will not go on much longer buying tax anticipation warrants to finance the city now that they can have no assurance when taxes will be collected and the warrants redeemed. This county is two years behind in the collection of taxes, because of the corruption and inefficiency to which our present system is subject."

The Illinois State Legislature is now considering a pair of bills, devised by tax students and citizens rather than politicians, which will do away with some 38 independent assessing powers in the county, all of whom are elective and therefore not necessarily qualified for the work.

The new system would have just one assessor, and he appointive, in place of the board of five assessors and 30 township assessors, and take away the broad powers now exercised by the board of review, which has three members. This board of review would be limited to considering appeals from the assessor's decisions, and would not be allowed to go out and make assessments over the assessors' heads as it does at present.

Much opposition to the collection of the present tax bills, which are for 1929, has been aroused, and the mailing of the bills has been delayed by floods of protests against assessments, by a so-called taxpayers' strike, and by agitation for a proposal that the taxes of the last two years be funded and paid over a period of 10 to 20 years.

"Taxpayers might as well make up their minds to pay the 1929 and 1930 bills as now assessed," said Mr. Rees, "because the money has been spent, and there is no chance to cut down the amount that must be raised."

Argentine Cabinet Named by Uriburu

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 17 (AP)—Membership of the new Argentine Cabinet was announced today by President Uriburu.

Ernesto Bosch and Gen. Francisco Medina, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, respectively, in the former Cabinet, will retain their portfolios, and Octavio Pico, former Minister of Public Works, becomes Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

Other members of the new Cabinet are: Enrique Uribur, former president of the directorate of the Banco Nacion, Finance Minister; Rear Admiral Carlos G. Daireaux, Minister of the Navy; Pablo Calatayud, Minister of Public Works; Guillermo Rothe, Minister of Justice, and Eduardo Bullrich, Minister of Agriculture.

A governmental decree calling a general election at a date still to be determined was promulgated today.

"—as advertised"

HOW many times you see those two words in the course of a day's shopping: "This article for sale—*as advertised.*"

And those two words are as welcome as they are familiar, for they form a bond of confidence between the merchant and yourself. They are his guarantee to you of worth and value.

Here is an article that has been described in your newspaper. Its merits have been told; possibly, too, its price. You know exactly what you will get when you buy it. You know its quality; its utility; you know how it fits into your needs. And when you buy it, you know you are getting not some unproved substitute but the specified article—as represented.

It is easy to understand why that phrase, "as advertised," creates a feeling of confidence. You have learned to depend upon consistently advertised products. You know that the maker has confidence in them, else he would not spend money calling your attention to them day after day, month after month. You know that they have been approved by the most critical of investigators—the buying public. And above all you know from experience that buying goods "as advertised" is the best investment you can make.

It pays to read the advertisements

STOCKS MEET SUPPORT AT LOWER LEVEL

Steel and Auburn Lead Early Downturn—Soft Spots Numerous

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Weakness of United States Steel and Auburn Auto influenced early selling in the stock market today, but prices began to harden a little when the trading turned extremely dull.

Steel common dropped 3 points to 129⅞, a new low, before meeting much support and then got back a third of its loss. Auburn, opening 3 points higher at 206, broke to 180 where it was 23 points under Saturday's close. The extreme recession was substantially reduced.

Industrial Rayon, down 7 with the appearance of the first-quarter earnings figures, and United Fruit, off 4 apparently in reflection of troubles in Central America, were other soft spots. Representative oils, coppers, utilities, merchandising issues and miscellaneous industrials sagged about a point before signs of recovery appeared. North America, Western Union, Case and Air Reduction lost 2 to 2½.

Call money renewed at 1½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Acceptance Market

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅞c	29¼c
Bar silver in London	....	13½d
Bar gold in London	....	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 13/16	4.85 13/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 11/16	.0523 11/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1406½	.1406½	.1407
Czecho'vakia—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129⅝	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4014½	.4014½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121¼	.1121¼	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 9/16	.0059 9/16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1022	.1022	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2678	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1926¼	.1926¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅛	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2462½	
Shanghai—tael	.3106	.3162½	*
India—rupee	.3612	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3305	.3305	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0710	.0710	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2766	.2766	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 13/16	.99 13/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE

Federal Water Service Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, net income of $2,249,613 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equal, after Federal Water Service Corporation preferred dividends, and under participating provisions of the shares, to $2.71 a share on the 560,274 shares of class "A" stock outstanding on the above date, against $3,402,142, or $3.25 a share on 540,281 class "A" shares outstanding at the end of the preceding year.

COTTON EXCHANGE TRADING

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has voted that on the days of publication by the United States Government of cotton condition reports and crop estimates, trading shall cease 5 minutes before the time of publication and shall be resumed 15 minutes after the publication of such reports. The only exception is that on such days as the publication coincides with the hour of closing the exchange, trading shall cease 10 minutes before the regular closing hour.

BANK STOCKS DECLINE

The New York City Bank stock market during the past week registered a further reaction, as indicated by the dollar-index figures compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster. Based on April 18 prices, 16 leading bank and trust company shares were quoted at 18.8 times known earnings, against 18.9 times at the close of the previous week. The yield now stands at 4.146 per cent, compared with 3.973 per cent a week ago.

U. S. RUBBER OUTLOOK

F. B. Davis Jr., president of U. S. Rubber Company, said manufacturing economies resulting from the reorganization program and from concentration of its manufacturing activities will permit the company to report profits for 1931 if the same unit volume of sales is achieved as in 1930. So far in the current year operations have been running below the similar period of 1930, but are holding at fair levels, he said.

BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, April 20—"Burlington earned its dividend in the first quarter except for $330,000," said President Frederick E. Williamson. "Dividend requirements at the regular $10 annual rate are approximately $4,269,000, and our net income for the first three months fell shy of meeting these requirements by $330,000."

ONTARIO GOLD OUTPUT

TORONTO, April 20—Ontario gold ore production for March totaled 402,055 tons, yielding gold valued at $3,402,238, compared with 360,398 tons, containing $3,228,222 in gold, during February and 309,903 tons, yielding $2,952,163 in gold, during March, 1930. Total production for the first quarter of 1931 was 1,156,696 tons, yielding $9,919,492.

COPPER RANGE PROFIT

Copper Range Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, profit of $104,841 before depreciation and depletion, equivalent to 27 cents a share on the 395,000 shares. In 1929 net income was $839,742, equal to $2.13 a share.

INDUSTRIAL INCOME OFF

First-quarter earnings reports of 33 industrial companies show aggregate net income 45 per cent below the results of the corresponding period of 1930. Standard Statistics Company estimates an aggregate decline of from 35 to 40 per cent.

New York Stock Market

Summary of Transactions in Leading Issues to 12 noon

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr. 20	Last Apr. 18
AIRCRAFT					
1200	Bendix	19⅝	19¼	19½	19½
400	Curtiss Wright	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
300	Curtiss Wright A	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
1100	No Am Aviation	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅜
2100	United Aircraft	29½	28¼	29½	29¼
AMUSEMENT					
2100	Fox Film A	24½	22⅛	23¼	24⅛
300	Gen Theater Eq	8½	8¼	8½	9
5400	Loew's Inc	47⅝	45½	46	47⅛
2300	Paramount	37⅞	36	37	37½
1900	Radio-Keith	21⅛	20½	21	21
1000	Warner Bros	11¼	10¾	10¾	11
CHAIN STORE					
100	First National	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
200	Kresge Co	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1500	Kroger Grocery	29⅝	28¾	29½	29¾
100	Penney Stores	35½	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
500	Safeway Stores	50½	31⅜	31⅜	51⅛
15800	Woolworth	60⅝	59¼	59¼	60¼
CHEMICALS					
400	Air Reduction	87½	85½	86½	87⅞
300	Allied Chem	134¼	131	134¼	134
800	Columbian Carb	78¾	77⅞	78	78
1700	Du Pont	88¾	87¼	87½	88⅛
1000	Union Carbide	58	57½	57½	58⅛
200	US Ind Alcohol	37½	37	37⅛	37⅛
COPPERS					
500	Amer Smelting	43¼	42⅝	43	43¼
3100	Anaconda	31½	30⅝	31	32⅛
400	Cerro de Pasco	20⅝	20	20	21¼
2300	Kennecott	22⅞	22⅛	22½	23
DEPARTMENT STORES					
200	Gimbel Bros	5½	5½	5½	..
500	Macy	86	85½	85¾	86
1700	Montgom Ward	21	19⅞	20	20¼
600	Sears Roebuck	50¾	49¾	50	50⅝
ELECTRICAL					
300	Allis Chalmers	31¾	30½	30½	31½
500	Cutler-Hammer	27¼	27	27¼	27
3200	General Elec	44¼	42⅞	43⅞	44¼
1800	Westinghouse E	77¼	75¾	77	30
FARM EQUIPMENT					
1500	Case Threshing	8¼	85½	86	88¼
1000	Inter Har	48⅞	48	48⅞	49½
FOOD					
300	Borden	69⅞	69½	69¾	69⅝
100	Calif Packing	34½	34½	34½	34⅛
100	Corn Products	73¼	73¼	73¼	74
600	Gen Foods	53	52¾	52⅞	53⅜
1900	Nat Biscuit	76	74⅝	75	75
1100	Nat Dairy	45½	44⅝	45	45
2200	Stand Brands	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
700	United Fruit	58½	55	55	59½
INVESTMENT					
300	Amer Internat	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅛
200	Cont Ins	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	43
100	Rossia Insur	20	20	20	20⅛
500	Transamer	11⅜	11	11	11¼
4000	United Corp	23	22¼	22¼	22¾
LEATHER, SHOE, PACKING					
100	Cudahy Pack	44	44	44	44
100	Melville Shoe	29	29	29	..
MOTORS					
2300	Auburn	206	180	193	203
1200	Chrysler	21	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛
6200	Gen Motors	43½	42¾	43¼	43⅛
100	Hudson	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
300	Mack Trucks	35½	35	35	35½
600	Packard	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
MOTOR EQUIPMENT					
500	Borg Warner	23⅝	23	23	23½
1100	Elec Auto-Lite	54¾	52	52	55
1200	Elec Storage Bat	59	57¼	57¼	57⅛
300	Kelsey Hayes W	22	21¾	22	21¼
100	Stewart-Warner	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
100	Burroughs	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
100	Remington Rand	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Nat Cash Reg	28	27¾	28	28¼
200	Int Business M	160	160	160	159
200	Underwd-El-F	55	54	54	55
OIL					
400	Atlantic Refin	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
100	Continental Oil	8	8	8	8
100	Phillips Petrol	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Prairie Oil	23	22¼	22¼	12¾
300	Royal Dutch	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	33
600	Stand Oil (Cal)	42⅞	42¼	42¾	42½
2100	Stand Oil (NJ)	41	40¼	40¼	41⅛
1000	Stand Oil (NY)	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	Texas Corp	27	26½	26½	27
RAILROAD					
300	Atchison	170	169	169¾	170
500	Balt & Ohio	67	66½	66½	67
800	Canadian Pac	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27½
1000	Chespk & Ohio	40	39½	40	39½
100	Chi Rock Island	50	50	50	50¼
1300	N Y Central	106¼	104¼	105	106
100	Northern Pac	46	46	46	45⅛
300	Pennsylania	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	55⅝
500	Union Pacific	168	167	167	166½
RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS					
400	Baldwin Loco	21⅛	20½	20½	20⅝
200	Pullman Co	43¾	43¼	43½	43⅝
100	Timken R Bear	46½	46½	46½	47¾
1800	Westing A Br	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30
RUBBER					
200	Goodrich	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13½
500	Goodyear Tire	41½	41⅛	41¼	42
500	Kelly-Springfd	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
600	U S Rubber	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½
STEELS					
400	Am Roll Mill	29⅝	28¾	29½	29¾
1600	Bethlehem	49¼	48	49	49¼
100	Crucible	46½	46½	46½	46⅝
1300	Republic	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
7900	U S Steel	132	129⅞	130¼	132¾
3900	Vanadium	45⅝	43	45	45⅛
UTILITIES					
3800	Am & For Power	35¾	33¾	34	35⅝
400	Am Power & Lt	48	47½	47½	48¾
1500	Am Telephone	188⅜	186⅛	187¼	187⅞
300	Am Water Wks	59	58	59	59¼
1100	Columbia Gas	36	34½	34½	36¼
100	Com & Southern	9	9	9	9⅛
1200	Cons Gas of NY	96¾	95⅛	95⅛	96⅛
1500	El Pwr & Light	48½	46⅞	46⅞	48¼
6300	Intl Telephone	30	28¾	29⅝	29¾
2200	No American	72	70⅛	71	72⅛
900	Pub Service NJ	82¾	80⅝	81	82½
300	So Calif Edison	46¼	45⅞	46	46¼
200	Stone & Webster	42½	42	42½	43½
700	Unit Gas & Imp	31	30½	30½	31⅛
200	Western Union	123	121	123	122
MISCELLANEOUS					
100	Am Bank Note	54½	54½	54½	55½
1500	Am Can	118¼	117	117¾	118½
1400	Am Radiator	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16
100	Commercial Inv	26	26	26	..
500	Eastman Kodak	155⅞	152¼	152¼	155¾
1500	Gillette Saf R	32¼	31⅛	32¼	31¾
200	Intl Cement	45	44	44	44¼
1200	Intl Nickel	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
1100	Johns-Manville	57	55⅞	57	56¾
2200	Kelvinator	12⅛	11½	12	12¼
100	Otis Elevator	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46¾
500	Procter & Gam	68¼	68	68¼	67½
3500	Radio	21	19¾	20½	20⅜
300	Simmons	15¼	15	15⅛	15⅛
500	Tex Gulf Sulph	45	44¾	44¾	45
200	US Realty	25	24⅞	25	24¾
700	Warren Bros	32½	31¼	31¼	31⅜
2300	Worthington P	69	66⅝	69	68⅝

New York Bond Market

Today's Price Range in Leading Issues to 12:15 p. m.

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	77¼	77¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	92⅝	92⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	97¼
Erie RR 5s '67	73¼	73
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73⅜	73⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91⅛	91
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61	61
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101¾
NYC&HR gen 4½s '97	85½	85½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	109
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74	74
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95	95
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	70
Western Union 5s '60	110⅛	110⅛
FOREIGN BONDS		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91¾	91¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	82¾	82¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	64⅛	63½
French Rep 7s '49	118⅛	118⅛
German 7s '49	106	105
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	82½	82¼

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Summary of Transactions in Leading Issues to 12 noon

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:00
	[illegible] war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	Am Sup Power	13½	12¾	[illegible]
2	Blue Ridge cvt pf	35½	35½	35½
6	Braz Tr & Lt	20⅞	20¼	20¼
3	Bwana M'Kubua	3	3	3
66	Cities Service	17	16¾	16¾
1	Cons G & E Balt	92	92	92
7	Crocker & Wheel	13⅛	12½	12½
11	Deere & Co	26½	25⅞	26⅞
11	Detroit Aircraft	2½	2½	2½
143	El Bond & Sh	45⅝	43¾	44½
1	Europe El deb rts	2½	2½	2½
2	Ford Mot Cana A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4	Ford Mot Ltd	14¼	14	14
4	Goldman Sachs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Hudson Bay M & S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Hydro El Sec	22¼	22	22
6	Imp Oil Can	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
44	Internat Pet	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1	Nat Fam Stores	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
2	Newmont Min	43	42½	43
7	Niag Hud Pow	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
21	No Euro Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	Pennroad Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7	Pub-Ut Hold war	1	⅞	1
2	St Regis Paper	16	15⅝	16
1	Shenandoah pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
5	S O Ind	30⅛	30	30
2	S O Ky	20	19⅞	19⅞
2	Technicolor Inc	9⅛	9	9
23	Unit Founders	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
33	United Gas	8⅛	7⅞	8
8	Un Lt & Pow A	24¾	24¼	24½
1	US Elec Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	United Verde Ext	10	10	10
4	Util Pw&Lt	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
6	Vacuum Oil	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛

ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC WIDE FLUNG UTILITY WITH GOOD EARNINGS

Operating revenues and other income of $26,633,820 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was shown today in the annual report of the Associated Electric Company. After deductions for charges, etc., there was a balance of income of $6,242,119. The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, showed current assets of $7,442,706, compared with current and accrued liabilities of $4,055,397; the surplus account stood at $15,631,768.

The Associated Electric Company, which was formed in 1926 to provide for the senior financial requirements of a large diversified group of operating public utility properties, was serving last year electricity and gas in a territory of more than 2,000,000 population. More than 600 communities served by this group extended from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, through the middle and southwestern states, and across the Pacific to the Philippine Islands. The wide diversity in type of industry, and character of population served, as well as geographical location, was of great benefit in assuring stability and continuity in demands for service.

Net earnings before depreciation, but after operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, except federal income tax, and a small amount applicable to minority common stocks, amounted to $13,076,945. Annual interest and preferred dividend requirements of subsidiaries, and interest on Associated Electric Compnay 4½ per cent and 5 per cent bonds was placed at $5,396,802, leaving a balance of $7,680,143. Provision for retirement of fixed capital was $1,739,332. Net earnings, as outlined above, were 2.42 times the above-mentioned annual charges before depreciation, and 2.10 times after depreciation on the over-all basis.

The principal construction project of the Associated Electric Company during the past year was the important hydroelectric development on the Botocan River, 55 miles from Manila, Philippine Islands. This involved the construction of a 16,000 k.w. capacity power plant, together with a 110,000-volt transmission line.

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX CORPORATION

Paramount Publix Corporation estimates its consolidated net profits, after all taxes and charges for the first quarter of 1931, including earnings of subsidiary companies, at $3,510,000, equal to $1.12 per share on 3,128,873 shares outstanding at the end of the quarter. This compares with $4,834,000, or $1.79 per share on 2,691,813 shares in first quarter of 1930.

CHICAGO, NORTH WESTERN

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway, said the company will report March net operating income of about $550,000, compared with $770,172 in the like month of 1930. April traffic, he said, is running about 18 per cent below last year, showing about the same drop as March.

TRUST OF OPINION NEWSPAPERS BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

After a survey, lasting several months, of the advertising medium best suited to financial advertising, officials of the Administrative and Research Corporation, sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares, announced yesterday their decision not only to continue to place the larger part of their advertising appropriation in the financial pages of the newspapers of the country, but to augment the amount of space heretofore used.

Added significance is given this announcement by the fact that this company is already the largest user of advertising space in newspapers among financial advertisers in the country and that much pressure had been brought to bear upon the Administrative and Research Corporation to divert their large appropriation to other advertising channels.

The fact that the company has depended almost entirely upon newspapers to publicize its securities and that in 1930 it developed the greatest shares volume in the history of the investment trust business, naturally had much to do with the decision of the company.

SECURITY LISTINGS GAINING

NEW YORK, April 20—New securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange in March, 1931, aggregated $334,968,990, compared with $216,739,490 in February and $907,570,940 in March, 1930. The bond total was $193,301,000, compared with $172,489,000 in February and $205,295,000 in March last year; the stock totals $141,667,990 in March, $44,250,490 in February and $702,275,940 in March a year ago.

UNITED BISCUIT OF AMERICA

CHICAGO—United Biscuit Company of America reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of 371,805 after charges and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 73 cents a share on the 470,766 shares of no-par common outstanding at the close of the period, compared with $465,747, or 94 cents a share on the 486,230 common shares, in the first quarter of 1930.

WEEK'S BUILDING LESS

Gains in Federal Government work, industrial and apartment and hotel building plans failed to offset the declines in schools, commercial structures and public work, and as a result engineering construction proposals announced throughout the country during the week fell to $52,159,000 from $61,705,000 in the preceding week, Construction Daily reports. The total for the corresponding week last year was $112,019,000.

RUBBER PRICE AT NEW LOW

LONDON, April 20 (AP) — Raw rubber dropped to a new low of 2 15-16d. a pound on Mincing Lane today. The market opened at 3d., a new low, and eased off another 1/16 on publication of stocks showing an increase of 1283 tons to 85,704 at London, and an increase of 1488 tons to 51,221 at Liverpool.

SILVER PESO COLLAPSE

MEXICO CITY, April 20 (AP)—The silver peso, which some time ago fell from its normal exchange rate of 3 per cent under the value of the gold peso to 14 per cent, suffered a new collapse yesterday, when it was quoted at 18½ per cent less than gold. The fall is attributed to speculative activities.

STEEL INDUSTRY FAILS TO HOLD OPERATING RATE

Now at 50 P. C. of Capacity—Prices Appear Easier—Pipe Call Best This Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, April 20—For a fourth week in succession the steel industry has failed to register improvement, and many observers who had expected that the peak for the first half of the year was yet to be reached have by now modified their opinions. The general operating pace is 50 per cent of capacity, compared with 57 per cent in mid-March.

The steel price structure is not particularly sound. Steel scrap prices have declined slightly and are now the lowest since 1915. The light-rolled finished steel prices are easy or weak, including certain forms of sheets, strip steel and terne plate.

The higher prices on bars, plates and shapes, which had become effective on April 1, 1.70 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, have not been given a thorough test, as consumers had ordered needs in sight before the price was lifted. In view of the easy complexion of steel prices, there is considerable doubt as to whether these higher prices can be maintained.

Some bankers and economists have criticized the steel companies for attempting to mark up prices at this time, and attribute the falling off in operations to these advances. However, in steel circles the extent of the rise was so trivial that it is believed the quotations cannot have affected the state of business.

New York sales offices of the steel companies report that the volume of business so far this month has been equal to that in March. However, there is not quite so much prospective business on the horizon as there was earlier this year.

Big Pipe and Structural Call

The steel markets are not without their bright spots. Several new pipe line projects have appeared which will account for the use of 500,000 tons of steel. In fact this branch of steel consumption is the briskest so far this year. There has also been better purchasing of freight cars, though maximum lots are 500 to 600 cars each whereas 2000 or even 3000 cars are ordered at a time when railroads are buying in liberal fashion.

Fabricated structural steel continues to hold its place in the lead among the lines of demand. Orders placed so far this year are 200,000 tons in excess of orders during the corresponding period of last year. There are sixteen new projects involving 1000 tons or more each throughout the country, half of which are for work at Philadelphia.

Fabricators have been stating for the last few years that Philadelphia was becoming a very important potential market for steel. That conservative city is yielding to the pressure of modernism and is beginning to follow in the footsteps of New York in replacing old structures with the most up-to-date ones. The largest new inquiry in that city involves 9000 tons for a hospital. Subway work, court houses and an art building are other important outlets in that city.

Tin Makers Are Busy

The tin plate makers are working at the highest pace of any line, now being at 85 per cent of capacity and promising to reach 90 per cent within a few days. They are putting out rush orders from the can companies to supply the summer and fall pack of foodstuffs. The tin plate branch of the steel industry is one of the few which compares favorably with last year.

The Birmingham district is probably the most active one in the country, its scale of operations being at 65 per cent of capacity compared with 55 per cent at Chicago and 40 per cent in the Youngstown district.

The comparatively low operating rate in the Youngstown district is due to a falling off of both line pipe and automobile steel business. However, line pipe business prospects are improving. Automobile production is gaining, the current rate of output of cars being 12½ per cent higher than in March. This means that production in April will probably be 325,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada compared with 280,000 units in March.

Pig iron demand continues very quiet for the most part. At New York one sale of 1000 tons was made during the week, and there has been an inquiry for 1200 tons which has not yet resulted in an order.

Nonferrous Markets

The largest pending piece of iron business on the Atlantic seaboard involves 2000 to 3000 tons of iron for the Draper Corporation, Massachusetts maker of textile machinery.

Pig iron prices remain firm for the most part. Buffalo iron sells generally at the same price of $16 a ton, furnace, though on large inquiries in New England a price of $15 has been quoted. Alabama iron for shipment into the North is unchanged at $11, Birmingham, compared with $10 at the start of the year.

The iron and steel scrap markets have a weak tone and the average price of the metal is the lowest since 1915. Declines of 25 to 50 cents a ton have taken place in some items and in some districts over the last week.

Production of steel rails is lower than usual for this time of year. Such operations in the Chicago district are 50 per cent of capacity, compared with 55 per cent formerly, while the rail mills in Colorado have closed down entirely for a time because of lack of orders.

The nonferrous metal markets have been weak for the most part. The price of zinc was falling for several days at $1 a ton per day, reaching 3.65c a pound, East St. Louis, or 4c, New York, on Saturday, the lowest price since 1901. Copper was slipping again in its routine see-saw movement of recent weeks. By the end o the week the red metal was obtainable in a limited way at 9½c a pound, compared with 10c at the beginning of the week. Tin sold at 24⅞c a pound on Thursday, but was slightly higher at the end of the week.

Only silver has advanced, closing the week at 29¼c an ounce, the highest for several weeks.

Lead was steady in price, though somewhat easy in tone, surplus stocks of lead having increased 7600 tons during March to over 130,000 tons, the largest in history. Lead is the only major metal whose statistical position, judged by surplus stocks, has not been improving.

Power Firm's Output Greatest in History

ALL power production records of the New England Power Association were broken in the first half of this month. In the 15-day period total output of the system was 86,000,000 kilowatt hours.

This total is substantially greater than that of any other period of 15 consecutive days in the history of the system. The new plant of the association at Fifteen-Mile Falls on the Connecticut River has been running at capacity to make fullest use of excellent water conditions.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Glimmer From Grain

FOR some time now wheat seems to have been hiding the candle of its value under many too many bushels of supply. After zigzagging for a week, the price of wheat, it is noted, is 7 or 8 cents higher. The gain is attributed to doubts about Europe's grain supplies. There have been signs that these supplies have been rather heavily drawn upon. One observer points out that Europe's wheat prices have not been so low as they are at present since 1896, when 50-cent wheat was being sold in the Chicago market. This observer also notes that the grain trade was quite as discouraged then as it is now, but that better times were ahead.

No Stones Here

Living in glass houses may have its limitations. But add some aluminum and some steel, and restrictions are likely to turn to advantages. This is exactly what has been done in building a house now on display in the Grand Central Palace, New York. The structure has a three-inch wall, insulated to keep cold out better, it is claimed, than 14 inches of masonry can. The weight of the house is estimated to be one-twelfth the weight of a concrete and steel structure the same size.

Past Tense for Tension

While Wall Street isn't using much energy slapping itself on the back these days, neither is it wasting much energy in tension over the recent decline in stock prices. The feeling seems to be that the behavior of the stock market is a natural reaction to the slowness of the business revival, but that there is nothing impending over the market. It is felt the situation is much different from that of last fall. At that time it was not known how many financial calamities were playing Damocles' sword over the financial community. Now, with most of the earnings reports for 1930 and for the first quarter of 1931 out of the way, and the financial skies showing brighter blues, Wall Street can take a market decline philosophically.

Dancing the Contango

Contango Day sounds like the gayest sort of holiday. On the contrary, it is an important business day on the London Stock Exchange. On the New York exchange all transactions are due to be settled the day following that on which the transaction is made. But on several other big stock markets settlement may be made periodically. At settlement time the trader who has bought stock must take it and pay for it. The one who has sold must deliver it to his broker, so that the broker may pass it on to the purchaser. Sometimes, however, the trader wishes the bargain to continue beyond the settlement. In this event he arranges with his broker to carry the bargain over. This arrangement is made on Contango Day. It involves an adjusting of the trader's account with his broker, and also a charge by the broker, which charge is called a contango.

C. W. M.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Apl.18	Last Apl.17
100	Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	..
100	Am Com Pwr A	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
50	Art Metal Wks	5½	5½	5½	..
400	As Tel Util	25	24⅞	25	25
80	Binks Mfg A	6¼	6¼	6¼	8
350	Brown Fence	15½	15	15	15⅞
250	Butler Bros	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
200	Cent Pub Ser A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150	Cent & SW Util	20	20	20	..
100	Chicago Inves	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
125	Common Edison	237	236½	237	235¾
250	Consumers Co	3½	3	3	3⅜
900	Cont Chgo	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
52500	Cord Corp	11⅛	9⅞	10¾	11
100	Gleaner C Har	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
900	Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
4500	Insull Ut Inv	36¼	35	36¼	35⅜
750	Kalamazoo Stv	28¾	27½	28¾	28
200	Libby McNeil	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
50	Manh Dearborn	14	14	14	14¼
300	Mer & Mfr "A"	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	19⅞
3000	Mid Utilities	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20⅞
450	Mid Ut pf	99¾	99	99¾	99½
400	Mo-Kan Pipe	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	25½	25	25½	25
300	No Am Car	22	22	22	21½
650	N A Lt & Pwr	68	67¾	68	68
150	Polymet Mfg	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
150	Q R S DeVry	3¼	3	3	3
300	Seab Ut Share	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
50	St Dredge cv pf	8	8	8	..
650	Swift & Co	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
100	Swift Int'l	38	38	38	37⅝
4500	U S Radio	23¼	22⅛	23	23
300	Utah Radio	3	3	3	..
250	Util & Ind	7	7	7	..
50	Vortex Mfg	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
50	Vortex Mfg A	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝

Total sales 120,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Prev. Close
May	10.30	10.32	10.28	10.28	10.29
July	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.55
October	10.92	10.92	10.90	10.90	10.89
December	11.16	11.16	11.12	11.13	11.13
January	11.25	11.25	11.24	11.24	11.14
March	11.45	11.47	11.44	11.44	11.45

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	5.52	5.55	5.52	5.55	5.46
July	5.63	5.65	5.60	5.64	5.54
October	5.72	5.76	5.72	5.75	5.66
December	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.74
January	5.84	5.88	5.83	5.87	5.78
March	5.93	5.96	5.93	5.96	5.87

Spots 5.66, up 10 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American)

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Strawbridge & Clothier, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31 net income of $489,966 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 30,000 shares of 6 per cent prior preferred stock to $3.70 a share on the 99,990 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $949,345 in the previous year, equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.31 a share on the 30,000 shares of common.

WHEAT BUYING AT CHICAGO IS ENCOURAGING

Market More Two-Sided Than Formerly and Bulls Are Aggressive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 20—The continuation of drought conditions in the Northwest and Canada, with stronger foreign markets, together with evidence that European buying in general is expanding rapidly, started rather free buying of wheat, and prices worked to a higher level last week, the September and December deliveries at Chicago showing the biggest advances.

Winnipeg was much higher, and so far as the Canadian market was concerned there was a sound basis for the improvement in the actual sales of Canadian wheat for export, these reaching the largest proportions in a long time.

In addition to more active buying of Canadian wheat, Europe has bought Australian wheat more freely in competition with Oriental countries, and one sale of Australian wheat totaled 3,750,000 bushels.

Much of the Australian wheat is going to eastern Asia, and the pressure on European markets has been much smaller than expected.

After many months of compulsory use of native wheat, stocks in continental Europe have been reduced to small proportions, while Russia is offering only little wheat. Argentina is shipping a bit more freely, but has not been pressing the wheat at reduced prices. As a result Europe may have to turn to North America and especially to Canada for a large part of her supplies the next few months.

In this country the absorption of so much of the surplus by the farm board organizations has removed any hedging pressure of consquence, and has left the market practically a new crop proposition, and with the new crop months so far below the old cash wheat basis, there has not been so much pressure.

With the possibility that European demand may also soon include some of our wheat, and with the unfavorable spring wheat conditions in regard to moisture, the market not only became more two sided, but much of the time the bulls held a distinct advantage.

The spring wheat situation in this country and Canada is dubious so far as the weather is concerned. Seeding will undoubtedly be early, but without general rains soon, the crop will be off to a poor start. It is too early to bank heavily on drought conditions, but with violent dust storms frequent, and a marked deficiency in the moisture supply compared with normal up to this time, there is apparently a genuine basis for concern.

Corn has failed to keep pace with wheat, and in fact has had a downward tendency, due to shattered liquidation and lack of general buying support. On the bulges there were larger offerings from the country, and the shipping demand was not specially active.

Shipments from Chicago so far since the opening of navigation have not been especially heavy. Prospects are for a big increase in corn acreage, and the planting season will be unusually early from present indications. The market has been without any bull leadership, and the speculative trade has been of small volume much of the time.

FRANCE SHIPS GOLD TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The first shipment of gold from France to the United States in four years will leave Paris Wednesday.

The international banking house of Lazard Freres announced that the shipment will consist of $3,500,000 and will be consigned by Lazard Freres of Paris to New York. The gold will be shipped on the liner Paris.

The last shipment of gold from France was $6,000,000, received in February, 1927.

Shipments of gold from Paris had been expected in banking circles, since the recent decrease in transportation costs from Havre to New York have brought the gold export point of dollar exchange down to 25.575 francs.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR B. ALTMAN & COMPANY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—John S. Burke has been elected president of B. Altman & Co. He succeeds the late Col. Michael Friedsam, with whom he was associated closely for several years, not only in the management of the Altman stores, but in building up Colonel Friedman's private art collection.

"The business of B. Altman Co. will be conducted on the same principles and with complete respect for the same traditions that have guided the administrations of Benjamin Altman and Michael Friedsam," Mr. Burke said in a prepared statement. "Experience has taught us that they are sound and profitable. There will be no changes in policy or personnel."

Mr. Burke was born in Norwich, Conn., and was educated at the Norwich Free Academy and Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1912. He became associated with B. Altman & Co. soon after he left college, becoming a director in 1919 and vice-president in 1924. In 1922 he married Miss Helen Churchill, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Churchill.

STABILIZATION OF PERUVIAN CURRENCY

LIMA, Peru, April 20 (AP)—A junta decree stabilizing the Peruvian gold sole at 28 cents American gold on the advice of the Kemmerer Commission was both commended and criticized by the newspapers today.

La Prensa called the decree a measure "fulfilling a real necessity and guaranteeing commercial expectations despite the necessity for reducing the buying power of the currency."

El Comercio said, "The county expected a happier solution. Stabilization at 28 cents gives Peru poor money which will increase the cost of living."

Public Utility Earnings

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1931	1930
March gross	$757,960	$809,658
Net aft ord txs	124,615	129,623
*Surp aft chgs	72,828	72,867
12 mos gross	9,041,733	9,572,827
Net aft ord txs	1,350,937	1,555,856
*Surp aft chgs	710,641	858,530

*Before depreciation and federal taxes.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING UP

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—New municipal financing scheduled for award this week amounts to $19,074,284 and represent the needs of 58 communities, compared with actual offerings of $15,027,000 last week. The largest issue scheduled is $7,000,000, Allegheny County, Pa., 4½ per cent road, bridge and public building bonds, to be placed Thursday. On the same day Cambridge, Mass., will place an issue of $1,000,000. Wednesday, Beaumont, Tex., will open bids for $1,100,000 street, sewer, water and dock bonds.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD SEES IMPROVEMENT IN MARCH BUSINESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—Definite improvement in industry and business in March is reported in the monthly announcement of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, operating under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board and representing the opinions of representatives of more than 8000 industrial firms.

"March saw gains in average daily production in the heavy industries as compared with February, and consequent increases in consumption of materials by them," the report, issued today, says. "Distribution of commodities by freight showed gains that were only slightly smaller than expected at this time of year. Retail trade, as measured by value of transactions, gave some encouraging indication of increased buying. Wholesale prices maintained the level attained in February, but showed tendencies to fall off slightly during the first half of April.

"A closer examination of the facts of production shows an increase over February in automobile output, continuing the upward course begun in December. The value of building and engineering contracts awarded gained more than a seasonal amount. Gains were observed in steel and iron output, bituminous coal mined, newsprint paper output and, finally, in electric power consumed. Shipments of merchandise moved upward from February's average by 8.5 per cent, as against the normal rise of 10 per cent.

"Department store sales moved up normally by 11 per cent between March and February.

"Wholesale prices, while remaining on February's average level, showed renewed tendencies downward during the opening weeks in April. Textile and bulding materials prices declined, while metal prices were on the average steady.

"Employment in the manufacturing industries showed a 1 per cent gain in March, as compared with February, making the second rise of the year. Total pay rolls increased by .7 per cent.

"When all these factors are taken into consideration there was visible improvement in business during the month of March."

EXPORT PRICE OF COPPER REDUCED

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Price weakness in the domestic copper market resulted today in a reduction of a quarter of a cent a pound in the export quotation to 10.05 cents, c. i. f. European base ports.

The new foreign price places that quotation on a level with 9¾-cent copper in the domestic market, which still is one-quarter of a cent above offerings at 9½ cents a pound by custom smelters at the close of last week.

General Cable Corp. has reduced the price of bare copper wire ¼ cent a pound to 11½ cents in carload lots.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM
175 MacDOUGAL STREET
(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
Good food in a lovely old New York house
Luncheon 12-2—65, 75, 85 cents
Dinner 5:30-8—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LONDON, ENG.

Mulberry Cottage
90 PIMLICO ROAD
(Near Sloane Square)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Home-made Cakes & Jams
Open Sundays Sloane 6805

For Best Home Cooking Visit
"THE OPAL"
Lunches, Teas & Dinners
OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6
206 Church Street, W. 8

The Thistle Tea Rooms
33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189
Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2625

Come and Visit the
Spanieletta Restaurant
for Light Refreshments
Luncheons & Dinners
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
10 Orchard Street, W. 1

Mrs. Cook's
Showboat Café & Restaurant
Omelettes as in France. Maryland Chicken Corn Cobs Waffles. Salads.
MODERATE PRICES.
(Next Piccadilly Theatre)
Americans welcomed
Open Mid-day to Midnight and After: Sunday evenings.

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Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!
Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhover & DuBois
Incorporated
Grace & Second, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Great Winter Reductions!
Watch for real value in bargains!

RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton
Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Sts.
Ran. 1702
RICHMOND VIRGINIA
Furniture
Rugs
Draperies
Shades
Linoleums

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Music House of Baltimore
Ivers & Pond and Cable & Sons PIANOS
Radio and Radio Combinations
Victor and Columbia Records
Sheet Music Musical Mdse.
G. Fred Kranz Music Co.
327 NORTH CHARLES STREET
Plaza 3732 BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
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BALTIMORE
HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE Co. MARYLAND

Fine Furniture
Never—in our 56 years of experience—has a more splendid opportunity been offered for the profitable purchase of fine home furniture.
VALIANT
Furniture and Decoration
1106 North Charles St., BALTIMORE
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CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
Telephone CAlvert 1000
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FOOTWEAR

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
Chicago
Ideal Apartment Home

For those who discriminate 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT ATTORNEY
J. M. Manghum
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WESTON, MASS.—Visitors to Boston will add to their enjoyment by stopping in the beautiful town of Weston, 12 miles from Boston; automobile service if desired. For reservations write MRS. E. J. MARIA, 693 Boston Post Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG LAWYER, recent graduate of Oxford, England, as Rhodes scholar, wants connection with established law firm. Write E. E. BEATY, Okolona, Miss.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Chairman of Music Committee, 220 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY, 143 East 95th—Two modern large sunny rooms, private entrances, tub shower bath, Frigidaire, kitchenette; rent $60; sacrifice, leaving city; furniture $250. Apt. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY—Club residence just opening offers several spacious suites and smaller rooms; good plain cooking available. Circle 7-5933.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St. New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR hand wrought iron tree guards complete; reasonable. THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 583 Park Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet beautiful home; temporary or permanent; for rest and study; experienced care if needed; all conveniences; garage space. Regent 3139. 124 Winthrop Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt
on an economical annual contract basis.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience
Serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

The Oxford
1120 CENTRAL AVENUE, OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Pleasant congenial homelike surroundings for rest and study. Corespondence solicited.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00, envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A GENTLEMAN'S home, new, all American neighborhood, every convenience. Can be seen by telephoning OWNER, Melrose 0724-J (Mass.).

Most Unusual Offer
to the
First 10 Home Builders
in New Acre
Plot Development

Two Miles West of Scarsdale, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New York. 35 Minutes to Grand Central Station. Real Country Atmosphere

$7000 per acre (45% under present price). Your dealing is direct with Owner. No Broker protection nor Sales Commission paid to anyone at this price. Purchaser to build. Offer limited to one plot to individual or family. This offer is withheld from Builders or Speculators. References required. Right of withdrawal reserved. District well restricted with cost of $25,000 per house. All improvements in and paid for. No assessments. Location high and sightly. Year round attractions and natural advantages. Investigate this at once.

Address P. O. Box 297, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Bradley Hills—For sale, attractive acre lot suitable for suburban home. Further information, A. WESSLING, 910 Springfield, Wyoming, Ohio.

RESORTS

DELIGHTFUL AND DIFFERENT
The Old Greenwich Inn Crossways and Lodge

Family Inns near to business where you can be with your family nights, Sundays and Holidays. Reasonable Rates; Good Food; Private Park; Pier; Bathing; Children's Playhouse; Select Clientele. Management Mr. and Mrs. C. L. GEROULD, formerly of the Kathmere. Phone 70022. Write for circular, Drawer L, Sound Beach, Conn.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable rooms, close to church; reasonable; permanent or transient; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply B. M. GOUDY.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Room with kitchen privileges; permanent or transient; Christian Scientist preferred. J-78, The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON—Pleasant, newly furnished front and side rooms; necessary to sublet or sell. MRS. IRENE CANARIS, 176 Huntington Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 630 West 116th Street, Apt. 83—Comfortable room, light, quiet, $6.50.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room in high class house with or without piano; light housekeeping. ELLIS, 331 W. 101st St. Acad. 2912.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOUSE canvassers in Upper Manhattan, Mosholu Parkway, Unionport, Williamsbridge, Pelham, Bronxville, Mt. Vernon, Riverdale, to sell furniture polish; liberal commission. Write Box F-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, age 38, single, 18 years' experience; No. 1 references. A. C. ROGERS, 327 St. James Ave., Springfield, Mass, care Wallace Shaw.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 18 years private family; good mechanic; excellent references. K-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER, college graduate, four years' technical and electrical experience; location New York City. Write Box D-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOTEL EXECUTIVE—College education, back and front of house experience in New York's finest hotels; A-1 references. Write Box A-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

RADIO ENGINEER with experience desires opportunity to demonstrate present opportunities and future possibilities of communication by radio either in teaching or in research and development. Write Box M-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman will take charge of elderly person or business couple's home. GERRARD, 214 First St., Jersey City.

COMPANION-NURSE, experienced, references, wishes position, city-country. Write Box H-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city-country. 130 Hamilton Ave., Englewood, N. J. MRS. POMEROY. Tel. Englewood 3-0706.

TEN years' experience as secretary and executive's assistant in motion picture, theatrical, welfare and commercial work; tactful, conscientious. Write Box H-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG college graduate, loves children, wishes to help with them in country, anywhere, June to Sept.; good reference; Christian Scientist preferred. Regent 7286-W. B. SALTER, Beaver Country Day School, Brookline, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

IMPROVE YOUR SPEAKING VOICE
Six-Lesson Course—$5.00 (in class)
Consultation free—(by appointment only)
ALICE E. LAWRENCE 237 W. 74th, Apt. 5-W.
New York City. Susquehanna 7-9433.

PIANO, MENTAL TECHNIQUE—Individual and class instruction; available organist. BERNICE SELLS, 535 West 113th St., New York City.

YALE JUNIOR desires position as tutor during July and August. Write W. M. FENN, 221 Beechwood Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Modern Dutch Colonial house for summer season; central location; four bedrooms, garage; $250 per month. K. C. DOWNING, 123 Pomeroy Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
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Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
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Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
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I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2822 1205 WASHINGTON

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and
STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

CARTLEDGE
FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

MEGARY'S
FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Handsome Wedding Gifts of
Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

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DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phones Cleve 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Furs, rugs and winter apparel cleaned and stored

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

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LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Since 1842
A Real
Department Store
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

Nachman's
The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
See the attractive
SPORT FROCKS
on display and sale in
our Budget Dress Shop
on the third floor at
$10

Kickernick
The Undergarment That Fits
can now be purchased at
THE BROADWAY
DEPARTMENT STORE

Newport News
Largest and most complete
home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS
FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

WARWICK
FARMS DAIRY
"Milk That's Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER, Owner
3110 VIRGINIA AVE. Phone 2289

Newport News
Laundry Corporation
QUALITY SERVICE
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. P. GARNER, *Manager*

That GOOD GULF GAS
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Washing—Polishing—Greasing
Simonizing a Specialty
Phone 2560-W for Road Service
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Buxton Ave. at 25th Street

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
Formerly located at 26th St. and Washington Avenue
NOW IN OUR NEW HOME
137 28TH STREET

The New Gillette Blade
FALCONER'S
A Complete Line of
TOILET GOODS and STATIONERY

W. T. EUBANK
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Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

NORFOLK

HATS
Beautiful Fashions
•RICE'S•
FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

You'll Find Quality
and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

Wm. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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High Quality but
Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER
TRADE MARK
Makes a
Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe
Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

BROOKS TRANSFER
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8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va
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INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE
CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

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CRANBERRY SAUCE
West End Market
117 N. Robinson Richmond
Dial 59149

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second
Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
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Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

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B. FORMAN
SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON STREET
BOXLEY BUILDING

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at
Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

THE newer fashions for Spring and Summer are now ready for women who insist upon smart distinction in dress.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
Roanoke, Va.

36-in. SUDANETTE
A cotton fabric fine as silk. Improves with washing. Colors fast to sun and water. Shown in beautiful shades, suitable for sports wear, etc. Price $1.25 yard.
S. H. HEIRONIMUS Co
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

BOWMAN'S
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Are
The Best Your Money Can Buy
Call for them by name at your Grocery Store.
YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry
& Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service
and
Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

New Knox Hats for Spring
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, INC.
208 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
Roanoke, Va.

45 COMPLETE FOOD MARKETS
MICK OR MACK
CASH TALKS
ALL 100% LOCALLY OWNED
ROANOKE AND VICINITY

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

AGENTS FOR
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
And Cantilever Shoes
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

STANLEY'S
"A Market Place Unexcelled"
110 GRANDIN ROAD
Phones 2165-2166

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New Location, New Equipment
McKEE CAFETERIA
Not Open Sundays
906 QUARRIER STREET

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Patton's
Sun-Proof
Paint
protects against weather wear, saves repair bills and depreciation. Pay a good painter his fair price, and specify Patton's Sun-Proof. See Cost Chart at this store.
ALLEN S. CHEESMAN
205 W. MAIN STREET

The Parsons-Souders Co.
FUR COATS
SCARFS
COLLARS
TRIMMED COATS
Safely Cleansed and Stored
"One of West Virginia's Great Stores"

ANDERSON'S
The State's
Largest Restaurant
407 W. MAIN STREET
F. H. JOHNSON, Manager

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"A Department Store"
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

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"Wright on the Corner"
Geo. H. Wright Co.
Men's Wear
Huntington, West Va

TRY OUR
Home Made Ice Cream
Made Fresh Every Day
THE BON TON
8TH STREET and 6TH AVENUE

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

Metheny Shoe Shop
Where Shoe Repairing
Is an Art
331 NINTH STREET

Where Cream *Is Cream*
GUYAN CREAMERY CO.
517 BRIDGE STREET

WHEELING

Wheeling Candy Kitchen
Attractive Boxes for Mother's Day
at Moderate Prices
1433 MARKET STREET

HOMESTEAD INN
Under New Management
SPECIAL HOME COOKED
LUNCHES AND DINNERS
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00 P. M.
Cor. 15th and Eoff St. Wheeling, W. Va.
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Francy, Proprietors

British Isles

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Road
London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms from 2½ gns. weekly, including dinner & breakfast, with full board Sunday; service and constant hot water. E. B. A., 137 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Park 9342.

LONDON, at 23 Queensborough Terrace, W. 2—Attractive small private hotel assuring the comfort expected in a private house; French & English cooking; constant hot water; from single 2½ gns.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6781.

LONDON, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleys)—Bed & Breakfast from 28/6; other meals by arrangement. Park 1424. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

Quantock House
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 3 gns. MISS COOMBES, 17, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell [illegible]

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross [illegible]

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11. Park 3140

DANCING

THE DEANE STUDIO specialise in BALLROOM DANCING; private lessons daily; evening PRACTICE DANCES; children's classes in all branches of dancing. 12 Cheniston Gardens (off Wrights Lane), Kensington, W. 8. Western 0163.

DRAMATIC ART

FREDERIC SARGENT, B. Litt.—Elocution & public speaking; Shakespearean class. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London. Museum 0562.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The KEY AGENCY
Governesses Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff; special care given to individual needs; typing done. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9357.

Duplicating—Shorthand
Typewriting—Office Staff, etc.
H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO.
20 Copthall Avenue London, E. C. 2
Telephone Met. 3180

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained unfurnished flats in nice detached house in quiet neighbourhood; also flat suitable for one; moderate rentals; 3 minutes Ladbroke Grove Station & buses to all parts. Box M-579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Near Kensington Gardens—Quiet, self-contained furnished flat, 3 persons, constant hot water; last week July-middle September; rent 5 gns. inclusive. WILLEY, 26 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.

LONDON, 2 Bolton Gardens, S. W. 5—MAISONETTE, quiet, sunny, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, bathroom, constant hot water; inclusive £250. Apply HOUSEKEEPER.

LONDON, S. W. 7—Furnished flat, for 6 months, at once; large, light sitting room, double bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; 4 guineas weekly. Letters BM/GLAG, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, STREATHAM HILL, S. W. 2—Quiet private road, self contained, 3 bedrooms, 1 large reception, kitchen, bathroom; £155 p. a.; garage if required. 9 Palace Road.

LONDON—Upper maisonette, self-contained, facing park, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom; rent £130. 108 Regents Park Road, N. W. 1.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Self contained flat or Maisonette, ground or first floor, 2 reception, 3 or 4 bedrooms, kitchen, etc.; quiet locality; convenient to Met. or District Rlys.; about £150 inclusive. Box M-578, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL 5 or 6-roomed house, with garden & garage (or space for); ½ an hour Charing Cross; to rent preferred. Box M-573, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—To rent within 10-20 miles of Dublin, 8-room cottage or house. Apply c/o REDDY, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

MOTORCARS

REID STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548. Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand, accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Hours vacant in practitioner's office; rental to cover cost only. For particulars please apply Box K-1148, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

7, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden, sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK. Phone Primrose 1351.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER having held for many years responsible position firm of engineers, has wide experience including accountancy & secretarial work; reorganization leaves him free to consider offers of employment similar or other directions. Box M-584, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED personal secretary (lady) now disengaged; good stenographer, French, German, etc., accounts. Box M-580, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED by lady, post as manageress, housekeeper or cook-housekeeper; entire charge; good knowledge of cooking and catering. MISS SNOWDON, 29 Park Road, London, N. W. 1.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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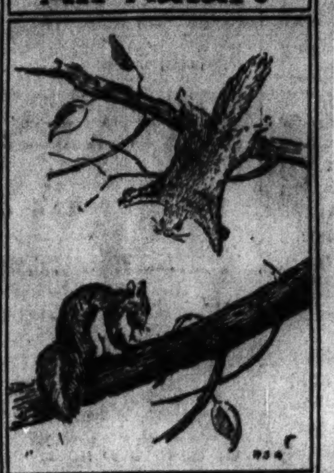
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Flying Squirrel

IF YOU are not acquainted with flying squirrels, it may be because you are not abroad in the woods at night, for these active little animals are nocturnal in their habits. If you can manage to make their acquaintance you will find them unusually friendly and gentle for wild things—even to the extent of eating from your hand on short acquaintance.

Soon after sunset, or on moonlight nights, you may be fortunate enough to see one of them take off from a high tree and swoop perhaps 100 feet—with spread limbs connected by a fur-lined membrance which acts as a glider. The bushy tail is used as a rudder when sailing from tree to tree.

When the flying squirrel is at rest the skin connecting the legs may be seen in folds at the sides. Of course, they do not really fly; but it is said they can change their course in the air. Although they cannot sail directly from a lower to a higher point, they can scoop upward at the end of a long downward leap.

Deserted holes in trees which have been excavated by woodpeckers are often occupied by a pair of flying squirrels. They do not hibernate but go about during the winter in search of nuts, acorns and tree seeds.

The average number of young may be four, which arrive in late April, and by fall they will be nearly full size. In various parts of the world these interesting squirrels are of a blue-gray color and about the size of their gray cousins; but in tropical climes some species grow as large as cats.

A Word a Day

Constrain

Con-strain' is accented on the last syllable; c as k, o very short as in connect, ai as a in late.

In tracing this word we go back to the Latin *constringere*, "to bind together, to fetter," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *stringere*, "to bind."

We use the word in a variety of related senses: "to restrain, hold back by force," as, "he was constrained from doing it"; "to chain, to secure by bonds," as, "the land was constrained by frost"; "to compress, to bring into narrow compass," as, "constrained by the tight garment"; "to compel, necessitate," as, "he was constrained to appeal."

In the phrase, "The love of Christ constraineth us" (II Cor. 5: 14), the word translates the Greek συνέχω (sunecho), "to hold together," compounded of συν (sun), implying "close union" and with the implication of completeness, and σχεω (scheo), a primitive verb meaning "to hold."

Example: "He was constrained to ask for a new trial."

Notes and Queries

Ego (Mrs. M. S.)—This noun, according to the authority accepted by this newspaper, is pronounced preferably (in the United States) with both the *e* and o long, as in key and old. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, however, the accepted pronunciation in England is with the *e* short as in end.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

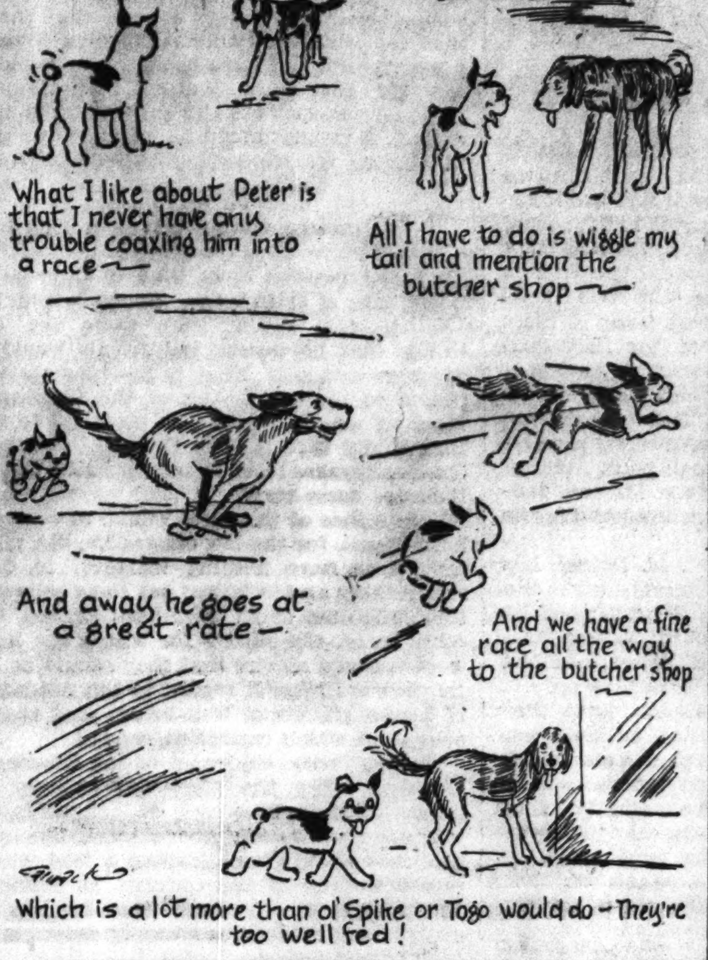
Humorist: It appears that a poultry farmer is conducting experiments with a view to increasing the size of hens. This is very bad news for suburban gardeners.

Punch: An evening paper complains that there are fewer poets than ever before. It seems impossible to satisfy the evening press.

A Quotation for Today

IF WHAT I now do were done by and for all men, would it be beneficial or hurtful to humanity?—MAZZINI.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


What I like about Peter is that I never have any trouble coaxing him into a race—
All I have to do is wiggle my tail and mention the butcher shop—
And away he goes at a great rate—
And we have a fine race all the way to the butcher shop
Which is a lot more than ol' Spike or Togo would do—They're too well fed!

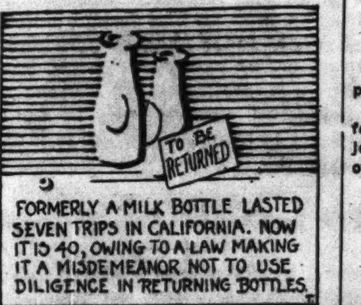
Odds and Ends

Chinese Women Sell Tickets

The Nationalist Government of China has decided to employ women on the state railways and a number of young women are now installed as ticket sellers on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Henry Clay Statue

A statue of Henry Clay, a gift from the United States, has been erected in Caracas, Venezuela, where a square is named for this statesman in recognition of his service for the cause of Latin-American countries while he was in Congress.



FORMERLY A MILK BOTTLE LASTED SEVEN TRIPS IN CALIFORNIA. NOW IT IS 40, OWING TO A LAW MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR NOT TO USE DILIGENCE IN RETURNING BOTTLES.

What They Say

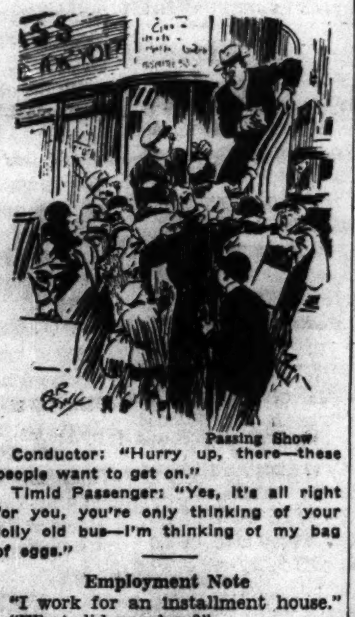
"Business System"

"The only 'business system' I ever found is just meeting conditions as they arise, and using all the common sense you've got as often as you can."—*Julius Rosenwald, merchant and philanthropist.*

Pillar of Industry

"The well-informed, ambitious, self-reliant, and indefatigable worker, whether in low or high position, is the pillar of industry."—*Albert R. Erskine, president Studebaker Corporation.*

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Conductor: "Hurry up, there—these people want to get on."

Timid Passenger: "Yes, it's all right for you, you're only thinking of your jolly old bus—I'm thinking of my bag of eggs."

Employment Note

"I work for an installment house."

"What did you buy?"

In the Café

"There isn't a bit of turtle in this soup, waiter!"

"No, and so far we haven't served any horse in the horse-radish."

Problems in Ushering

Head Usher (to aide in crowded picture theater): "Tell that large woman she'll have to take her hat off that other seat and hold it in her lap."

Usher (back after a few minutes): "What'll I do now? She says she ain't got no lap."—*Good Hardware.*

Ho-Hum-m

"How did you get along with Marjorie last night?"

"Say, when I started to tell her all about myself, she just sat with her mouth wide open."

"Did she keep her hand over it?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Willing

Portland, Ore.

A CARPENTER had faithfully searched for work, but without success. At last there came a morning when he seemed too discouraged to go out and ask again, and his wife urged him to stay at home that day, though neither had any assurance where another meal would come from. Idly he walked about his yard; then he stopped short and looked across at his neighbor. "At least," he said to his wife, "I am better off than he is, for I have my health and strength, and I am grateful."

He then began earnestly considering a way in which he might help this needy neighbor. He observed a broken step, which might give someone a fall. He got his tools and went over and offered to repair the step—knowing that there could not possibly be any payment, but refusing to give way to idleness. Some loose boards in the walk then claimed attention; a window was made more secure; other minor repairs filled a morning, and the worker forgot for a time that he was not expecting a payment, working in the happiness of bringing comfort to his incapacitated and impoverished neighbor.

Early in the afternoon, the neighbor's landlord called, and commented on the improved appearance of the place. On making inquiry about it the story of the neighbor's kindness was then told.

The landlord went at once to see this man who had tried to make something out of nothing, and succeeded so admirably. He had much work clamoring to be done, but he had no ready cash. The carpenter agreed to go about to the landlord's houses, do what he could with the material at hand, and take what payment came their way. In a few days, one house found a tenant, and the landlord divided the first rent with the carpenter. Gradually several other houses were acquired and put into shape for tenants who wanted cheap but cozy houses.

Today, carpenter and landlord are partners in a large business, and are on the constant lookout for men out of work who are willing to do what they can with what is at hand.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 24

Winner:

HARMON A. CURTIS, West Newton, Mass.

Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Kind	3	Set	3
2. Prevent	4	End	3
3. Familiar	4	Old	3
4. Implant	3	Set	3
5. Relish	4	Zest	4
6. Lucid	5	Pure	4
7. Obscure	3	Dim	3
8. Caliber	4	Size	4
9. Opportune	3	Fit	3
10. Find	3	See-C	1
11. Mellow	4	Old	3
12. Debate	5	Try	3
13. Screen	4	Bar	3
14. Tail	5	Cue-Q	1
15. Embrace	3	Hug	3
16. Piquant	4	Hot	3
17. Subside	3	Go	2
18. Tendency	3	Set	3
	67		52

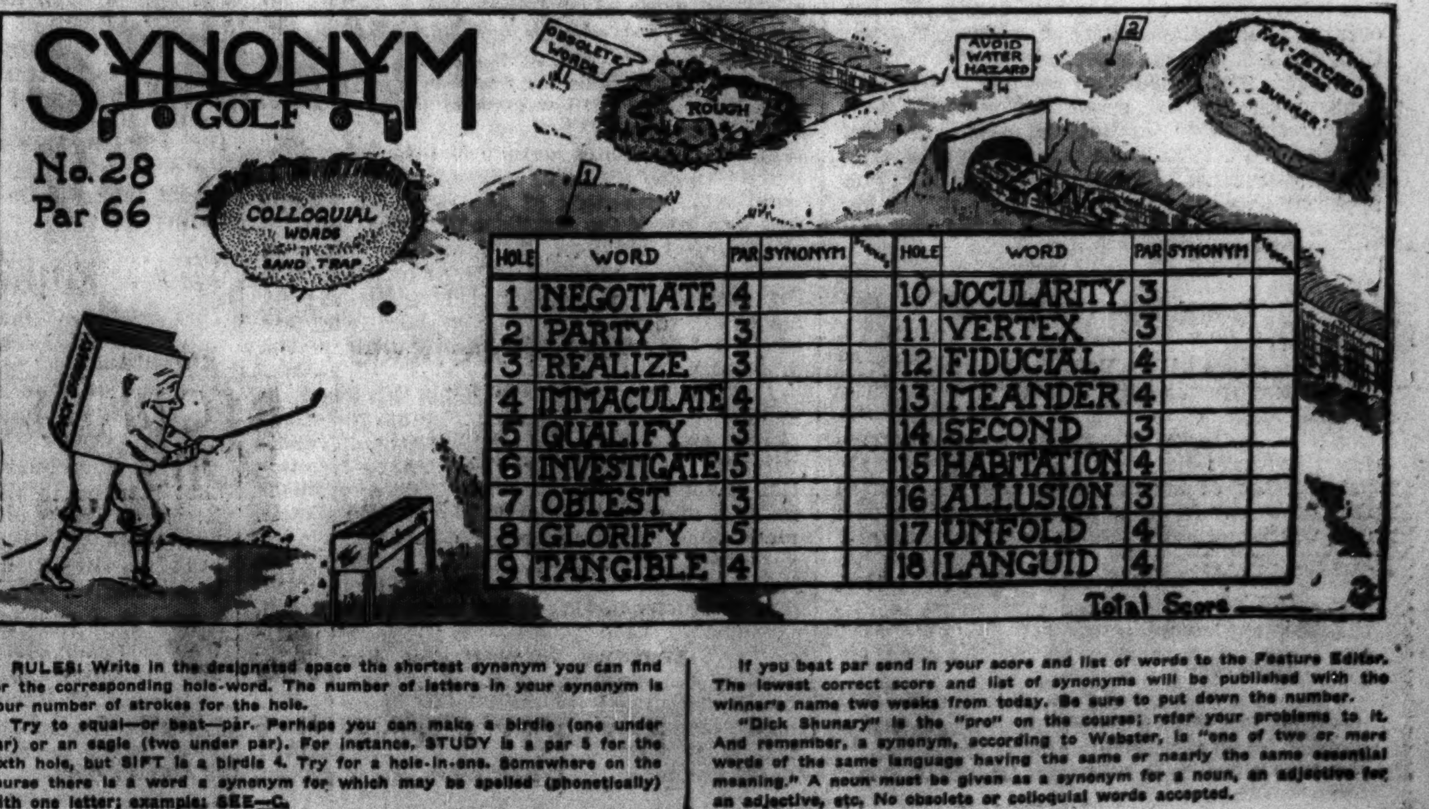
It must seem like old times to the West Newton folks to see this winner again. To clear up some of the doubtful holes, "Dick Shunary" invites attention to the following: hole 1, compare (in Webster's New International) Kind n. 3 and Set n. 4; hole 10, compare (ibid.) Find v.t. 4 and See v.t. 2; hole 16, see (ibid.) Hot a. 4b; hole 17, compare (ibid.) Subside v.i. 3 and Go v.i. 6; hole 18, see (ibid.) Tendency list of synonyms.

A 45 from Memphis was the lowest score received, but it had reached 53 before "Dick" got through with the substitute words; a 48 from Bridgeport, Conn., lost out with "dry" and "sec" on hole 11 (a dry or sec beverage does not seem to be a mellow one); a 48 from Westfield, N. J., was disqualified by "kin" on hole 1 (seems to be obsolete, or at best archaic); a tying 52 from Victoria, B. C., must be held in abeyance until something can be done about "ilk" on hole 1.

"Dick" warmly thanks the synonym golfers who are making his task of selection a more delightful one by putting down their authority for doubtful words.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 28
Par 66



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	NEGOTIATE	4			10	JOCULARITY	3		
2	PARTY	3			11	VERTEX	3		
3	REALIZE	3			12	FIDUCIAL	4		
4	IMMACULATE	4			13	MEANDER	4		
5	QUALIFY	3			14	SECOND	3		
6	INVESTIGATE	5			15	HABITATION	4		
7	OBTEST	3			16	ALLUSION	3		
8	GLORIFY	5			17	UNFOLD	4		
9	TANGIBLE	4			18	LANGUID	4		

Total Score ______

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, STUDY is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but SIFT is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Regional Branch Banks

A PECULIARLY timely and suggestive article leads Harper's Magazine for April, entitled "Bank Failures: The Problem and the Remedy." Its timeliness will be apparent to the casual reader, even if he does not know that in 1930 there were 1188 bank failures in America, and that in ten years there have been some 6500 such financial disasters. It is quite true that many of these banks were quite small, but to the individual losing the amount of his deposits, or having it tied up indefinitely, the bank with which he did business seems large enough. Today in at least three states in the middle West distress is widespread on account of these small bank failures, while even in New York City the flagrant failure of the Bank of United States brought disaster to 400,000 depositors.

The author of this article, J. M. Daiger, has long been associated with investment houses and banks. His knowledge is that of an insider. He declares that the failures during eleven years have been traceable to identical factors, affecting large numbers of banks alike; that they are not wholly due to business depression, since they occurred in large numbers when business was booming; that they result from defects in the Federal Reserve System, or from conditions arising after that system was created; and that they offer a distinct economic problem only indirectly related to the state of business as a whole. He complains that, although the causes of these failures are easily isolated and defined, nothing is being done by the banking community to avert future disasters of the same sort. And he declares that the problem is one that must be solved nationally, and not locally; that bank failures cannot be looked upon as forty-eight local problems, each to be solved by changes in forty-eight different state laws.

Owen D. Young, speaking before a senatorial committee, urged that all banks of deposit, as distinguished from savings banks, should be made national banks, and that even if they should remain state banks they should become members of the Federal Reserve System. This proposition met at once with the applause and the condemnation of Senator Glass, whose knowledge of banking law, and the politics underlying it, is encyclopedic. He declared that, while an ideal solution, it would be impossible of enactment into law. The same end could be attained, however, by permitting the extension of the branch banking privileges of metropolitan national banks beyond the limits now placed upon them. Today they can only establish branches within the cities in which the parent bank is located. If, however, allowed, as John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, suggests, to establish branches "within the regional trade areas of the commercial centers in which they operate," they would gradually absorb the country banks in that territory. The difficulty with the country bank has been its extremely small capital, and frequently the small proportions of the business which it is able to attract. Under a law permitting branch banking, the strength of the metropolitan bank would be back of each branch bank.

In all Canada there are only eleven banks, but they have 4000 branches. No problem of bank failures exists there. In England the great banks can use their resources in developing branches in the remotest part of the British Empire, but in the United States a small agricultural community is dependent upon its own neighborhood to supply banking facilities, and if, as so often happens, the resources and the business back of the local bank prove insufficient, there is no central reservoir of financial strength from which it can draw to help it weather a passing storm.

The originator of this project points out that the obstacles in its path are the opposition of the American Bankers' Association and also of the state banks. Both of these are very powerful political factors. Yet it may be recalled that the Federal Reserve System, now eulogized by practically every banker in the country, was forced through Congress against the opposition of the bankers as a class. The proposition for regional branch banks naturally will enlist the powerful support of the larger institutions in each Federal Reserve district. The plan certainly deserves widespread discussion as to its merits, and if it wins approval there is no reason why it should not appear as a subject of legislation at the next session of Congress.

Candidates for Fame

THE trustees of the British National Portrait Gallery are in a difficulty about bringing their collection up to date. They are facing the fact that owing to the growth of photography fewer portraits of highly distinguished men are painted than of old; and those which exist often find their way to other institutions, owing to a rule which normally forbids the admission of a picture until ten years after the subject has passed on. They are therefore seeking to contrive a plan by which paintings or drawings of distinguished contemporaries may be purchased, and stored until the time is ripe for their exhibition.

A national portrait gallery, if it is to deserve its name, should be a representative collection of portraits of all the nation's greatest men. But the practical difficulty is, "Who are the greatest men among our contemporaries?" Under the existing British system, there is danger of excluding many who really are among these greatest. Under the proposed plan, some of the selection, standing the test of time, will be boldly exhibited to the public gaze, and others—how many would they be?—will be relegated to the lumber room in the lowest cellar.

And how widely must the net be cast if justice is to be done? Thomas Hardy would never have been included if the majority who condemned his greatest novels when they first appeared had been able to vote him down. In America, would Abraham Lincoln have been included by any decision taken before the Civil War? Or Walt Whitman, at any time when he was writing his best poems? And, conversely, how many idols of the market place might we not be tempted to include?

Fame is a tricky thing. One should not forget that it means something for a man to be celebrated in his own time. The greatest work that is done by most great men is done for their contemporaries, and it may happen that the latter may sometimes be more right than a forgetful posterity. But the more fleeting tributes will suffice for the more fleeting reputations. The national galleries are the shrines for those that endure. A means should be found by the trustees in London for winnowing the wheat from the chaff.

Charing Cross Gives a Lead

MOST persons from time to time have felt that a little extra money would be extremely useful; but there are certain things that no decent individuals would do in order to obtain it. That is how the matter appealed to the authorities of the Charing Cross Hospital when £100,000 was promised to them if they would take part in the sale of tickets for the sweepstakes recently organized on the Grand National horse race.

Acceptance of this offer would, of course, have been illegal, for the law obliges English men and women to have nothing whatever to do with sweepstakes and lotteries; but some believed that this obligation could have been evaded. On the other hand, the objects for which the hospitals were founded require that they should be carried on with the highest regard to the fundamentals of honor and social well-being; and that is an obligation which cannot be evaded.

George Verity, chairman of the Charing Cross Hospital, when the offer was brought to his notice, therefore refused it categorically and without qualification, giving to all the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland a lead which the public opinion of the country, as evidenced in the multitude of letters that his courageous action has provoked, is strongly determined that they should follow.

As a matter of fact, as is plain from the figures supplied by the authorities of Charing Cross Hospital, if anyone wishes to injure that or any similar institution, no better course could be recommended to him than the purchase of such a ticket. If the hospitals rely on sweepstakes for any part of their income, the day may arrive when they will have to rely on sweepstakes for it all. Many of their subscribers will cease to support them for moral reasons, and many others will use their subscriptions to buy tickets, on a share in the proceeds of which the hospitals will thus have to depend.

In the last year for which figures are available the hospitals of England, Scotland and Wales received £12,343,787 in voluntary contributions, from which may be deduced the sober fact that if the hospitals are going to rely on gambling instead of good will for their incomes, a sweepstakes as big as that on the Grand National will have to be run at least once a fortnight to keep them as well off as they are today. In face of this patent impossibility, it is obvious that the encouragement of sweepstakes is as great a danger financially to the hospitals as it is morally to the community.

Better Justices—Better Justice

THE seven months' investigation of the New York magistrates court by Samuel Seabury has reached the point where a report is being prepared. When this report is issued the matter will enter upon a new phase. It will be out of the hands of investigators and in the hands of the electorate. It will be possible then to know how deep popular indignation runs. Only if the conscience of the voters has been strongly stirred can there be any real hope for reform.

Important as procedural improvement is in American courts it is obvious that reform in the New York lower tribunals, as in other big cities, is a matter not of institutions but of men. The question is, how to get better men for the jobs. It is here that the reformer almost shrugs his shoulders in despair. Is there any final authority in a vast politocracy like New York or Chicago which can be trusted to name good judges?

The question comes down to two major points: a way must be found to free judicial selections from politics and popular support must be strong enough to force the new method into effect against the inevitable resistance of the municipal machine. Either of these two conditions is useless without the other. When the New York Constitution was undergoing revision in 1915 it was proposed to name judges by a Board of Judicial Appointment, consisting of the Court of Appeals and members of the Appellate Divisions, who had retired after fourteen years' service. The plan seemed wise. It appeared to be as removed from the possibility of political corruption as any machinery devisable. But the plan was not adopted. Reformers still seem distrustful of the proposal.

Another proposal is now being advanced. In general, it suggests a more searching investigation of antecedents and qualifications of candidates for the bench before they come up for election or appointment. One plan involves establishment of an independent, unsalaried commission, made up of delegates from the bar and civic organizations. They would carefully scrutinize the list of all aspirants after the list had been closed. The recommendations of the commission would, presumably, have weight with the party nominating conventions. This plan calls for popular election of judges, but under a system designed to sift out unqualified candidates.

Here again the difficulties are obvious. Could such a plan be adopted, and could it, once adopted, avoid the morass of politics? Yet this in general must be said; some important change is needed to lift municipal courts out of the depths into which they are plunged, and the occasion created by the Seabury investigation is obviously the moment to make the attempt. Now is the time to set once more about the vital task of building up a tradition of competence and independence in the lower courts—a tradition which, if once established, will do more than all the improved machinery in the world to keep the courts on a high plane.

Exit Hamaguchi

YUKO HAMAGUCHI will go down in Japanese history for his sturdy fight in behalf of Cabinet responsibility. When he authorized the signature of the London Naval Treaty over the heads of the militarists, he precipitated a collision with the Privy Council, which body, while probably not unsympathetic with the treaty, questioned Hamaguchi's procedure, and seemingly wished to rebuke him for his temerity. Other similar clashes in the past have generally ended in the downfall of the Cabinet. But Hamaguchi, backed by a united press, triumphed, and this time it was the Privy Council which was discomfited. The victory marked a milestone of no mean importance in the march of democracy in Japan.

Hamaguchi's characteristic is his firmness under fire. The quality stood him in good stead when he was battling for popular rights. But it did not help him in keeping the government party, Minseito, cohesive, once the glamour of his victory over the Privy Council had worn off. Fissures have been noticeable for some time past, and the necessity of repairing them was no doubt responsible for the drafting of Reijiro Wakatsuki to take Hamaguchi's place. While the new Premier does not have the strength of his predecessor, he has far more tact, and at this juncture in party affairs in Japan this is what is required. In foreign circles the fact that he was the leader of the Japanese delegation to the London naval conference will be seized upon as the most auspicious omen for the new régime.

Wild Life Finds Friends

HAND in hand with the conservation of natural resources, not only for sound economic reasons but to restore something of the beauty and recreational advantages of the forest primeval, goes the movement for the protection of wild life. It is an enterprise in which President Hoover is taking a leading part. Perhaps at some time not too far off every week will become a "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Addition this winter to the nation's reservations of tracts of land in Florida, California, North Carolina and Nebraska, aggregating 73,780 acres, where migratory game birds may rest and feed free from the menace of sportsmen's guns, shows that the movement is making considerable headway. These new acquisitions brought the total to date, since the United States Migratory Bird Conservation Commission began to function in 1929, to 158,167 acres, which will be maintained as inviolate sanctuaries.

But birds are not the only wild life coming under Uncle Sam's protection. All caribou in the United States are to receive the protection of the Federal Government. Numbering approximately 400, the caribou population of the country will be freed from the menace of the hunter and obtain the primeval forest of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, in which to roam unmolested with other animals of the early American woods. Authority for establishing another national park there was granted as one of the final acts of the last Congress. Besides providing a sanctuary for caribou, it will furnish a refuge for a great herd of 2000 moose and many other forms of wild life which enriched the northern forests before the advent of the white man.

Furthermore, protection of antelopes is finding influential advocates. An appeal to the United States Government for a 1,000,000-acre sanctuary in the West for the fast-disappearing prong-horned antelope was made at the recent annual meeting of the New York Zoölogical Society by Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the Bronx Zoo.

The prong-horned antelope is considered the most characteristic American mammal. It has so many distinctive features that it has received a separate classification among the mammals of the world. The remnants of the great herds that once pastured throughout the West are now confined to Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Nevada. With the antelopes reduced to a few thousand specimens, it is clear that, unless a suitable sanctuary worthy of this typically American species is established, the prong-horned antelope will be the next large American animal to disappear. This would be a tragedy comparable to that of the disappearance of the American buffalo.

The Belgian Congo is creating a sanctuary because of the decrease in the number of beasts and birds which threatens eventually the disappearance of wild life in that section of Africa. Representatives of that project have recently been in America arousing interest in a sanctuary and a research station, and have received both moral and financial support. It is not only in the United States, but in many parts of the world that wild animals are making a last stand against the onslaught of civilization. Increasingly in the future they will do so with humanity's sympathetic help.

Editorial Notes

"'Twere useless longer to retain
A title not my own."

"Then, Sir, you are not King of Spain?"

"No, I my dignity forgo,
I own my title vain."

This is not, as might be supposed, a confidential chat between former King Alfonso XIII and a friend, on events of the last few days, but a few lines from the favorite old-time opera, "Maritana," in which Don Cæsar de Bazan confesses he is not king.

Now that they are manufacturing "skinless" frankfurters in Chicago, how long will it be before someone grows a skinless orange?

Just now a vacation from idleness will mean more to the unemployed than a vacation from work ever did.

I Shall Not Go to New York

A BOY of my acquaintance came into my office this morning and said that he was starting for New York "to write." I have known a long time that he could write, but I am sorry that he must go to New York to do it.

As for me, I am no writer. I am only a bookkeeper trying to present a sufficiently heartening balance sheet and a respectable statement of earnings each month for my employers, who are oil producers and who have drilled holes, wet and dry, all over the country in which I live.

* * *

I wonder if the boy in some little bedroom high above a noisy street will think to write the story of a woman who has been his neighbor all his life. I do not mean by "neighbor" that she necessarily lived nearer to him than twenty miles, for he was raised on a ranch in this country of two-hundred-section holdings where $50,000 homes are sometimes found ninety miles from a railroad.

His neighbor was a titled English woman who married a young Irishman and, probably following the well-known star of empire, came West. And Texas forty years ago was very west indeed. It seems to me that a young English noblewoman who could come from comfort and cultural surroundings to a ranch in the midst of a vast wilderness, carrying on after her husband had passed on, increasing her 500 acres to 5000 and then to 50,000, is worth a story.

The fact that she used to help with the branding catches my imagination. I see the fine, slim hands of an aristocrat, reddened by wind and the hanging of many washings on lines, gripping a branding iron that will make a mark of identification on a bawling steer, and I am moved to wonder and admiration at the never-ceasing adaptability of women.

The way she branded calves won her the respect of cow hands. The way she sent four gently bred, clean-cut young sons into the world to distinguish themselves in record-breaking time, won her the respect and admiration of people who were not cow hands.

I think one who has known this woman a long time could weave the colorful story of her gallant life into a breathless, sweeping adventure story. There are so few Edna Ferbers, unfortunately; and so many Selinas going unhonored and unknown. Yet a weary reader in a book publishing house not long ago said that every person in the United States, past twenty years of age, is writing one book a year, while some write several, and that there are a few infant prodigies. Of course, he may have been submerged under his mountain of manuscripts so long that weariness has made him more than a little inaccurate in estimating the number of American writers. But it goes without saying that there are enough plots in American life to keep as many writers busy as he contends are busy.

* * *

While I was talking to the boy who believed that his destiny was to set literature on its feet, the president of my firm came in. Before the era of the oil industry I had always thought of the president of any firm, even a bottling works or a laundry, as being a shade more pompous than most persons. Perhaps I have gained my impression of firm heads from the bank presidents of our town. They are stately and gray and serious. They wear sedate, gold-rimmed glasses, and one of them is never seen without a carnation in the buttonhole of his faultlessly tailored coat.

My firm's president wore boots and corduroys and two days' growth of beard. The boots were far from shining and the corduroys had seen better days. Yet he would go home and sleep an hour or so and emerge a remarkable example of what the well-dressed young business man should look like.

He had driven 200 miles since 6 o'clock that morning after being lost all night in a country that has more square miles and fewer men than any part of this amazing western world. He had gone with a friend, one of the State's surveyors. The latter was trying to untangle the problem of section lines that were laid fifty years ago in the offices of surveyors who, rather than go out into the hardships of this vast, desolate country, stayed in their little offices at the remote outposts of civilization and made their surveys from maps.

My employer had gone along scouting for new producing territory, new leases that he suspected could be bought cheaply. Dark had overtaken the two out in the Great Unfenced. The surveyor, sure of his knowledge of the country, had left the dim road and had simply taken out cross-country in his car. When dusk came they were far from a road and from any sight of habitation. They had been pulling heavily through deep sand.

Shortly after dusk they had become definitely stuck in a sand bank. A raw desert wind whirled the sand in vicious spirals. Gas flares from oil wells fifteen miles away on the stark hills made weird lights against a night of incredible darkness. Attempts at making a fire from the sparse desert growths were defeated by the wind, which swept a thick red wall of sand before it. The two men were walking around all night to keep from freezing.

Repeated honking of the automobile horn brought only the answering wails of many coyotes. From the shadowy silence of every grimly outlined hill came the shrieking, lonely howl of the desert's weird chorus, rising above the wailing of the wind. Next morning the two were found by a party of surveyors, camped about eight miles away, who had heard the honking of the horn. The car was pulled out of the sand bank and headed back for the raw little oil field town thirty miles away, whence they could travel home over a paved highway.

The young man who told this story did not tell it as a story. I do not really believe he was conscious of having passed through an experience that was anything more than uncomfortable and annoying. But then, perhaps, I am not as unimaginative as a bookkeeper should be. In a world of banal excuses for broken appointments, the excuse he offered for failing to keep an important appointment that morning at 9:30 was at least unusual.

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I wonder if the boy who has already started on his way to New York has grasped any of the incredible wonder of towns springing up overnight in deserts that have turned out to be Pandora's boxes of surprises and treasures. Oil fields that roar into being and produce Moorish castles and marble palaces, yachts and strings of matched pearls, Raphael originals and first editions, gassers that blow into existence, sending rocks, drilling tools and cactus rocketing skyward, ought to be something besides a tremendous glare against a western night. They should paint pictures against the backdrops of imaginations.

Where will one find more of the elements of romance than this? A Persian prince writing his name upon the greasy register of an oil-field hotel, a German art student, a journalist prospecting for color and news, a Hungarian clinging to a battered violin and making music that the oil-field dance halls would have none of, because of its strangeness, its lack of "pep," but which made big men shiver, and men who were given to moods grow restless and unhappy. The gold rush of '49, the Klondike; these were no more than, not as much as, the gold rush to the Yates Pool in 1928.

The men who are making history in the oil industry are as intrepid and hardy and resourceful as the men who made gold history in 1849. They are for the most part men who, back in 1917 when America entered the war, grasped adventure by the tail and have never been able to let go. Oil fields roaring in, gas flares on a thousand desolate hills, a vast plan of empire building in a new West.

They are not soft young men, they are bronzed, clear-eyed and amazingly optimistic and good-natured. Their success stories will not be known until the unwritten annals of tomorrow are published. The dizzy manner in which they build fortunes in a day, lose them overnight, and regain them the next day, would be slightly disconcerting to the average writer of success stories; but for a writer of action stories—that is different.

I am over twenty years old and I am proudly American, and I have never written a book, nor attempted to write one—which disproves the manuscript reader's contention, if nothing else does—but if I am ever overtaken by the desire to write, I shall not go to New York.

G. G.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

Housing Some 5000 Persons

GENEVA sits modestly in its limelight, and it requires more than half a dozen Prime Ministers or a score of Foreign Secretaries to arouse any public interest. But, spurred on by a flock of rumors that the great Disarmament Conference of 1932 might be held elsewhere, local authorities have been bestirring themselves unprecedentedly to assure League officials that Geneva is thoroughly able to entertain the 5000 or more persons who may gather for the disarmament meetings. The conference, it is expected, will be complicated and may extend more than six months. Large groups of delegates, experts, secretaries, and observers will be present. Six large halls may be needed to accommodate six chief commissions. Offices will be required for many delegations. No meeting since the Versailles Conference will have been larger or more elaborate.

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Four Hundred Years Ago!

The days of the glorious anniversaries for Geneva—political and religious—arrive. Four hundred years ago, in 1531, the Reformation, which later made Geneva its capital, was beginning to take root here vigorously. John Calvin, it is true, was still leading a pleasant and studious life in Paris, wavering in his choice of a career. But Farel and others were preaching in Geneva, and up and down all the country lying between the Jura and the lakes. Berne—then the strongest political and military force in Switzerland—gave the movement every support. Evangelists from Neuchatel, helped by others from Zurich and Basel, were preaching the new doctrine. Many bourgeois families were "infected with heresy," said d'Ayman de Lullin, who governed Vaud for the Duke of Savoy. Pope Clement VII told the Duke of Savoy to "keep his eye on Geneva, which is turning Lutheran a great deal too rapidly." But the seed was sown too deeply to be uprooted, and from 1531 onward the Reformation grew swiftly to stature.

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Union For Social Art

Impresarios have always known that the humblest audiences are the best audiences, and Geneva has several organizations whose object is to bring entertainment and art within the reach of the lowliest citizens of the canton. Concerts, moving-picture performances, or plays at which the price of admission ranges from twenty-five to fifty centimes—five to ten cents—are frequent occasions. The bargain performances are not bribes in the ordinary clientèle, but are specifically designed for those members of the public who cannot afford more. The "cinéma populaire" has fortnightly productions during the winter, at which only the merest pittance is charged, and the evenings are very merry. The Union for Social Art arranges, for instance, that when an artist or group of artists has been successful in a series of concerts either a special concert or a generous section of the ordinary concerts is available at modest prices.

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What to Do With Profits?

So successful were Swiss women with their exposition "Saffa," which was held in 1928, that they are now embarrassed with an overflow of profits. Half of the profits have been distributed among the larger women's organizations of the country, but there are 352,230 francs—about $70,446—left over. A committee has the difficult task of disposing of this fund to the best advantage, but no decision has been reached.

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Peace And The Grocer

Some eighty international organizations in Geneva are working in one way or another for peace, but the Year Book which amasses this impressive total does not mention the International Grocer. World Peace Through Groceries is perhaps a novel crusade, but it is none the less appealing. Our grocer has theories. He also applies them. It is his special function to supply the many foreign residents of Geneva with the very national specialties for which their mouths have been watering. When, mellowed and satisfied with this taste of the homeland, the customers are in a receptive mood, our grocer introduces to them the advantages and delicacies of other lands. When, for example, a Boston Genevan was delighted to find a favorite brand of baked beans, our grocer called to her attention the interesting advantages of a haunch of reindeer meat from Lapland. And the homesick Lapp, when he calls, not only gets his reindeer meat, but is recommended to try baked beans on the side. Our grocer is waiting for the Great Emergency. Then, for example, the Lappish delegate, like a stubborn little boy, will refuse to agree with anybody else, and will resist every attempt at pacification for some cause which the political experts cannot diagnose. Then our grocer, armed with a beautifully stringy reindeer cutlet, will save the League.